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NATION-SAVING AND NEUTRALITY

Feng to the Powers: "I'm sure you will feel that the perfect legality of my enterprise justifies you in looking the other way."

CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE BETWEEN FENG AND CHIANG

Feng Accused of Plotting with Russia: Fate of Li Chi-sen Stops Feng Going to Nanking: Chiang Taxed with Treachery

Publication during last week-end of a long telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek to General Feng Yu-hsiang marks a crucial stage in the breach between the latter and Nanking.

In this telegram Chiang sets out the main charges against Feng. These are:

That Feng has storing up ammunition and other war materials with a view to holding the Northeast in defiance of the Central Government;

That Feng has shortened his line of defence in order to be able to attack Peking at a moment's notice and to receive Soviet Russia's support in establishing a separate government;

That Feng's refusal to come to the Capital is due to a previous entente with the Kuangsi clique and that he is planning to attack Wu-Han in order to precipitate a new political situation in China.

Gen. Chiang describes these charges as rumour, addressing Feng as elder brother, but says that only by coming to Nanking and taking his part in the Government can Feng give the lie to such reports.

As the telegram is of great importance at this juncture, we give in full the translation supplied by the Kuo Min news agency.

The references in the first paragraphs are to Feng's complaints that Nanking had starved his army of pay.

"I deeply appreciate your telegram of the 10th. The multitude of rumours concerning the general situation makes it necessary for us to find a fundamental solution to the problem. Since you have been frank enough to tell me of your opinions, I, too, should not remain silent and I am offering herein my observations.

"Your military units are a part of the Central Army. The Central Government is not a government of any individual. The reason why the First and Second Group Armies have not been receiving equal appropriations up to the present is due entirely to the existing conditions. There was no favouritism. The soldiers of the First Group Army are mostly from the South and the East. They have a higher standard of living and it will be difficult effectively to discipline them in the event of their wages being in arrears for a lengthy period. This is the result of environment and habit. There is no doubt that they cannot be compared to the Northwestern soldiers who are well known for their ability to stand hardships. Moreover, the various divisions of the 2nd Group Army, as a result of your able administration and discipline, have been adequately fed and clothed, in many instances better than other units, despite the fact that they have not regularly received their appropriations. I am not the only person who has recognized your merits, for it is due to this consideration that the Central Authorities appointed you Minister of War.

Generals Who Kept the Pay

"With the unification of the military and political administration of the country, all troops under the Second Disbandment Office should naturally come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The troops of the First and the Central Disbandment Offices, likewise have been placed under the direct administration of the Ministry of War. In this matter, I never entertained personal ambitions. Prior to this time, the finances of the Central Authorities have depended largely upon the Southeastern provinces; but hereafter, with centralization of financial control, the appropriation for each division can be remitted direct from the Central Treasury and unequal treatment in this respect can be avoided. This is what the Central Government has been looking forward to and is also part of your responsibility. Formerly Li (Chung Jen) and Pei (Chung-hsi) of the 4th Group Army likewise complained of the partiality of the Central Government. As a matter of fact, whatever remittances they received from the Central Treasury, as well as whatever Central revenues they detained were entirely devoted to the purchase of ammunition. The Central Treasury never failed in its remittances to them, but the wages of their soldiers remained far in arrears. Such being the case, even if the Central Treasury had emptied its purse to meet their demands, they would still not have been satisfied; neither would the sufferings of the soldiers have been relieved.

Unity of Spirit

"You love your troops as your own brothers and must regard such evil practices as abominable. It is my belief that to realize political and military unity, it is not sufficient that appropriations for various local authorities should be made equitable. Neither is it sufficient for the Central Authorities merely to enforce its orders; because such matters as uniforms, ammunition, discipline and education should be of one single standard. Of much more importance, is unity of spirit and principle.

"The reason for our past militaristic struggles was the fact that our armies were regarded as private properties. When any army, which is maintained by the resources of the people, only recognizes an individual Commander, instead of the Central Government or the Party, and further indulges in dreams of unification by force, thinking it an act of patriotism, the result can only be disastrous to the nation. A remote example is the case of Wu Pei-fu and a recent one is the Kuangsi clique.

"The Central Government is a government of all comrades of the Revolutionary Party which is based upon the Three People's Principles. It can not be utilized by any single individual nor can it be so ignored. To utilize the Central Government for the expansion of one's individual power is to court failure; likewise no one can maintain his position by ignoring the Central Government. I firmly believe that our national salvation lies in peace and unification. But without our shouldering joint responsibility, we will never be able to reach our goal of peace and unification. To this end, I have repeatedly telegraphed and written you, asking at the same time Yun-Ting (Ma Fu-hsiang) and Lih Tse (Zau Lih-tse) to convey to you my fervent hope for your early arrival at the Capital.

The Arrest of Li Chi-sen

"I understand that it has been rumoured that if you come to Nanking, you will be treated as a second Jen-chao (Li Chi-sen); but I believe you will not be misled by this. We have conclusive proof of the Kuangsi clique's rebellious aims against the Central Authorities. When Jen-chao (Li Chi-sen) was in the Capital, he also was plotting with the rebels. His detention, therefore, was a matter of necessity. While I am not a perfect man, since I entered the Kuomintang, I have never sold my friends; neither have I deliberately taken the life of one single comrade. My actions are well known. They can be traced. As for Jen-chao (Li Chi-sen), privately, his soldiers were among the oldest of my units; publicly, however, he is credited with no meritorious revolutionary deeds to speak of. Unfortunately, he became presumptuous and even plotted to destroy the Revolution. If he were allowed to go unpunished, how can we proposed to maintain discipline and protect our Party and nation?

"As regards ourselves, in a public sense, you are a [illegible] of the Revolution, while, privately we are sworn brothers, with you as the elder brother. If I should know anything detrimental to you I shall have lost not only my personal character but my integrity as well. In that case, how shall I face our comrades, not to say to lead them in our Revolution? What I have said you can make public. If I should wrong you, the entire world will condemn me.

Dr. Sun's State Burial

"The date for the State Burial of our late Leader is approaching and I have decided to proceed to Peking to accompany the casket to the Capital. There are some of our comrades who have advised me, in face of the present situation, to postpone my trip saying that you will seize the opportunity to declare independence when we are unprepared. To such rumours, I answer by the fact that rumours can not, in any way, injure our trust in each other. I propose to leave for Peking about the 20th at the latest. If you can come to Nanking before then to take charge of the government, it will be well; otherwise you should meet me to the Capital anyway at the time of the State Burial ceremonies. I can say with absolute certainty that if you come, all rumours will die a natural death. On the other hand, if you fail to arrive, not only [illegible]

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efforts in denying rumours prove of no avail, but they will add to the public's suspicion.

Kuangsi Party's Claims

"Teh Ling (Li Chung-jen) recently assumed what he calls the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Army of the Party-Safeguarding Forces. Members of the Kuangsi clique have stated that, after the capture of Canton, you will immediately assume command of the "Northern Route Army." Furthermore, Kuo Chung-tao has claimed to be your personal representative and stated both in Hongkong and Shanghai that you have allied yourself with the Kuangsi clique in defiance of the Central Government. This, of course, is extremely ridiculous. You very early foresaw the sinister purposes of the rebels and in your telegrams of the 8th instant you enumerated in detail their crimes. Is it possible that you have now fallen a victim to their plots? At any rate, it is quite problematical whether the Kuangsi clique can capture Canton. Granting that they could, their destruction will be so much the sooner. They will be merely a shadow and an echo of the two rebel leaders, Chang (Chung-chang) and Chu (Yu-pu) in the Kiaotung peninsula. I did not expect they would penetrate into Kuangtung and now they are already retreating back to Wuchow.

"There are others who say that you have advanced from Nanyang, Sinya and Tanghsien and are plotting to combine forces which Hu (Tsung-tuh) and Tao (Chun) for the capture of Hankow. Still others say that you are planning for an attack upon Shansi with a view to capturing Peking and Tientsin in order to extend your influence to Outer Mongolia. Such talk is all nonsense and those who have any intelligence at all, as well as those of us who believe in you, cannot believe it. I am, therefore, not in any way influenced by any such rumours.

"I should like to say to you what you have said to me before, and that is, in the event of the rumours becoming a reality, please let me know. Out of my consideration both for the public and yourself, I shall withdraw from politics so as to make my position clear and to safeguard our friendship. I absolutely could not permit further warfare and plunge our people in deeper misery.

Return to Nanking

"Your telegram of the 5th of July of last year was very opportune for the peace and unification of the country. Lately, due to certain unfortunate incidents, we have suffered to the present extent. Looking at the same time both at past and future, I cannot but hope that you will return to the Capital. Without the Central Government, you will not be able to realize your ambition of serving the country. Without you, the Central Government cannot bring to a successful conclusion the National Revolution; you must be at one with the Central Government. Formerly Teh Ling (Li Chung-jen) and Chien Sen (Pei Chung-hsi) also talked of supporting the Central Government but they were absolutely insincere and we should have disposed of them much sooner than we did; because what they called support turned out to be rebellion. Service for the Party and the Revolution cannot be accomplished by empty words.

Alliance with Russia

"In brief, you are suspected by the public of, firstly, having stored up ammunition and other war materials with a view to holding the Northwest in defiance of the Central Government; secondly, that you have shortened your line of defence in order to be able to attack Peking at a moment's notice and to receive Soviet Russia's support in establishing a separate government; and, thirdly, that your refusal to come to the Capital was due to a previous entente with the Kuangsi clique and that you are planning to attack Wu-Han in order to precipitate a new political situation in China. All such rumours, of course, are not worth listening to, but there is no end to them and this is the trouble with our present situation.

"A physician prescribes according to his patient's ailment. Therefore, we can only hope that since you are serving the Central Government, you will not remain away in the northwestern corner of the country. Your presence here will kill all rumours and the people will feel certain of peace. Therefore, the peace of the country and the success of the Revolution depends upon ourselves. If your health has not yet recovered, you can recuperate in the Capital just as well. For the sake of the general situation and also for the sake of the National Revolution, it is necessary that you proceed to the Capital, even if you are ill. You must not tarry where you are, on the excuse of poor health.

"As for myself, I have decided to do according to what I have said at the beginning of the month in my circular telegram: that is, after the State Burial ceremonies for our late Leader are over, I shall shoulder the blame for the expedition which has just concluded and resign in order that I may rest.

"The above is all I have to say and I anxiously look forward to seeing you as the famine-stricken looks for rain-clouds. I hope you will so act as to pacify my mind. As for your military expenses I have ordered that they be remitted, so that your mind can rest at ease. Lin-tse and others can proceed to Tung-kuan to accompany you here. I am anxiously waiting for your reply and will have more to say when you arrive. Please let me know when you can start.—Chiang Kai-shek."

Destruction of Tunnels

In view of reports that the troops under General Han Fu-chu of the Second Disbandment Office had blown up bridges and tunnels near Wushengkwan on the 14th instant, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek addressed yesterday (May 17) separate telegrams to Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Han Fu-chu instructing an investigation of this unwarranted action. Following are translations of the two telegrams:—

"To General Feng Yu-hsiang:

"My telegram of the 13th must have reached you by this time. I have just received reports from the Railway Authorities to the effect that the troops originally stationed at Wushengkuan and Sinyang, following their withdrawal, destroyed with dynamite the tunnel at Wushengkuan and the bridge near by. Though wild rumours and speculations are rife at present, no serious development of the situation will be engendered if only we two persist in maintaining our calmness and presence of mind and remain unaffected by these rumours.

"As to the detention of foodstuffs and cars, and other similar occurrences, I have already despatched telegrams ordering an investigation into the reports.

No Threat to Honan

"There is absolutely no reason for anticipating an invasion of Honan by the military units now stationed in Hupeh; and so there exists no necessity for the withdrawal of the Honan troops. Should the report of the destruction of the railway bridges and tunnels be true, it would mean confirmation of previous reports from the Peking-Hankow Railway Authorities to the effect that mines and explosives were found to have been laid near the railway bridges across the Yellow River and the Chang River and also at the tunnel at Wushengkuan, and would plunge the general situation into grave dangers. I believe that is decidedly in contradiction to your wishes. Please, therefore, order an immediate investigation of the matter so that normal conditions may be restored. Please also instruct your various commanders not to be disturbed by rumours. Kindly favour me with an early reply to my telegram of the 13th as the safety of the Party and the State, the success of the Revolution, and the state and the welfare of the people are all at stake now. I hope you will take note of my sincere words.—Chiang Kai-shek."

Han Fu-chu Upbraided

"To General Han Fu-chu:—

"The telegram I sent you yesterday must have reached you by this time. Your troops after having destroyed the bridges at Wushengkwan and the Chang River, detained yesterday at Kueiteh the passenger cars on the Lung-Hai Railway Line. It is entirely unexpected that at this time of the early approach of the State Burial of our late Party Leader, when I am planning to proceed to Peking to accompany the late Party Leader's casket to Nanking, your troops should resort to such action.

"At the present moment when rumours are rife and the general situation is beset with grave uncertainties, it is only by calmness that we can avert any danger which may possibly arise to complicate the situation in order that we may be able to complete the Revolution. How could you possibly resort to such a destructive action?

"I hope therefore that you will release the cars detained and restore communication along the Lung-Hai Railway Line, so as to prevent severance of personal and official relations. I have simultaneously addressed a telegram to General Feng Yu-hsiang and am now awaiting your reply.—Chiang Kai-shek."

FENG YU-HSIANG'S ANSWER

General Feng Yu-hsiang has sent a long telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek explaining why he will not come to Nanking.

He says that the fate of Li Chi-sen is a warning to himself (Feng) and taxes Chiang with treachery to his friends.

Feng says the disbandment conference was a farce and asks why armies are gathering against him in Hupeh.

He pooh-poohs the report that he, Feng, is in league with Soviet Russia.

General Chiang replies to all points raised, and calls on Feng to punish his subordinates who are importuning him to lead an army against Nanking.

Nanking, May 21.

The "*Chin Pao*," a local semi official Government organ, published this morning the full text of General Feng Yu-hsiang's reply to General Chiang Kai-shek's telegram of May 13.

"Upon the receipt of your telegram," says Marshal Feng, "I planned to leave immediately for Nanking, but my associates here urged me not to go on the ground that Marshal Li Chi-sen was detained at Nanking; they pointed out that Marshal Li was formerly your Chief-of-Staff and that he had gone to Nanking with the intention to prevent hostilities between the Government and the Kuangsi forces. Furthermore, both General Li Chung-yen and General Pei Chung-hsi have been your closest comrades."

Personal Jealousies

"It was highly unfortunate that, following the completion of the anti-Northern Expedition, fighting broke out among the Kuomintang forces on account of personal jealousies.

"Then I have received reports that there is a heavy concentration of troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. What good could I do even if I should go to Nanking?"

"I have also been told that the Ministry of War and my private residence at the Capital have been searched."

"Such are the facts and they must be taken into consideration. I was, at first, surprised to hear that General Li Chung-lin had left for Shanghai. Now I know that he had good reason to leave the capital."

Disbandment Conference a Farce

"After all, we must face the facts. Disbandment is the only way to save China. It may be reasonable to believe that at the Disbandment Conference you should exchange views with General Yen Hsi-shan, General Li Chung-jen and other military leaders. On the other hand, the Conference existed in name only. We were there only to receive orders. The revolutionary movement unified China through military force. After the country had been unified, however, it were best to solve the country's problems by peaceful means. Anyone who attempts to control the Government and to plunge the country into any further warfare is really interfering with the unification of the country."

"It is true that alarming rumours are prevailing, but there must be some grounds for such rumours. The Kuomintang has no intention to attack Shansi or any desire to join forces with the Kuangsi Clique.

"You have expressed a desire to retire following the State burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. For the good of the country I urge you to stay, but if you must retire I shall retire with you."

General Feng in his message mentions nothing about the destruction of certain sections of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railway.—Reuter.

"In his message General Feng repudiates the accusation that he is in league with Soviet Russia, the well known enemy of China, as too silly to be worth notice.

General Chiang's Reply

General Chiang Kai-shek immediately replied in full to the above telegram, a translation being issued by the Kuo Men news agency. After expressing regret at General Feng's ill health, and that the latter can go neither to Nanking nor to Peking for Dr. Sun's funeral, General Chiang denies that he ever compared Feng "with the rebellious Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi."

"As to the alleged closing of the Ministry of War, it is not even a plausible statement. After the departure of Sui-peh (Lu Chung-lin) for Shanghai, the Ministry of War was without a head. It is true that intruders broke in and carried away some things from the Ministry and when the police discovered this and sent guards there, they found that both the staff and many things had disappeared. As to Sui-peh's resignation, the Central Authorities have repeatedly sent delegates to urge him to continue in office. The Authorities were anxious that he should return, so why should there be any "closing of the Ministry?"

The Disbandment Conference

As regards disbandment General Chiang says that "the authority of reorganizing and disbanding troops lies in the Central Government which could have issued orders for the carrying out of disbandment measures. But, mindful of the differences in local conditions throughout the country and thinking it unnecessary to adhere to formalities among us comrades, the Government, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of this important problem, called a conference.

"Lately, I have read a circular telegram issued by Liu Loh-feng and others, urging you to lead your 500,000 troops against me. If this is true, the size of your army exceeds the limit set down at the Disbandment Conference. You will, therefore, be guilty of what you yourself have charged others with, namely, military preparedness. I believe you will not resort to such a rash action. Such an unwarranted move by Liu and others will cause you to be misunderstood by the entire nation."

Detention of Revenues

The barrenness of the land in the Northwest, the lack of good means of communication and the sufferings of your soldiers have been matters of great anxiety to me," continues General Chiang. "But I believe that you are also aware of the fact that the greatest financial handicap of the Central Government lies in the detention of Central revenue by various Provincial authorities. You must know which provinces are remitting revenue to the Central Treasury and which are detaining it for their own use. While cutting off the revenue of the Government you are at the same time expecting to receive your full share of appropriations. In fact, the Government entrusted you with the portfolio of the Ministry of War in the hope that detention of Government revenue by military leaders may be prevented and fairness may be secured in the distribution of appropriations among the different units. But you left the Ministry almost immediately and your short stay in the Capital made a definite apportionment of military funds impossible.

Reactionary Forces

General Chiang ends with an appeal for unity in the Party threatened by various reactionary forces. "Disintegration among ourselves will, mean the extinction of the Party. You who are a faithful member of the Party should be considerate of the wishes of our late Party Leader and the welfare of the people and try to various reactionary forces. "Disintegration among ourselves will, mean the extinction of the Party. You who are a faithful member of the Party should be considerate of the wishes of our late Party Leader and the welfare of the people and try to avert the disaster now when it is not yet too late. Liu Yoh-feng and others, without waiting for your instructions, have uttered words which amount to sedition. If you do not punish them before the Central Government takes action, your name will long remain under a stigma."

A Plot with Wang Ching-wei

According to a report by Toho, the Japanese news agency, Nanking has found documents in the office formerly occupied by General Feng Yu-hsiang, proving a plot between him and Wang Ching-wei, the notorious Chinese Bolshevik, to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek's *régime*.

The two 'is alleged were brought together through common hostility to the Kuomintang Third Party Congress last March and the manner of its formation. Subsequently, it is said, Feng bought arms and ammunition from Germany, France and other countries through the good offices of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in order to prepare for the war.

Had the plot succeeded, the report goes on, Feng was to have had control of all military matters in China and Wang Ching-wei of all the civil administration.

FENG'S LATEST BOMBSHELL

Following up his first telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang has issued another, with special appeal to the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies, calling upon them to preserve strict neutrality and not to give financial or other help to what Feng and his colleagues call "the illegal Nanking Government.

The following is a translation:—

"Since Chiang Kai-shek packed the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang in violation of the Party's principles, the Nanking Government, according to the fundamental principles of the Party, has become an illegal government and, therefore, cannot represent the entire nation.

"At the present moment, military activities against Chiang (Kai-shek) are in full swing throughout the country and I have been elected Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western Route Army of the Party-Safeguarding and National Salvation Forces. Chiang's extermination is now at hand.

Powers Asked for Neutrality

"The various friendly Powers have ever evinced a sympathy for the National Revolutionary Movement of the Chinese people, and it is hoped that they will remain strictly neutral so as to maintain international goodwill.

"From now on, the Revolutionary Army will not recognize as valid any financial loan or any contract or agreement for the supply of ammunition and aeroplanes concluded between the illegal Nanking Government and any foreign Power so as to prolong China's internal warfare and delay the success of the National Revolution of the Chinese people. It is hereby solemnly declared that the future Government of the Chinese people will not shoulder the responsibility for the repayment of such loans.

"As for the life and property of all foreign nationals in China during the period of war, they shall be protected by the Revolutionary Army to the best of its ability. Please take note of the above.

(Seal) FENG YU-HSIANG
Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western Route Army of the Party Safeguarding and National Salvation Forces of the Kuomintang of China."

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FIVE YUAN

Defence of Chiang: Denunciation of His Opponents

Nanking, May 29.

In view of the warlike preparations by and defiant attitude of General Feng Yu-hsiang's subordinate commanders President Tan Yen-kai, of the Executive Yuan, President Hu Han-min of the Legislative Yuan, President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan, President Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan and Vice-President Chen Kuo-fu of the Control Yuan have jointly issued a circular telegram denouncing these recalcitrant military officers. The following is a translation of the telegram given by the Kuo Min:—

"The existence of the Party depends upon the maintenance of discipline. We, who have been entrusted by the Party to serve the people, are responsible to the Party as members of the Central Executive Committee and to the

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as members of the State Council. All Party and Government affairs are settled at the meetings of the Central Authorities; no single individual member can exercise absolute power nor can he personally undertake to shoulder the entire responsibility. President Chiang is by nature modest and considerate. In all matters, whether weighty or trivial, he never fails to consult us. He never withholds his sanction to what we have approved nor does he sanction what we disapprove. He is always first in shouldering responsibilities but always reserved in giving utterance to his personal opinions during deliberations. Such a revolutionary democratic spirit should be an example to all our comrades and must have become known to the whole nation.

Many Plots: One Author

"The enemies of the Party and Government, however, never fail to attack the President by circulating false rumours. From Borodin down to Liu Yoh-feng the same sinister plot has manifested itself in a hundred different forms, though such seem to have come from the same author and instigator. Intelligent observers can easily see through the ulterior motives behind such actions.

"Utilizing the occasion of the taking over of Shantung (from the Japanese) as an excuse, the rebellious military leaders have revolted against the Government. But Shantung is a province directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Authorities and Sun Liang-chen is an official appointed by the Central Authorities. Not contented with ignoring the orders of the Central Authorities in taking over Shantung, he wilfully deserted his post and duties. Moreover, he took with him all revenue, ammunition and foodstuffs belonging to the Provincial Government.

A Disgrace to Discipline

"That such acts of pillaging should have been committed by one in the ranks of an Army which has prided itself upon its splendid discipline and that an attempt should have also been made to conceal his guilt by accusing the Central Authorities of having wilfully neglected him, are matters for deep regret and to be deplored.

"The Central Authorities, however, with a view to bringing about a condition of tranquillity and pacifying the people's minds, have tried in a hundred ways to smooth over the matter. In spite of this, Liu Yoh-feng and others, in order to avoid being condemned as rebels, have centred their attacks on the President, issuing impudent circular telegrams and uttering alarming words like lunatics. Whether President Chiang should remain in office or retire is not a question which concerns himself alone, but one upon which the very existence of the Party and the Government hinges. No rebels can dictate his actions, nor can they deprive him of his authority and position. At this critical moment, we resolve not to spare any trouble to ourselves.

"We believe that the present situation is due to the Government's generosity and leniency in the past and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that we will follow the leadership of President Chiang to attain the wishes of the late Party Leader in uprooting and exterminating all malefactors in the Party and Government and in enforcing discipline. Our duty demands that we should persist in this course without wavering. May all brethren in the country take note of our decision.

(Seal) TAN YEN-KAI,
" HU HAN-MIN,
" WANG CHUNG-HUI,
" TAI CHI-TAO,
" CHEN KUO-FU,

Feng's Peking Agents Arrested

Peking, May 22.

The local military authorities yesterday raided the Peking Municipal offices, arrested five Kuominchun officials and seized the radio equipment with which, it was suspected, they had been communicating with General Feng Yu-hsiang.

A telegram was received from Nanking yesterday evening dismissing General Ho Chi-kung (who is still taking refuge in the Legation Quarter) from his post as Mayor of Peking.—Reuter.

GEN. CHIANG'S CHALLENGE

Feng and Han Fu-chu Called on to Explain

Nanking, May 17.

General Chiang Kai-shek sent a written statement this evening to General Han Fu chu, the Kuominchun general, stating that he had received a report that troops under General Han Fu-chu had blown up with dynamite certain railway-bridges at Wushenkuan, on the Hupeh-Honan border, and at Changte, on the Chihli-Honan border; and also that General Han Fu-chu's troops had placed explosives along certain sections of the Peking-Hankow railway.

General Chiang Kai-shek also declared in his telegram that trains on the Lunghai Railway going west were being stopped by General Han Fu-chu's troops at Kueitch and that alarming rumours are being freely circulated regarding the present political situation.

Such actions on the part of General Han Fu-chu's troops, the telegram states, were highly unfortunate, and General Chiang Kai-shek demanded that an immediate and satisfactory answer to these complaints be given.

It was also announced at General Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters this evening that the Chairman of the National Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, had sent a telegram under yesterday's date to General Feng Yu-hsiang. In this telegram General Chiang Kai-shek declared that he had received reports stating that General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops on the Lunghai and Peking-Hankow railways had been suddenly withdrawn to Honan and Shensi. According to General Chiang Kai-shek such action was entirely unwarranted, since at no time had the National forces attempted to attack General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. As such steps might bring about serious misunderstanding on the part of the public, General Chiang Kai-shek demands that General Feng Yu-hsiang will give him a prompt reply.

It is believed here that unless an immediate and satisfactory answer be given by the Kuominchun Commander, the Government will take positive action.—Reuter.

Gen. Feng's Loyalty Reiterated

Nanking May 16.

In a telegram to Gen. Ho Ying-ching in Hankow, General Feng Yu-hsiang wires that he remains all the time loyal to the Central Government. The current rumours are, he says, the invention of the imperialists.—Kuo Wen.

FENG'S LEADERS DENOUNCE GEN. CHIANG

A Fiery Reply from Hankow

Peking, May 18.

Twenty-eight leaders of General Feng's troops, including Generals Han Fu-chu, Sun Liang-cheng, and Shih Yu-san, have, in their joint names, issued a circular telegram, dated May 15, strongly denouncing the attitude of President Chiang Kai-shek and demanding his resignation, at the same time urging General Feng Yu-hsiang to raise a punitive army against President Chiang.—Toho.

Hankow, May 19.

Nothing short of a declaration of war was uttered by General Ho Ying-ching, the Chief of Staff, at a banquet given in his honour by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Friday evening.

General Ho Ying-ching made a lengthy speech, in which he dwelt on the situation with reference to General Feng Yu-hsiang, inferring that the latter was a grave danger to the nation.

The Chief of Staff said that since Moscow had utterly failed to bolshevize South China, the Soviet had made Honan, Shensi and Kansu its experimental ground. In conclusion he urged the people of Hupeh to support the Central Government in its fight against communism.—Reuter.

EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY

Nanking, May 23.

In view of General Feng Yu-hsiang's military operations in the northwest, the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. at to-day's meeting decided:—

1. That Feng be permanently dismissed from the Kuomintang.
2. That Feng be deprived of his membership in the Central Political Council, the State Council and the Central Executive Committee.
3. That the State Council be given full authority to issue a Mandate for the subjugation of Feng, and to take all necessary steps in military and urgent political matters.—Kuo Min.

No Hope of Peace Remains

Nanking, May 22.

There is not the slightest hope that the war between the Kuominchun and the Government forces will be averted. It is only a matter of time, and it is believed in authoritative circles here that the punitive mandate will be issued in a few days. Some time ago there was still some hope for peace when Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Public Health, and General Liu Chi, former Director-General of the Lunghai Railway, came to the capital from Honan to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Hsueh is now in Shanghai and General Liu has returned to Honan, with the result that there is not one "peace envoy" in the capital, nor at General Feng's headquarters. Mr. Shao Li-tze, formerly representing General Chiang at Huashan, in Shensi, is now here.

Preparations for the State Burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen here on June I are still going on at full speed. More than sixty elaborate pailous are being erected on the Chung Shan Road from the Hsiakuan terminal of the road to the inspiring mausoleum.—Reuter.

MUKDEN FOR NANKING

Chang Hsueh-liang Sends Force Inside Great Wall

Peking, May 18.

General Chang Hsueh-liang has telegraphed to General Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Peking Branch of the General Headquarters of the Central Government, notifying him that he (General Chang) intends to mobilize 50,000 crack Fengtien troops under the command of General Chi Ye-chao in the district inside the Great Wall, and these troops will act in accordance with instructions of the Central Government, to maintain peace and order in absolute co-operation with the Central Government.

As previously reported, the Fengtien troops under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chang have already been mobilized, in order to take up garrison duties in the districts of Tangshan and Kaiping, on the departure of the Central troops of the 5th Route Army Corps commanded by General Tang Seng-chi.

May 19.

With the complete rupture of relations between General Feng and President Chiang, all the Chinese newspapers here as from to-day have began simultaneously to brand Feng as a rebel and his troops as the enemy. A rigid censorship is being exercised by the local military and police authorities over all newspapers and news agencies.—Toho.

Kansu Moslems for Nanking

Hankow, May 21.

Considerable importance is attached to the arrival here from Sinkiang of the Mohammedan leaders, General Ma Ting-hsiang and General Chen Tin-hsi, who travelled via Szechuan. Their object is to interview General Chiang Kai-shek and to consult him in regard to military affairs. They are leaving for the capital immediately.

The co-operation of the Mohammedans with the Government is of the greatest importance, as they can completely cut off General Feng Yu-hsiang's line of retreat westward, and it is believed that one of the main reasons for the Government not taking action so far was that it has been awaiting a definite assurance of the loyalty of the Mohammedan leaders.

It is stated that General Ma Ting-hsiang controls four armies, all of which are commanded by members of his family. These armies recently inflicted severe defeats upon the Kuominchun under the command of General Meng Chi-chun.—Reuter.

Shansi and Manchuria Condemn

Peking, May 23.

Two telegrams, one from General Yen Hsi-shan and the other from General Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, expressing in unequivocal terms their disapproval of the action and attitude of Feng Yu-hsiang towards the Central Government, have been received by General Ho Cheng-chun, special representative of the State Council in Peking. Both Generals Yen and Chang also pledge their loyalty and obedience to the Government.

General Yen's telegram, dated the 20th instant, severely censures the action of the various military commanders under General Feng in defying the Central Government and disturbing the peace of the country and concludes by saying that such rebellious elements should be suppressed. "As for the authorities in the North, obedience to the Central Government is their one and only policy," states General Yen.

General Chang's telegram is in the same strain, stating, moreover, that such contempt for the President of the State Council as expressed in the circular telegram issued by Feng Yu-hsiang's subordinates, Liu Yoh-feng and others, cannot be tolerated.—Kuo Min.

Comment in London

London, May 20.

"The Times," reviewing the situation in China in its editorial columns to-day, says that disappointment will be general here and wherever else it had been hoped and half-believed that Republican China had emerged from the confusions of civil war. However justifiable Nanking's action, the paper continues, the prospect of a renewal of civil-war on a wide scale must arouse apprehension.—Reuter.

CHINESE PRESS NOTES

Appeals for Peace and Reconsideration

The following war notes are from the Chinese press:—

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has issued a circular telegram advocating a peaceful solution of the present dispute between Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and the National Government. The reports that Gen. Yen had declared his independence and announced that he would adopt a neutral position are incorrect.

Mr. Li Shih-tseng, one of the Kuomintang older statesmen, has likewise circulated a telegram to Gens. Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Li Chang-jen and Chang Hsueh-liang in which he says that, under a unified democratic administration, there should be no further civil strife. This is so well known, he says, that he need not repeat his words. It is now most unfortunate, Mr. Li says, to learn that another civil war is likely to break out in Central China, but, he continues, "a horse may be stopped on approaching a precipice and the stable door may be closed before the steed is stolen. It wholly depends on whether or not the Chinese people will come to their senses. If you gentlemen harbour peaceful and co-operative motives all questions may be solved amicably through proper channels. Let us avoid further civil war."

FENG'S ARMY OF 500,000

Another Remonstrance by Gen. Chiang: Agreement Violated

Nanking, May 20.

General Chiang Kai-shek sent another telegram this evening to General Feng.

General Chiang Kai-shek stated in his message that, according to a circular telegram issued on May 16, by General Han Fu-chu and other Kuominchun generals, General Feng was asked to lead an army of 500,000 men in an expedition against Chiang Kai-shek.

According to the decision of the Disbandment Conference states General Chiang, the Second Group Army Corps was limited to 200,000 men. The figure given by the Kuominchun generals in the circular telegram is more than double the approved number of troops. This shows that General Feng has violated the decisions of the Disbandment Conference, and if general Feng would prove his innocence, he should punish these Kuominchun generals himself.

General Chiang wishes he could have a conference soon with General Feng and says that, if Feng cannot come to Nanking, he should designate a place and Chiang Kai-shek says that he will go there and meet him.

The Ministry of Railways issues to-day official instructions to the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration stating that, hereafter, no revenues and military surtaxes collected by the railway are to be given over to the Kuominchun for part of the latter armies' military expenses.—Reuter.

A MEDICAL VERDICT ON FENG YU-HSIANG

So Ill as to be Incapable of Strenuous Work

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 1.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is so seriously ill that he probably never again can participate in any major campaign in China, according to a diagnosis of his condition recently reported by a Chinese doctor in the Peking Union Medical College. This diagnosis showed that Marshal Feng is suffering from a combination of heart and kidney trouble, which may permit him to live for several years, but only if he does not exert himself. The doctor states that it would be fatal for Marshal Feng to do any strenuous work.

While Marshal Feng retains control of his large army, in spite of his illness, he is not expected to take aggressive measures again, even if he should become hostile to the group controlling the Central Government. None of his subordinate generals is regarded as a great leader, although they are competant soldiers. Without Marshal Feng's direct guidance, they are not expected to indulge in a campaign against the authorities at Nanking.

Marshal Feng has been known recently as the "voice of the people." He has issued statements insisting upon the evils of civil war and of fighting for personal aggrandizement, and he has become a censor of corrupt politicians and unscrupulous militarists.—United Press.

THE CHINESE AVIATION CORPORATION

Regulations for the Conduct of Affairs

The regulations governing the organization of the National Aviation Corporation have been published by the Central Government. They follow:—

The National Aviation Corporation shall be organized in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the National Government.

A board of directors composed of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and six members shall be appointed to supervise the affairs of the corporation;

The chairman of the board of directors shall be authorized to handle the affairs of the corporation, to appoint and to dismiss the employees of the corporation;

The corporation shall be divided into four departments—general affairs, mechanical, airports and airways, and transport;

There shall be a chief and an assistant chief for each department who shall be appointed by the chairman, and their duties shall be to supervise the affairs of their respective departments;

The chairman shall appoint the necessary employees to carry out the duties of each department;

Experts and specialists shall be appointed as advisers to the corporation if found necessary; and

Offices shall be established at suitable place to facilitate the working of the corporation.

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FENG YU-HSIANG WORKS HAVOC ALONG CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAYS

Bridges and Tunnels Blown Up Indiscriminately: Millions of Dollars Damage: Trade and Famine Relief Blocked

Feng Yu-hsiang continues to indulge in a perfect orgy of bridge destruction, both on the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways.

It is calculated that already the damage done runs into several million dollars, on bridges and tunnels.

Presumably Feng believes that the greater mobility and marching powers of his troops give him the advantage if the railways are altogether wrecked.

The blowing up of numerous bridges along the Lunghai Railway by General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces has caused consternation in both Chinese and foreign circles because the entire programme of China's railway rehabilitation is affected. It will be remembered that Belgian Boxer Indemnity bonds were recently released and sold on the Shanghai market for the purpose of improving this railway and giving it a chance to become a source of revenue. If the reports which come from Honan are true, the railway will again be faced with the problem of building new bridges and laying down new tracks.

Neither Chinese nor foreign observers can quite grasp what General Feng's military plans are. At first when he blew up the bridges and tunnels between Wushengkuan and Sinyangchow, it was thought that he was covering his rear and was heading towards Hsuchow at the juncture of the Lunghai and Tsinpu Railways. But he is also reported to have torn up the tracks and blown up some bridges in the general direction of Hsuchow, which makes his tactics inexplicable.

One explanation is that General Feng Yu-hsiang has rarely used the railways to move his troops because he finds that they get clogged and troop movements are delayed. His own army is especially trained for long and hard marches. He seems, therefore, making his plans without regard for railway transportation and with a view to preventing his enemies from using armoured cars against him on the Lunghai. The whole matter, however, is speculative, particularly the suggestion that he intends to make for Hsuchow as first objective.

In this conection, it is suggested by the opponents of General Feng that he is really seeking to reach Haichow so that he can have a port for ocean transportation with his allies.

BRIDGE-BLASTING ORGY

Lunghai Line Now Impassable

Peking May 19.

The orgy of bridge-blasting continues. The Kuominchun have now made the Lunghai Railway impassable by wrecking bridges to the east of Kuciteh.

There is not the slightest indication here of General Feng Yu-hsiang's intentions in the event of fighting, but well-informed persons believe that he has not sufficient munitions for more than a month's intensive fighting.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed that General Feng will make a desperate attempt to capture Wuhan in order to reinforce himself from Hanyang. It is considered impossible for him to take his huge army into the famine-stricken provinces of Shensi and Kansu.

Practically all the Shansi troops in this province have been withdrawn, the remaining garrisons being chiefly former Chihli-Shantung troops and those of General Sun Chuan-fang's armies.

As soon as fighting starts, it is expected that Fengtien will rush in garrisons for Chihli.

Peking's Kuominchun Mayor, Mr. Ho Chi-kung, is taking refuge in the Legation Quarter.—Reuter.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE DYNAMITED

Three Others Also Wrecked

Hankow, May 18.

The Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway was reported blown up by order of General Feng Yu-hsiang yesterday; all troops belonging to General Feng north of the River having been first withdrawn and concentrated at Chengchow.

On the Lunghai line, the telegraph poles between Hamutsi and Tangshan, on the Kiangsi-Honan border, were destroyed as well as two bridges.

The three important railway bridges south of Sinyang which were destroyed by General Feng's troops prior to the withdrawal are those at Lichiasai, Luiling and Sunghsuanho repairs to which, according to information from the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, will require two months and cost approximately ($2,000,000).

Judging from military reports, General Feng seems to be withdrawing from all fronts, concentrating his forces around Chengchow.—Kuo Min.

Move on Han River Projected

Hankow, May 19.

It is believed that the Kuominchun withdrawal from Wushengkuan indicates a change of front westward towards the Han River.

Since the Peking-Hankow Railway has been thoroughly blocked by the blowing up of numerous bridges to the north of Wushenkuan, it is deemed impossible for the Government troops to advance by that railway.

> Despite the statements of certain Chinese agencies friendly to General Feng Yu-hsiang, to the effect that no damage whatever has been done by his troops, an authentic and official message has been received by the Shanghai office of the Lunghai Railway, stating that Feng's troops have—
>
> Destroyed 28 bridges from the Honan-Kiangsu border onwards, and
>
> Have removed all the telegraph poles along the line.
>
> We are officially informed that, in the most favourable circumstances, all communication must be stopped for at least three weeks.

It is learned that General Feng Yu-hsiang's 29th Division, formerly stationed at Wushengkuan, is reinforcing the Kuominchun garrison at Laohokow, while from this side eight divisions under the command of General Chu Shao-liang have been hurried up the Han River from Shasi to reinforce the garrisons at Siangyang and Fancheng.

General Ho Kuo-kuang is leaving here to-day for Shasi to take over command of five divisions of former Hupeh troops there, the loyalty of these divisions being considered doubtful, while General Ho Ying-ching remains in command locally.

Chinese circles aver that General Feng Yu-hsiang will first attack Shansi and afterwards mkke a drive southwards for Wuhan, failing both of which plans he will withdraw to Tungkuan and into Shensi.—Reuter.

More Bridges on the Kinhan

Nanking, May 21.

According to information received from the Hankow office of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, the railway bridge in Lisintien, north of Sinyang, in southern Honan, has also been blown up by order of General Feng Yu-hsiang. Another bridge near Yinchang has also been destroyed. Order in Sinyang is now maintained by the local constabulary though the 1st Division under General Liu Chih will shortly be responsible for the garrisoning thereof.

Another telegram received at the Ministry of Railways reports that General Feng's troops leaving Changte in northern Honan on the 17th, blew up bridge No. 3 near Hengsui, taking with them all available rolling stock in the station.

It is reported that Feng has ordered his units to withdraw from the entire area along the Peking-Hankow Railway within ten days to Humaokuan and Heishihkuan in north-western Honan.

Reports of Damage

Nanking, May 23.

A total of nine railway bridges and a number of rails, rail-sleepers and telegraph poles along the Lunghai Railway have been destroyed and torn up by the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang, according to an official report received at the Ministry of Railways from the Lunghai Railway Administration. The damage in brief is as follows:—

West of Tangshanhsien in western Kiangsu—4 railway bridges destroyed, 21 rail sleepers and 21 sections of rails removed.

Between Yangtsi and Liutaihuan on the Kiangsu-Honan border—1 bridge and 2 sections of rails.

Mamutsi—196 sleepers; east and west of the station within a distance of 5 meters, 85 telegraph poles; and east of the station, 1 bridge.

Between Mamutsi and Kuciteh—3 railway bridges.

***This is a considerable reduction on the number of bridges destroyed as reported to the engineer of the railway in Shanghai early this week. —Ed.

Repairs on Peking Hankow

An official telegram from the Assistant Managing-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway states that the Kuominchun under Chang Chun-yun, while withdrawing to Honan, from Wushengkuan, ripped up the railway tracks, disabled the bridges, tore down the telegraph poles and water towers along the railway, taking with them all available rolling-stock in the various stations beyond Chumatien.

The iron bridge south of Tungshangho has already been repaired and communication along that section of the railway between Liulin and Tungshangho has been restored since the 21st. Repairs to the bridge between Sinyang and Liulin are in progress, and resumption of normal service on that section is expected in a day or two. —Kuo Min.

Feng's Troops Change Sides

Peking, May 21.

General Liu Chin-hua's troops belonging to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's 2nd Group Army Corps hitherto stationed in the vicinity of Yangtsun near Tientsin are reported to have gone over to the Central troops through the good offices of General Ho Cheng-chun. General Liu Chin-hua yesterday received a telegram from Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, appointing him commander-in-chief of the 11th Route Punitive Army against General Feng's troops.

General Tang Seng-chi, commander of the 5th Route Army Corps, having been appointed director of the Military Council of the Central Government, left Techow to-day for Nanking, to discuss matters with Chiang Kai-shek.

May 23.

General Liu Chin-hua, commander of General Feng's troops, stationed in the area between Peking and Tientsin, having severed his connection with General Feng Yu-hsiang, officially assumed his new post as commander-in-chief of the 11th Route Punitive Army Corps at Yangtsun on the 21st.

General Liu at the head of his troops, about 30,000 strong, has announced his decision to take part in the forthcoming Government's campaign against General Feng's forces.—Toho.

INJURY THAT HITS WHOLE NATION

$2,000,000 Damage to Tunnel Alone

Nanking, May 18.

In its leading article to-day, the "Central Daily News," local official organ of the Central Kuomintang, declared that the entire nation was shocked to hear of the destruction of certain sections of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways by certain Government troops.

"The suprising action of the troops in Honan is unexpected. That it will have a serious effect on the immediate political situation is undeniable. Leaving alone the political aspects of the question, this unwarranted interruption of the country's communication system is indeed regrettable.

Railways Our Great Need

"Our poor communication systems are largely responsible for the falling behind of the country's finances and its economic production. One of the first things to be accomplished in our programme of reconstruction is, therefore, the building of new railways and the improvement in the management of the existing lines. The Ministry of Railways has been working towards that end. During these years of civil wars, railways have always been the first victims. The business men throughout the country are hard hit, owing to the frequent interruption of communications. No goods can be transported under such conditions. The first appeal the merchants will make to the Government authorities following the conclusion of every internal war will be one asking for the immediate restoration of the country's communications.

$2,000,000 Damage to Tunnel

"It is reported that the damage done to the two railways is of a serious nature. Even if repair work could be started at once, it would take considerable time before through traffic on those lines could be resumed. It is estimated that it will cost the Government probably $2,000,000 to repair the dynamited section of Wushengkuan tunnel. With the time of building new lines so far off, one cannot view this wanton destruction of the country's railways without feeling a sense of deepest indignation.

"The purpose of our Revolutionary Movement is to relieve the people's suffering. Famine conditions in the Northwest are the worst in the recent history of the country. Although the Government finances are in a crippled state, the authorities are doing their utmost to carry out the Government's relief programme. With the communication on Peking-Hankow and Lunghai lines interrupted, no foodstuffs can be transported to the famine areas.

Lunghai Also Injured

"It is also highly unfortunate to witness such an incident at a time when the State Burial of the remains of our late leader will shortly take place. All members of the Party should deplore the destruction especially of certain sections of the Lunghai Railway which line is so close to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway along which the remains of Dr. Sun will be conveyed from the North to the Capital."—Reuter.

Damage Confirmed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 17.

The orders which have been issued forbidding the circulation of rumours are so severe and the supervision of all that appears in the Chinese Press is so strict, that there seems little doubt that Feng's troops have done serious damage to the Wushengkuan tunnel on the Kin-han Railway and to three bridges near the tunnel. The vernacular press stated yesterday in large type that Mr. Li Yi-tzu, one of the managers of the railway, had received a telegram stating that troops under General Chang Yun-yang, before withdrawing towards Miyang in Honan, had blown up bridge No. 1041 and attempted to block the tunnel itself. Several trains were said to have been derailed at various points.

The tunnel itself is situated on the Hupeh-Honan border, about 173 kilos from Hankow as one travels north. It and the bridge over the Yellow River are the two outstanding points of interest between Hankow and Peking. Bridge No. 1041 appears to be on the Hankow side of the tunnel, while one of the other two bridges which have been destroyed is at Sinyang, 44 kilos beyond the tunnel.

Official Statement of Damage

Yesterday afternoon a good deal of scepticism was expressed and one of the papers printed last night gave a denial to the report that the tunnel was blocked, though it admitted that the bridges had been destroyed and several trains thrown off the track. But Mr. Li Yi-tzu granted an interview to a member of the staff of the "Chung Shan Pao," which is a government paper, and stated categorically that bridge 1041 and the Sinyang Bridge had been blown up and that the repairs to these bridges might take a month. Asked by the reporter if the tunnel had been blocked, he replied that his latest information was that a train had been wrecked in the tunnel and that the explosion had brought down a large quantity of rubble, which would take time to remove. He estimated that 30 engines and 300 carriages and trucks were north of the tunnel at the time of the explosion.

Tickets are still being issued to Kuangshui, 152 kilots up the line, but the trains are subject to many delays and even Chinese hesitate to make the journey. Missionaries who went up to Siaokan to resume their work after furlongh found their houses as well as the other mission properties all occupied by Nationalist soldiers, but after waiting for two days were able to secure possession of their own quarters. A delegation of gentry from Sinang has reached the field head-quarters of the Nationalist army at Kuangshui, announcing that the last of Feng's troops have left that town and praying for protection from bandits.

There is no local unrest, but constant movements of troops create a feeling of uncertainty. Some are leaving down river by steamer, others are leaving for up-river ports. Large bodies of troops start up the railway, while yet other bodies march off for points up the Han River. This last activity has led to persistent reports that some of Feng's troops are at Laohokow and advancing steadily down the Han towards Hankow, but there is no confirmation of this rumour.

A MEEK AND LOVING MILITARIST

Tang Seng-chi Professes Admiration of Religions

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 14.

A Chinese military leader has declared himself a strong believer in the doctrines of meekness and love, as formulated by both the Christian and Buddhist religions. This is Gen. Tang Seng-chi, leader of one of the largest armies in the north, who expressed his views before a gathering at Yenching University, the leadling Christian mission school in the north.

Gen. Tang apparently does not find it incompatible to lead armies into battle and, at the same time, to profess the Buddhist faith, which forbids taking any kind of life. He declared that the doctrine of universal love, common to Buddhism and Christianity, is to him the greatest of religious conceptions, and he also stated his profound admiration for Christian missionaries in China.

"The direct and indirect influence of the Christian missionaries upon the different movements in China is indeed far-reaching," he declared. "The pioneer propagandist was the Christian preacher; the pioneer agency, the mission press; the pioneer vernacular book, the Bible; the pioneer scientists, the Christian astronomers of the seventheenth and eighteenth centuries and the Christian physicians of the nineteenth centuries; and last but not least, the pioneers of freedom of belief were those humble Chinese Christians of the Boxer period who dared to take their stand with the martyrs of other ages."—United Press.

SHANTUNG EVACUATION COMPLETE

Chinese Marines in Tsingtao to Maintain Order

Peking, May 21.

Despatches from Tsingtao state that all the remaining Japanese troops in Shantung sailed for Japan yesterday, amongst them being the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in that province.

Some Chinese marines, the despatches add, were landed in order to assist in maintaining order in the city, which remains very quiet.—Reuter.

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PRESSURE ON CANTON RELIEVED

Assailed on Three Sides, Kuangtung Reported to Have Smashed Its Enemies in Detail

Pressure on Canton has been effectively relieved according to Nanking's news by a notable success on the West River.

Assailed on three sides, Kuangtung first cleared the East River, then turned to the North West.

Nanking, recently much concerned, now feels confident that final victory over Kuangsi is assured.

Pei Chung-hsi Defeated

Canton, May 18.

The Kuangsi rebel troops under Pei Chung-hsi received another setback yesterday when the Kuangtung forces under General Hsiang Hanping directed a furious attack upon Tsingyunhsien, about 25 miles directly north of Samshui, (which is about 30 miles west of Canton) and forced the insurgents to retreat in a southwesterly direction towards Szewai where Pei Chung-hsi was last reported to be rallying his troops. Over 500 rifles and a large amount of ammunition were seized from the retreating Kuangsi.

The Naval Squadron also repulsed an attack of the rebels near Tapu on the West River earlier in the same day.

It is predicted in military circles that with Kueilin in the hands of the Hunan Expeditionary forces and Wuchow in imminent danger of capture by the forces under Generals Wu Shang and Fan Shihsen, the position of the various Kuangsi units now in Kuangtung has become untenable and may collapse at any moment.—Kuo Min.

Fukien Force Goes Ahead

Swatow, May 18.

The Fukien Expeditionary Forces under General Chang Tseng are reported to have occupied Tapu in Eastern Kuangtung descending upon Chaochow (near Swatow) by boat via the Han River. The local military units who are sympathetic towards the Kuangsi clique are preparing for a counter-attack. It is believed that an armed clash between the Fukienese and Kuangtung (pro-Kuangsi) troops will take place shortly in the Chao-mai region.

From Wuchow, one brigade of Divisional Commander Tai Ting-kai's troops is being despatched to occupy Haifeng and Lofeng with a view to advancing against Swatow from the southwest.—Kuo Min.

The Hunanese Advance

Changsha, May 18.

Telegraphic despatches from General Ho Chien's Headquarters at Yungchow state that the advance forces of the Hunan Expeditionary Army have passed Yungfo, about midway between Kueilin and Lipshow which is expected to fall to the main force of General Wu Shang's division.

The division under General Liu Chien-sui, having captured Pinglo on the 15th, is now heading southwards with Wingonchow as its next objective.—Kuo Min.

Fukien Force Pressing On

Swatow, May 19.

It is reported that the Fukien Expeditionary Forces under General Chang Tseng after capturing Liuhuang, on the Han River in northeastern Kuangtung, have crossed the river and are now heading for Chaochow, with General Chang personally directing the operations. A strong detachment of the Fukien forces is reported to be taking a circuitous route for Swatow in co-operation with the Kuangtung Provincial Forces.

In view of the loss of several strategic points in the Chao-Mei district, Hsu Ching-tang, Commander of the rebel troops here, is reported to have decided to evacuate Swatow and retreat to Weilai, and Sunning in eastern Kuangtung. It is expected that Swatow will be taken over either by the Fukien Expeditionary Forces or the Kuangtung troops in the near future.—Kuo Min.

Bluejackets Guarding Shameen

Canton, May 20.

Bluejackets from British gunboats have been landed at Shameen and have erected fences in different parts of the concession. The gates of the bridges have been closed and guards have been posted.

The British Consulate has issued a notification warning British subjects not to leave Shameen and instructing British nationals in the city to assemble in the Canton-Kowloon Railway compound in case of trouble.

Shameen is protected by three British and two French gunboats and two Japanese destroyers.

No definite information is available as to the position of the Kuangsi forces.

Fear of Red Elements

Great suspense prevails over the possible capture and sacking of Canton by Red elements in the absence of sufficient forces to control the city.

Reports from Wuchow, near the Kuangsi-Kuangtung border, where the rebel headquarters is established, state that general tension has been caused by the threatened bombing of the Kuangsi capital, Nanning, by Cantonese aeroplanes.

H.M.S. Moorhen and the U.S.S. Guam are at present at Wuchow for the protection of British and American nationals in the event of trouble arising.—Reuter.

Capture Erroneously Reported

Hongkong, May 21.

Advices from Canton report that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Kuangtung troops, for fear of street fighting occurring, voluntarily retreated to Sekiung, leaving part of their forces behind in the city and that General Chen Chi-tang and leaders of the Kwangtung troops, prior to the arrival of the Kuangsi forces, had immediately taken refuge aboard Chinese warships.

The vanguard of the Kuangsi troops commanded by General Lo Huan-yen, in the meantime, arrived at Shinkai and Kuanyin Hill in the northeastern suburbs of the City of Canton and were to all appearance awaiting the arrival of their reinforcements under General Huang Hsu-chu, which were then rapidly advancing towards Canton from the direction of Fushan. Canton, thus, for a time completely fell into the hands of the Kuangsi forces.

Nevertheless, for reasons unknown, the Kuangsi troops, without firing a single shell, secretly deserted the city withdrawing in the direction of Samshui and towards a point north of Shinkai.

Upon seeing the withdrawal of the Kuangsi forces, the Kuangtung troops re-entered the city and are again attempting to restore their defence lines. This curious move on the part of the Kuangsi troops, adds the same advices, is considered by all a mystery that remains to be solved later.—Tuho.

Kuangsi Decisively Beaten

Nanking, May 22.

The Government forces in Canton secured a decisive victory over the invading Kuangsi troops yesterday and have forced them to a precipitate retreat.

During last week Canton was menaced from three sides: on the east by pro-Kuangsi forces under Hsu Ching-tang, on the west and north by Kuangsi troops under the personal direction of Huang Shao-hsiung and Pei Chung-hsi, and it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could save the city. The arrival of the navy from the Yangtze, however, put heart into the defenders, who first concentrated against the East River, defeating the pro-Kuangsi forces with great loss, and capturing Waichow and Hoyuen.

Meanwhile, the enemy was pressing hard on the northern and western fronts, and the defenders were forced to give way before their repeated attacks, although strongly supported by the navy and the air forces.

The smashing victory on the East River, however, opened the road to a possible retreat and released six crack regiments which were thrown into the fray just in time, and by a counter-attack carried all before them.

Success on the West River

Shiuhing, on the West River, has been taken, and the enemy forces are retreating in great disorder toward Kuangsi.

Government troops from Fukien have also driven out the pro-Kuangsi forces in Swatow, and occupied the city, and another army from Hunan has occupied Kweilin, the old provincial capital of Kuangsi.

The decisive victory just scored has removed all danger to Canton and the momentarily expected arrival in Canton of two divisions of Government troops, who have already left Shanghai by steamer, will accomplish the complete destruction of the Kuangsi Clique in the south in the course of a few weeks.

The success of the Government arms in Kuangtung, important as it is in itself, will have great reverberations throughout the country, as it means that the Government has the solid south under its undivided control and will only have the seditious Kuomintchun troops to engage its attention.—Kuo Min.

Pei Chung-hsi Surrenders

Hongkong, May 22.

Admiral Chan Chat has officially informed the British authorities that General Pei Chung-hsi, with an army of over 5,000 men, has surrendered after a severe struggle near Lupa, a town twenty miles north of Samshui, on the Pei Kiang, or North River.

In Cantonese circles it is considered that, after heavy fighting, the last desperate effort of the Kuangsi forces to capture Canton has been completely frustrated.

Half Kuangsi Troops Captured

May 23.

The situation at Canton has become easier following the sudden defeat of the Kuangsi forces.

Military headquarters at Canton claim that in the battle in the past two days nearly half the Kuangsi army was captured and taken prisoner. The Kuangsi forces are retreating on all fronts.

Meanwhile reinforcements from the north for Canton are reported to be advancing towards Wuchow, near the Kuangsi-Kuangtung border, where the rebel headquarters are established.—Reuter.

FOUR LEADING MEN OF CHINA

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Gen Yen Hsi-shan.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

RACE AGAINST TIME IN KUANGTUNG

Kuangsi Making Progress While Canton Awaits Troops

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 13.

For some days, all trace was lost of the invading army from Wuchow, and government reports stated that, after coming within striking distance of Shiuhing, the Kuangsi commanders ordered their men to about face and marched them back to the city from which they had come. Even newspaper men were confused by the total disappearance of the enemy and, hearing that the Kuangsi city of Kueilin had fallen into the hands of Ho Kim, they presumed that Huang Shao-hung had been obliged to discontinue his effort to take Canton, and had mustered his entire strength to beat back the Wunan army that had crossed the frontier.

Out of nowhere, the enemy's West River army sprang into being this morning, and a radiogram from a foreign gunboat lying off Samshui conveys the information that the enemy is pounding at the gate of this West River port. The early train from Samshui delivered its passengers at the Canton terminal this morning, but a few minutes thereafter the station master posted up on the bulletin board the announcement that the through service to Samshui had been suspended.

Menacing Samshui

A foreign gunboat has just brought down from Wuchow the staff members of several foreign firms, and one of these gentlemen, interviewed by your correspondent, stated that he did not see a single soldier of either side from the time he boarded the vessel until he set foot in Canton. At the same time, this informant knows positively that no portion of the Kuangsi army re-entered that province after starting out on its mission of invasion. Another gunboat radiogram, transmitted to Canton on Saturday last, told of having heard heavy cannonading. Neither the place where the gunfire was heard, nor the time were set down, but about the same time a report came in from Lupao, a port in the Samshui district, about 15 English miles from that town, on the North River, which denoted that a Kuangsi force had been shelled by two Kuangtung gunboats at that point. Piecing together these various reports, then, it would appear that, when within striking distance of Shiuhing, the Kuangsi West River army suddenly veered in a northerly direction, passed Lupao, and then swung around and made for Samshui, completing a half-circle.

The High Command of the Kuangtung army seemingly was as completely fooled as the newspapers have been, for several regiments had been withdrawn from Samshui, and sent to join the regiments along the Canton-Kowloon railway line. On Wednesday last, dynamite was placed under the spans of the iron railroad bridge which crosses a tributary of the East River near Sheklung and the bridge was rendered impassable for railroad traffic. However, Gen. Chui Kingtong's Second Division, which had revolted against the authority of Chan Chai-tong, was not held up very long. A mission worker, who managed to get through from Sheklung and arrived in Canton yesterday, told the writer that he saw the main body of the Second Division crossing the same bridge on planks which had repaired the damage to some extent, and that for six hours they were passing across and moving their ammunition and supplies over the stream. The vanguard of these troops reached Shekpai late on Saturday evening and to a man were captured and brought back prisoners to Canton.

Nearing Canton

Concurrent with the report that the Kuangsi army is attacking Samshui in force, comes the report that the main body of the Second Division, moving on Canton from the direction of Sheklung, has come as far as Sienchuen, which is no considerable distance from the metropolis of Kuangtung. At the time of writing, the situation seems most critical indeed, and, unless the unforseen occurs, Huang Shao-hung's main force may arrive in Canton this very night; or, if not to-night, on the morrow.

It is a race with time. Kuangtung's military leaders are anxiously awaiting the coming of Chiang Kai-shek's troops which a Shanghai telegram has declared are on their way, but that message does not offer the hope that they will get here earlier than the 16th. A division of reliable soldiers will add sufficient strength to the hard-pushed Kuangtung army to enable it to drive off the aggressors, but, if its own army suffers a disastrous defeat, and its soldiers are disarmed before the arrival of its ally, the latter may not even venture to land.

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THE ROUT OF CHANG CHUNG-CHANG

Four Months' Campaign Ends the Rebellion

Chefoo, May 11 (by mail).

Gen. Liu Cheng-nien, commander of the Provisional Third Division of the Revolutionary Army, who was responsible for the crushing of Chang Chung-chang's counter-attack on Shantung recently, has given an interesting account of his experiences in the campaign in eastern Shantung in a recent circular telegram, which reads as follows:—

In January last, Gen. Liu Kai-tai, a lieutenant-commander under Gen. Liu Cheng-nien, made a secret attempt to assist Chang Chung-chang's campaign in western Shantung. The plot was discovered in time and Liu was dismissed before he could persuade his troops to follow him. However, Liu Kai-tai, after he had fled from his post, induced Deputy - Commander Liu Hsuan-lai to join his cause and they, with the latter's troops, proceeded to Yehhsien, where they were joined by a group of reactionary leaders under Chang Chung-chang. The five-coloured flag was then hoisted in different districts of eastern Kiaochow Peninsula and Gen. Liu Cheng-nien was practically isolated. In an attempt to save his troops from being overpowered by the reactionary forces, Gen. Liu Cheng-nien withdrew his troops to Kangku and Fushan and shortened his lines of defence and waited for reinforcements.

Overwhelming Victory

Later, Chang Chung-chang arrived at Lungkow from Dairen and there he established his headquarters. On March 25, Chang Chung-chang's forces made an onslaught against General Liu's troops at Kangku from three different directions. After 48 hours of desperate fighting, an overwhelming victory resulted for the latter forces. Gen. Liu, however, did not keep up his pursuit after the fleeing troops, since his men were greatly outnumbered by the rebel forces. Shortly after, Chang Chung-chang renewed his attack with redoubled vigour. Seeing that the strength of Chang Chung-chang's troops was far stronger than his own, and as he was unwilling to convert Chefoo into a bloody battlefield, Gen. Liu ordered his troops to fall back upon Muping.

On March 27, Chang Chung-chang's troops arrived at Muping and declared a state of siege around the city. From March 27 to April 21 the city was kept under a constant bombardment from the guns of Chang's forces, which killed numerous persons and destroyed thousands of buildings in the city. On April 9, a number of Chang's troops made a desperate attempt to scale the city walls of Muping and at the same time tried to destroy a portion of the walls by land mines. The attempts, however, were frustrated by the defenders, resulting in considerable casualties on the side of the attackers.

Successful Sortie

On April 14, Gen. Liu ordered a surprise attack on Chang Chung-chang's forces outside the city, which turned out to be quite successful. Not knowing the conditions in eastern Shantung, Gen. Liu did not break the cordon, but again retired into the city. On April 21, Gen. Liu ordered a general offensive against the besiegers and succeeded in breaking into their lines. As the cavalry of Gen. Liu's forces attacked the rebels from their rear, Chang's men were taken by complete surprise and they stampeded and fled in all directions, without putting up even a meagre resistance. The entire situation, Chang's defence was completely broken and Chang himself fled to Lungkow. The victorious troops kept up their advance and re-entered Chefoo on the morning of the 22nd.

The remnants of Chang's troops, headed by Chu Ya-pu, were then still holding Fushan. On May 2, Gen. Liu's troops started an attack on Fushan and the city fell on May 10 after a bloody battle. Chu Ya-pu and Hsu Ling-tien, two commanders in Chang's army, were found to have fled. Among those killed were three divisional commanders, while all troops inside the city were taken prisoners.

With the fall of Fushan and the flight of Chang Chung-chang to Japan, the campaign in eastern Shantung definitely has come to an end. The campaign extended for a period of four months, during which scores of battles were fought. The number of prisoners taken from Chang's army amounted to 15,000 men, while the captured war supplies included 8,000 rifles, 1,000 automatic pistols, 30 machine-guns, 500 machine rifles, 24 mortars, 24 field-guns, 6 mountain guns and a countless quantity of munitions.—Kuo Min.

NANKING'S PROPOSED AMNESTY

Local Kuomintang Again in Opposition

The proposal of the National Government to grant a general amnesty to prisoners on the occasion of the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is meeting with vigorous opposition on the part of the Shanghai District Kuomintang.

In a telegram to Nanking, the district party says that the system of granting amnesty is all wrong. When a person commits a crime, he must realize that he will be punished for it. Accordingly, he should be punished, otherwise he will look forward to obtaining an amnesty and will continue to pursue his evil life. The amnesty system, the telegram continues, was adopted by former despotic rulers and it was an expression of feudalism. Therefore, it should not be adopted by the National Government. The telegram concludes by hoping that the National Government will not adopt the system as many counter-revolutionaries will benefit by it.

Apropos of this, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, was interviewed by the Chinese press. He said that the amnesty system had been observed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his lifetime and, when Dr. Sun was President in Canton, he granted amnesty to prisoners. But, said Dr. Wang, this amnesty differed from that granted by despotic rulers as a favour to the people: Dr. Sun granted it under certain political and social conditions as executive head of the republic. Concluding, Dr. Wang said that the military campaigns have now been brought to an end and he was of the opinion that amnesty should be granted to those arrested during the period of civil strife.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Question as to Mr. Yoshizawa Presenting Credentials

Tokyo, May 22.

It is learned that the Government has proposed to Nanking that the Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Yoshizawa, should present his credentials to General Chiang Kai-shek on May 29 on the occasion of the removal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains, but consent to this proposal has not yet been received.

It is reported that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, would prefer the presentation of Mr. Yoshizawa's credentials to be postponed till later.

Mr. Yoshizawa is due to leave Tokyo on May 24. The presentation of his credentials to General Chiang Kai-shek is taken as indicating Japan's formal recognition of the Nanking Government, though the Foreign Office intimates that this is not necessarily so.—Reuter.

SINO-BELGIAN TREATY RATIFIED

Nanking, May 17.

The treaty of amity and commerce between China and Belgium, which was signed at Nanking on November 22, 1928, has been formally ratified by both Governments.

Baron Guillaume, Counsellor of the Belgian Legation, arrived at Nanking yesterday and exchanged formal notes of ratification with Dr. C. T. Wang.—Kuo Min.

QUOTA BASIS FOR ORIENTALS?

Bill Introduced into U.S. Congress on European Model

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 17.

Senator Daniel F. Steck of Ottumwa, Ia., Democrat, introduced a bill to-day into Congress to give Chinese and Japanese an immigration quota of 50 each, per year, thus placing these Oriental nations on the quota basis the same as the European countries.

Senator Steck's bill also would limit the total immigration into the United States from all foreign countries to not more than 100,000 persons per annum.

Introduction of the bill followed conversations over a considerable time between leading Japanese, Chinese and Americans.

Senator Steck explained that he did not propose to amend the present law but that the purpose of his bill was to reduce by one third the total annual immigration into this country, as admitted under the national origins provisions and also the apportioning of quotas on an arbitrary principle "which would best serve the interests of the United States without regard to the character of the national population either in the year 1890 or at any other time."

The present United States immigration law was passed by Congress May 15, 1924. The President signed the bill on May 26, 1924. It was amended by an Act approved May 29, 1928.

Josephe Photo Studio.

M. JEAN FONTENOY

Editor of "Journal de Shanghai" now appointed Adviser to the Ministries of Railways and of Communications.

The new acts changed the old law of 1917 in two important parts.

First—under the new law the undesirable or ineligible aliens were largely weeded out before they started instead of after they arrived in America.

The law relieved the great body of immigrants of detention at Ellis Island and removed many cause for delay and misfortune, after they reach American ports. The Act was intended also to prevent separation of families and to reduce the number of deportations for causes which could be determined on the other side. The American consuls were directed to examine the information given on questionnaires and eliminate applicants who were feeble-minded and whose prison records made them undesirable.

The so-called "Japanese Exclusion Clause" provided that the quotas are available only for persons born in the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible by the immigration law. This clause excludes Japanese, Chinese and other yellow races.

The annual quota from each country until July 1, 1929, is lowered to 2 per cent. of the number of persons born in that country who were residents of continental United States as shown by the 1890 census. But the minimum quota is 100. The old quota was 3 per cent. based on the number as shown in the 1910 census.

Concessions Contemplated

May 22.

The United Press is told by a reliable source to-night that the Department of Labour is declaring new immigration regulations to cover Chinese merchants travelling to China and then returning from that country to the United States.

The information is unofficial and cannot yet be confirmed at the Labour Department. It is believed correct, however.

The regulations were decided on, as the result of many protests by Chinese regarding the present status of Chinese merchants, residing in this country, who frequently desire to visit China and then return to America. It is understood that officials have decided that these Chinese merchants are entitled to special consideration and have framed the new regulations accordingly, providing for the granting of special "merchants' permits" or certificates.

It is learned that Mr. William S. Butterworth of Moline, Ill., a widely known manufacturer and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, assisted in the adjustment.—United States.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS HOUSES

Reasons Why the Government Has not Abolished Them

Although repeated promises have been made by the Central Government that, with the introduction of the new tariff schedule, the inland, or native, customs houses would be abolished, these still exist.

The Chinese press has given the reasons for their maintenance and states that, since the enforcement of the new tariff, no accurate estimates of the increased Customs revenues have been obtained, which, therefore, necessitates their retention. Furthermore, the abolition of these offices will mean that a large number of inland customs employees will be thrown out of employment and, as no suitable positions can be found for them at the present time, it is essential that the offices should be retained. For these reasons, work on the abolition of the inland customs houses has been delayed.

In a statement to the Chinese press regarding the matter, Mr. Chen Chi-tsai, Superintendent of Customs, said that the Minister of Finance had definitely decided to abolish these offices but, owing to many difficulties, this could not be done in the immediate future. They would, however, be done away with after the consumption tax came into force.

THE INVITATION TO THE POWERS

No Replies Received Yet on Extraterritoriality

Nanking, May 17.

Foreign Office authorities here are reticent in regard to recent reports from Washington that the Foreign Governments concerned had informed the United States State Department that they were not willing to relinquish immediately their extraterritorial rights in China.

Identical notes were sent on April 27 by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to America, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Brazil inviting them to consider the question of the abandonment of their extraterritorial rights in China. It is understood that the Foreign Office here has so far received no official reply from any of the Foreign Governments concerned, and the Chinese Government authorities are anxiously awaiting definite answers from the Powers.

"Chen Pao," a semi-official organ of the National Government, gave great prominence in its to-day's edition to an interview given to one of its representatives by a "high government authority," who stated:

"We have received no reply to our notes on the question of extraterritoriality. Our demand that the Foreign Government concerned relinquish their extraterritorial rights in China is simple and just. Should the Powers be sympathetic towards the aspirations of the Chinese people and those of the National Government, they ought promptly and willingly, to express their desire to meet our wishes. The extraterritorial rights represent an important part of the unequal treaties which we seek to remove at an early date. We shall continue to fight for their abolition until we achieve our aim."—Reuter.

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Dr. C. C. Wu on the Recent Nanking Note to the Powers

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 22.

Addressing a luncheon given in his honour by the American-Asiatic Association to-day Dr. C. C. Wu, the new Chinese Minister, made a strong plea for favourable action by the government of the United States on the request of the National Government of China for early conversations looking toward the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Dr. Wu declared that the people of China were most hopeful that the United States would "assure its leadership" by opening negotiations on the question of extraterritoriality, which was "a most serious limitation of Chinese sovereignty."

"Such a movement on the part of the United States," the Chinese Minister asserted, "would be a new proof of the traditional friendship of the people and the government of the United States for the people and the government of China, and would strengthen those friendly relations which always have characterized the dealings between these two sister republics."

Dr. Wu reviewed Sino-American relations for the past several years, emphasizing the developments since the movement began which had resulted in the establishment of the present National Government of the Republic of China in Nanking. He said the tariff negotiations in Nanking and the later conclusion of the tariff agreement between the American Minister in Peking and the Nanking *régime* greatly increased Chinese admiration for the spirit of helpful friendship exhibited by the United States.

"The speedy termination of the long disputed tariff question, with China's and America's representatives reaching a prompt agreement, leads one to anticipate that there may be a similar happy result in the present movement for the restoration of China's jurisdictional sovereignty, especially in view of the fact that the Government of the United States already has shown its willingness to relinquish this right," Dr. Wu said.

An Astonishing Claim

The Minister explained that Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, late last month addressed identic notes to the Powers enjoying consular jurisdiction proposing its abolition. These notes were now being studied by the interested governments.

"Present day China is not the China of three generations ago," the Minister warned his audience, "either politically or economically. The present Chinese government is embarking on a vast programme of economic and industrial reconstruction. Laws are being written and unwritten. China is assimilating western principles and already 79 per cent. of the Europeans and 89 per cent. of the Japanese subjects residing in China are subject to Chinese laws."—United Press.

BRITISH GUNBOAT UNDER FIRE

According to a wireless message received locally, H.M.S. Mantis came under fire on May 21 from fighting soldiers between Ichang and Shasi. H.M.S. Mantis was hit three times between those two ports, where fighting is still continuing. The message makes no mention of the nature of the combatants.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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FREDERICK WARD

May 20.

The American Legion proposes to pay its annual visit to the tomb of Frederick Ward at Sungkiang next Sunday. This is an altogether commendable function and the opportunity should be taken advantage of, not only by Americans, but by all who take an interest in the land we live in, to honour the memory of a brave man who played a notable part in the history of Shanghai. Ward was born in 1828 at Salem, Massachusetts and died of wounds at Ningpo in 1862.

He came to Shanghai when the power of the Taiping movement was on the wane. He and his comrade, Burgevine, were the last of the adventurers who roamed the world ready to fight on any side that paid them well for their valour and military skill. They dearly earned whatever money they made by a soldier's pay or by such loot as falls to those who are engaged in the desperate game in which they staked their lives. At the time of Ward's coming, the port of Shanghai was crowded with shipping and, the Anglo-French expedition, having its base here, there were many unruly soldiers and sailors at a loose end and ready for any devilry that might offer itself. Ward proposed to the Chinese merchants that, if they would finance the venture, he would raise a force of foreigners and capture the city of Sungkiang, then in the hands of the rebels. The proposal was accepted and Ward, with a force of about one hundred of such foreign recruits as he could gather, attacked the city and failed to take it. He attacked with a second force of Manila men and succeeded. It was one of those achievements that one reads of in such stories as Stevenson and Henty wrote for boys. The force that was got together was composed of the offscourings of the port. Men who were little amenable to discipline, were badly armed and without hospital equipment or commissariat. They had to attack a walled city defended by men at least as well armed as they were and outnumbering them by ten or twenty to one. The driving force in his favour was that every man knew that, if they were defeated, death was their certain portion. So far from having even the moral support of their countrymen the little force was execrated by the governments represented in Shanghai.

It was then, as now, the policy of foreign Powers to abstain from meddling in China's internal quarrels. Only after the Taiping rebellion had degenerated into something approaching to mere banditry the British and French Governments permitted their troops to aid the imperial forces in ridding the country of a scourge that had caused the destruction of twenty million lives and wrought such desolation that cities like Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow have not yet entirely recovered. Ward was the creator of the "Ever-victorious" army. General Gordon fought with the force as Engineer officer of a British detachment and succeeded to the command after Burgevine was dismissed in 1863. Ward was mortally wounded in an assault on Tzu Ki, a place near Ningpo, and died bravely as a soldier should. He gave orders for the carrying on of his work and asked to be buried in the courtyard of the Confucian temple at Sungkiang. The request proves that he was no swashbuckler, but had an understanding of Chinese history and an appreciation of her great past. More surprising than the request is the fact that the boon was granted and Ward's grave is there to this day. He has a tablet to his memory in the shrine, like any of the other worthies whose names are commemorated there; probably, the only foreigner who ever received such a distinction and, since times are changing, most likely the only foreigner who ever will receive such honour. And so the American Legion, with a fine sense of the fitness of things, makes this annual pilgrimage and keeps alive the memory of an incident that should not be allowed to fade into oblivion.

Burgevine, who succeeded to Ward's command, was evidently a man of a ruder fibre. He quarrelled with the comptroller of the funds for the payment of the troops and, angered because his men were not paid, struck the official. For this he was cashiered and, in his chagrin at failing to secure redress from the Government at Peking, went over to the rebels in Soochow. Gordon persuaded him to desert with his company but, when the time came, though the others got safely away, he was left behind in the beleagured city. The Taiping leader, with a fine generosity that was poorly requited when he, in his turn, was captured on the fall of the city, permitted him to get away. He lived quietly for some time, but ultimately became involved in an abortive rising at Amoy, was betrayed by his servant and arrested by the Chinese authorities. He was being sent under escort to Li Hung-chang, then commander of the imperial troops, when he was drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat, thus relieving his own and the Chinese Governments from an awkward decision regarding the disposal of his person. Rude, hardy adventurers, but worthy that the bell of remembrance should toll for the brave sixty and more years after their passing.

NANKING AND FENG YU-HSIANG

May 21.

It seems beyond doubt that the long foretold struggle between Nanking and General Feng Yu-hsiang has come at last. A report was current during the week-end that the latter had issued a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek. Up to the moment of writing we have not been able to confirm this and it is possible that the rumour is only an elaboration of the apparently true report that some of his generals have issued such a denunciation. But we may safely assume that General Feng will not accept General Chiang's invitation to disprove, by coming to Nanking, the charges against him: that he has hoarded munitions and formed a military centre in the northwest antagonistic to the Central Government; that he is in league with Kuangsi to attack Wuhan; that, supported by Soviet Russia, he is plotting to establish a rival capital at Peking. Feng's retort would probably be something like this: "You can believe what you please. You're a clever talker and I don't pretend to rival you in that. The fact remains that you have done your best to deprive me of my fair share of things, to isolate me and put me in the wrong. I don't take that sort of treatment lying down and now there's only one way out. Either you go down or I." And thus General Chiang Kai-shek's telegram becomes, what in fact it must have been meant to be, an ultimatum.

From the beginning of the Nationalist *régime* and before it, onlookers have predicted that sooner or later China would prove too small to hold both General Chiang and General Feng. Apostles of unification have denied it strenuously and those who hinted at differences were denounced as counter-revolutionaries. But the two men belong to different systems. They represent the age-long incompatibility of North and South. In the system of democratic control which Nanking expounds, at least in theory, to be ushered in by due period of "political tutelage," there is no place for a man of Feng's training and instincts. Probably he has not much belief in democracy. To do him justice he appears to have a great sympathy with that very much under dog, the Chinese people. His speeches on this topic, seeing how frugally he has lived for many years past, can hardly be a pose. But in practice his principles would possibly be "everything for the people but nothing by the people." He may subscribe to the *San Min Chu I*, but has his own ideas of how they should be accomplished. He remains in essence a Tuchun, an individualist pure and simple. Benevolent tyranny is the best of all governments while it lasts, but it has the fatal defect that there is no guaranteeing its successor. Whether Feng's rule is even benevolent; has long been a subject of dispute. His taxation has been and remains crushing. His opponents say that wherever he moves trade is blighted; his friends retort that what he extracts from the rich he gives back to the people in public improvements. And they point to the public parks and play grounds he has laid out in Kaifeng. One thing is certain: that if the damage done by his troops to the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways is only half what it is reported—yesterday news agencies favourable to Feng were saying that the damage had been much exaggerated—it is a black blot on his name. Such destruction, if true, would be a crime against China. Already her trade is badly enough hampered by the decay to which civil war has brought her railways; and it will contrast badly with Feng's professed solicitude for the Chinese people, if it prove true that he has done them this further injury. The plea of military necessity and self-preservation does not avail. Other beaten generals have been given safe conduct out of China, and why not Feng?

Against him, Nanking, with its many admirable professions still quite unfulfilled. Naturally this paper cannot be expected to have much affection for the Nationalist Government, which has behaved towards us with an arbitrariness which points to a lack of a sense of principle and justice that is more serious than the closing of the mails. People are not condemned in these days as Mr. Tappenden and the "N.-C. Daily News" have been, without being allowed to speak in their own defence or even being informed of the charges made against them. The spirit of the times is against it; and the further belief that whatever foreigners may suffer, Chinese are suffering still more, deepens the general misgiving of the state of mind of Chinese politicians and their ability to think fairly. On the other hand, looking at the general situation as impartially as one may, it cannot be gainsaid that Nanking stands for certain ideals, the survival of which we must hope for if we are to preserve any hope for China. That they are still far from accomplishment does not alter the fact that they exist. With this Nanking represents an idea of continuity, with which the most benevolent tuchunism cannot compare politically. It is significant that a man like General Yen Hsi-shan, who has earned the reputation of being the best ruler in China, has wholeheartedly thrown in his lot with Nanking, even to the extent of giving over his principal revenues to its collectors. He certainly cannot be blind to its failures and shortcomings. But he appears to feel that the individual must give way to principles, however poorly they are still honoured in practice, and to the prospect of continuity which they embody. That is the secret of the stress laid on unification. For some it is, no doubt, chiefly attractive as a means of impressing foreign Powers. For others it has a deeper meaning, in which the future welfare of China is bound up. We think that centralization, as a permanent system, is in danger of being overdone. As we said last week, a continent cannot be ruled in detail from one city, a large measure of local autonomy must ultimately be allowed. But for the moment unification and centralization are not unreasonably insisted on as a stage towards the fixed constitution. Imperfect as is the present *régime*, the only visible alternative to it is anarchy and Communism; and the only hope today is that the best and sincerest minds in the Nationalist body shall be left free to extend their influence for the elimination of the prevalent abuses and oppressions. The age of reasonableness has yet to come. Lack of it is the cause of every civil war that has been fought in the last eighteen years. Individually the Chinese is the most reasonable creature on the face of the earth. But collectively and in politics this valuable faculty still fails him.

U. S. JOURNALISTS IN CHINA

May 22.

A group of American journalists representing the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, are now in the Far East, becoming acquainted with the situation in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China at first hand in the order indicated. They propose to leave Shanghai for the United States in the early part of August. Reports from Tokyo and Yokohama show that they are having a very interesting time in Japan, and it is presumed that they will have every opportunity to see things at first hand in the other places they will visit.

It is becoming increasingly customary for journalists to travel in other countries than their own, not only as correspondents but as special emissaries of their newspapers to gather what might be termed background impressions rather than to report on the incidents of the day. Thus, a British mission was sent to the United States some time ago to investigate American industrial practices and to compare them with those in vogue in Great Britain. This particular mission was a huge success, as it gave the British people an understanding of the relationship between mass production in the United States with wages and the cost of living and indicated to what degree the American system was applicable to Great Britain. Similarly Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt visited Pacific countries and wrote his book, "The Restless Pacific." Mr. Roosevelt has since been in charge of that part of the editorial of the "New York Times" which relates to the Pacific which has been more informative and enlightened than heretofore. More recently, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the "New York Herald-Tribune" visited Shanghai and is now travelling in other parts of China. This newspaper has in the past been particularly florid in its articles with regard to conditions in China, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Lodge will bring with him to New York a more detailed knowledge of the problems here, so that when despatches come to his paper from China, the editor "on the desk," as they say in the United States, will know what it is all about. It is not to be forgotten that one newspaper once referred to Mr. Tong Shao-yi as Mr. T. S. Yi, which is a mere example of not knowing things well, although not quite as bad as the spelling of a great river as the "Yangsi" which anyone can learn is not right from scores of reference books.

We who live in China can hardly realize how difficult it must be for an editor in a foreign country to understand what the thing is all about. Cables come in which must be contradictory from Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, and which of them is to be regarded as the truth? There is the undoubted air of success and progress in Nanking to offset the famine and misery stories which are bound to emanate from Peking; there are the constant tales of warfare from Canton to offset the increased trade of Hongkong. China is not a mere country: it is a continent in the various parts of which different and often contrasting conditions obtain. For instance, at this moment, in Shanghai, we have an easy and peaceful time on the whole and except for an occasional flurry, conditions are prosperous and indicative of constant improvement. Yet in Canton, Honan and probably Hunan there is fighting, while in Kansu, Shensi, Honan, Chihli, Charhar and other places there is famine. When reports differ, who is right and are they both right? These questions must confront the editor in London and New York who fails to envisage the immensity of the size of this country, its inadequate communications and the varying degree of economic and social existence of the people.

General Chiang Kai-shek in one of his telegrams to General Feng Yu-hsiang spoke of the differing standards of living of the northern and southeastern armies. This divergency of standard of livings produces a whole train of differences in characteristics, habits and thoughts. For instance, in the southeast, there is always the possibility of Communism because of the larger industrial population and the intensive work done among the labourers and peasants by the Communist agitators, while in the north, there is the constant menace of banditry because of the intense poverty of the population.

The journalist who thinks of China as a mere country, as a state like France or Italy or Turkey compact, small, with a comparatively homogeneous population, is completely off the track. He cannot grasp the elements of the problem which faces a government here. But when he realizes that he is dealing with a huge continent, more complex in all its relationships than the whole of Europe, then he is within the bounds of comprehension. The visit of the present group of journalists is therefore timely, for particularly the United States will have to grasp this essential fact in its thinking with regard to China during the next year. Furthermore, the visit to Japan, Korea and Manchuria is particularly

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important, for these countries and China form together one of the most important and fascinating complex of international relations facing all Powers at this moment. It is impossible to deal with any Chinese problem without due consideration for its Japanese concomitant and its effects upon the far-flung regions of Manchuria, Mongolia and Turkestan. The two latter countries cannot easly be visited because of lack of communications, but Manchuria will prove what peace and order can do for the whole of China and what a menace to China Soviet Russia is. What Manchuria is, Mongolia and Turkestan might become except for the iron heel of Russian imperialism. And when they come to China proper, they may arrive just in time to see the evil that Russian imperialism is working here through the activities of Communists in this part of the country, although it is the earnest hope of all foreign residents in China that the Soviet plots may fail to materialize.

THE MENINGITIS DANGER

May 23.

Perhaps nothing is so satisfactory in this present-day world of ours as when we find a community—every member of it—taking steps to protect itself against a menace to the public health. These measures may be active or passive, and if the former so much the better, but the latter are not to be ignored. Thanks to this attitude of the residents in taking heed of the advice of the Public Health Department we are able to-day to report—naturally in an entirely unofficial manner—that the danger of a disastrous spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with which the community has recently been threatened, is greatly diminished. We are sure that our Public Health Department will not take umbrage at our thus putting first the ready co-operation of the public in observing its suggestions. We know that the Health Department is one never weary of well-doing, and it is a very great tribute to the regard in which it is held that the public has accepted what, here unfortunately, cannot be called its behests, but friendly suggestions and advice. With the work of our own Health Department we must not forget how the authorities outside the Settlement have co-operated.

While we must by no means consider the danger from cerebro-spinal meningitis at an end, there is surely here an example of how danger from other sources can be equally minimized if only due attention is paid to the advice invariably given in season. Doubtless because the particular epidemic mentioned is comparatively rare in this district, the community took to heart the suggestions made to combat it, with the result that its ravages have been confined to comparatively small limits, and until an "all-clear" signal is given it is to be trusted that there will be an equal degree of carefulness. But then the question must be asked, why a community should take so much care to ensure its safety against something it knew little of, when to a great extent the attitude of a part of it, at any rate, is so utterly casual to other forms of disease which have played considerable havoc in the past?

What one feels in connection with this menace of cerebro-spinal meningitis and the way the Public Health Department has coped with it, is that it provides the opportunity for an appeal to the public for co-operation with the Department in other respects. The mosquito evil, smallpox, cholera and similar summer complaints would not be so tragic in their incidence were the residents to react in a similar manner to the advice of the Department as they have done in this instance. In none of these cases should familiarity breed contempt but rather the reverse, and there should be the determination to get the better of human foibles exemplified principally in indifference. We have here a clear case in which by following the lines laid down by the Department the community has escaped a very considerable danger, and it is surely an object lesson as to what to do in other matters.

THE FILES IMP

May 23.

Twice in one day he has been at his tricks, taking articles out of the paper after they have been indubitably written, set up, proof-read, published and read again in the finished paper. In the first instance the evidence against him was overwhelming. It was only a paragraph, but the writer could remember the exact circumstances in which he had written it, why he must have done so on one particular day and not on another, and the precise page of the paper on which he had read it next morning. But when looked for yesterday it had gone. In the other case the evidence against the imp was not quite so conclusive, perhaps, but enough to convince any reasonable judge and jury. The article in this case was a long report of a speech by Mr. Baldwin. The searcher could remember the particular set of copies of the "Times" in which he had noticed it, when going through recently arrived numbers; and there were reasons connected with the subject of the speech why it would probably have been delivered on a Saturday. Could it be found when wanted? No, the imp had had it out.

Not only persons connected professionally with newspapers but everybody who reads them regularly must be acquainted with the imp. Some subject comes up in conversation with a friend: "and that reminds me," you say, "of an article in yesterday's paper which I meant to call your attention to, if you hadn't seen it." The paper is there on a side table, where it has been carefully put with the others which are allowed to accumulate, according to the habit of all well conducted households, for a prescribed number of days, before going to light the kitchen fire. But the article you want has vanished. "Very funny," you say, "I distinctly remember reading it yesterday morning and thinking of you as I did so." Which in all probability was quite enough for the imp. Whether he works on some principle of moral censorship which we do not yet understand, or from pure impishness, one cannot tell. He may have thought that Mr. Baldwin ought never to have delivered the speech mentioned above. It would be interesting, in this connection, to know whether it is still to be found in the files in Printing House Square. Or it may be that, like the Duchess's baby "he only does it to annoy because he knows it teases." At any rate he does it so cleverly that it is impossible to spot where he has been deleting. All the columns appear in good order and the balance of the page as perfect as when "locked up" the night before.

The curious thing is that the methodical and tidy seem to suffer more from the imp than the haphazard and disorderly. A former editor of this paper worked at a table which made some of his staff feel really ill. It was all he could do to get his hands upon it to write on one tiny plain amid mountains of books, papers, magazines, articles and proofs. Yet he always seemed to know where everything was and to find whatever he wanted at a moment's notice. It is the methodical worker for whom the imp lies in wait; and this, perhaps, proves that his real motive is impishness. "Ah ha," he says, "you believe in 'the clean desk' do you, and pride yourself on having a place for everything and everything in its place? Now I'm going to show you exactly where you get off." And he proceeds to pilfer the files and blot out the articles which have been carefully preserved for assistance in next day's leader. Science, of course, does not believe in imps. She falls back on the old story of two lobes of the brain: while one read the article, the other failed to notice the date, perhaps even the name of the paper. But Science's explanations never go the whole way. Take, for instance, that speech of Mr. Baldwin's. Here are the readers of the "North China Daily News" deprived of a reinterpretation (with comment appropriate to local consumption) of some of the weightiest words of England's Prime Minister. And perhaps this time next month he may be Prime Minister no more. Nobody but an imp could have played such a trick.

EMPIRE DAY

May 24.

It is characteristic of Mr. Baldwin that he puts the development of Empire in the forefront of his election programme. To all men of imagination, from Disraeli perhaps the greatest of all Empire builders onwards, the thought of this great congeries of nations owning a common language and loyalty to a common sovereign, has appealed deeply. In the celebration of Empire Day, the Dominions themselves have been far ahead of the mother country. It is nearly thirty years since the Earl of Meath founded the Empire movement. He was first stirred by the regrettable ignorance of the majority of people in Great Britain in regard to imperial matters. It is to the credit of the London School Board that they responded readily to Lord Meath's appeal that children should be taught to know what the Empire means. In many London schools Empire Day was practically an established institution by the year 1893, but the first Government to recognize it was that of the Dominion of Canada in 1897, followed by New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. By 1905 Empire Day was being officially celebrated in all the Dominions. In 1916 its observance was sanctioned by the British Government, and in 1923 by that of the Government of India. By now Empire Day is formally celebrated in at least seventy-five thousand of the Empire's schools, and is officially recognized by nearly all Governments within His Majesty's Dominions.

Naturally the war gave a great impetus to the movement. Just as in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1897, the sight of regiments and representatives coming to London from all quarters of the globe gave to many people their first real conception of the size, extent and variety of the Empire, so the sight of contingents from over the seas pouring into the World War under the British flag, inspired in people at home a new idea of the Empire's tremendous possibilities. Even yet, these are not really understood as they should be. We have had proof of what the Empire can do for mutual defence. We are learning what it means to the commerce of the Home country, which sells every year over three hundred and fifty million pounds' worth of its manufactures to buyers in the Dominions. And we are beginning to realize what it means as an outlet for the surplus population of Great Britain. But the importance of the Empire to the world at large has still to be appreciated at its full value. No one would deny or underrate the worth of the League of Nations. It embodies a noble ideal and inspires new hopes towards which all nations may and will work together. But without disparaging its efforts, it has already been made plain in many ways that the principles inculcated by the League of Nations must be many years in passing into common practice. Meanwhile it is for British subjects to reflect that in their Empire they have already a League of Nations such as the world has never known, which has already shown by practical example that it believes in and will stand to the ideals which the Geneva Assembly has founded; and it is surely a great thought for all the subjects of His Majesty that it is possible for them to weld and develop the Empire to such solidarity and efficiency that its influence, thrown on the side of peace in any of those crises which we must fear are still bound to recur among the nations, would prove irresistible for the prevention of war.

The word "imperial" has been blackened and vilely misrepresented by those who have no interest except in anarchy and the spoils to be gleaned from national disruption. But, in fact, it is a noble word, instinct with every noble idea which it behoves us to teach our children. It is significant that Lord Meath set to work first among the schools. Every natural man and woman sooner or later find that their chief interest in life, the only thing perhaps which really stirs them, is their children. And speaking in larger terms, it is not too much to say that the hope of every generation, the only possible guarantee of the progress of the world, is bound up in the welfare and advancement of its successors. On them depends the solution of every social evil. Legislation is powerless to stop certain abuses, which war against the fitness of mankind. The only remedy to be found against them is by work on the individual, by catching him or her when young and building into their nature certain standards and inhibitions, until the things that one must do and the things that one cannot possibly demean oneself to doing become a part of the very fibre of their being. Everyone who has anything to do with children is impressed with the alacrity with which they respond to the idea of self-denial and sacrifice. The first instinct of all healthy children is generosity. But, when they leave school, something yet is needed to keep them true to their early ideals, and surely nothing could be more potent for this purpose than a true and vivid conception of the great heritage which is being celebrated to-day, and of all that it gives to and demands from its sons and daughters.

LISTENING TO THE WILTSHIRES

May 25.

Among the many conundrums of life one of the most curious is why one sound should be agreeable and another not. The same is true, of course, of all the senses. But the ear seems to keep its likes and dislikes longer than its companions do. Smell and taste are very soon blunted; we can school ourselves to horrible sights without much trouble; and with practice one might even rub one's nails, immediately after cutting them, upon velvet without shuddering. But, except among the tone-deaf, a discord is a discord still, however often repeated. Why, again, should the same note have different results when produced by different means? "The pencil that squeaks on a slate," sets every tooth on edge. But the same note played by the piccolo is perfectly acceptable. Why is the minor key plaintive in its influence and the major key cheerful? This fact, by the way, seems to be absolute for all alike. A dog, for example, which has endured a particular tune played in the major key without visible discomfort, at once begins to howl on its being turned into the minor. Why does one combination of instruments make one feel lively and vigorous while another set inspires thoughtfulness and even depression?

If forgiveness ought to be asked for reviving these old and unanswerable riddles, we are sure it will readily be granted us by all who had the pleasure of hearing the Wiltshire Regiment's band at the Shanghai Club yesterday. Certainly the sounds then made were to be reckoned among the most acceptable. At its best, there is nothing like a good military band, and, without exaggeration, the Wiltshires are very good. The brightness of tone, the tremendous volume of loud passages, the clarity of the soft, are hardly to be equalled by any other form of music. There is a precision in the whole performance which not only delights the ear but has its counterpart in what is seen. The gleaming buckles and buttons, the neatness of uniforms and straps, the graven immobility of the musicians moving only as their instruments require; the instruments themselves, burnished like gold and all held at precisely the same angle—by sight and sound alike the band stirs one to the depths. Bandsmen, of course, are not on the same footing as the rank and file. One is told that they have a trade union. Take off their uniforms and one knows not what thoughts of self-determination they might harbour. Some of them might even make speeches. But once attached to a fine regiment, they instantly succumb to an atmosphere and tradition which are stronger than that of any trade union. Which makes one regret, not for the first time, that England, having at last got universal military training through the Great War, allowed herself to drop it afterwards.

The programme that the Wiltshires played was thoroughly English. Which, one imagines, the intellectuals would tolerate for this occasion as appropriate to the day, but not otherwise. Yet as one listened, one asked oneself again, Why the almost traditional depreciation of English composers? Admitting, what indeed cannot be denied, that it has a tendency to degenerate into rank sentimentality, English music at its best has peculiar characteristics expressive of the soil from which it draws, worthy of all admiration as something native and individual. The golden age of Purcell, Byrd, Orlando Gibbons and Arne still has its lineal descendants in Sullivan, German, Percy Grainger and Cyril Scott, no unworthy followers of their great ancestry. It is true that English composers cannot make "sermons, like mystical Germans who preach from ten till four." For English music is essentially light, joyous and feathery, like the flower-decked meadows and russet woods and softly flowing streams from which it derives. And it is only deep in meaning as the English countryside is deep in inexpressible thoughts, which Englishmen hardly dare look at and never speak about, but shut them in beneath a deliberate mask of indifference and coldness, because they know how

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frightfully emotional they are, if they once let themselves go.

Among the pieces played, it was plain to see that "Tipperary" had lost none of its almost uncanny power to impress. It dropped on us suddenly in a selection of popular melodies and for the moment, as always, one felt almost as if one should stand "at attention." When it became known as the tune which the British army had chosen to take to France, several writers commented on the extraordinary fact that, while Frenchmen marched to the *"Marseillaise"* and Germans to the *"Wacht am Rhein,"* our men preferred a trashy music-hall song. But apart from the fact that British people hate any expression of sentiment where it would seem quite justifiably called for, the British soldier knew what he was doing. Was it not Wagner who said that the true judgment of music lay with the people? The tune of "Tipperary" is reckless, rollicking, impudent, but it is not trashy. It has that quality of inevitability which is the shallmark of inspiration in all art: it could not have been written in any other way. And you may play it loud or soft, fast or slow, it still preserves its fascination and freshness. That the war has clothed it with special meaning, is of course obvious. The bitterness of the quarrel which gave "Tipperary" its fame has evaporated, but not the vision of the bravery of the men who sang it, of their incredible determination and resistance throughout those hot, terrible August days, when they were so worn out that they fell asleep marching, and still could rouse themselves to come again to the battle, with a fragment of "Tipperary," perhaps, to give them zest. The song is surely sacred as the memory of the "Old Contemptibles" themselves.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Election Chances

In answer to Major Lloyd George's confident expectation that the Labour party will win the next elections we get from the last Home mail the equally firm belief of the Conservative Central Office that Mr. Baldwin will come back with a clear majority of about 50, that is to say the Conservatives would number, say, 330 and all their opponents combined about 280. This belief is based primarily on the theory that Liberal votes will be got at the expense of Labour rather than of the Conservatives, who, instead of having to face a straight issue with Socialism, will have the satisfaction of seeing the latter vote split by the Liberals. Secondly, the north of Ireland and University seats are counted on as certainities by the Conservatives, who also believe that they can reckon on the women voters and their special dread of strikes and adventures. In the fourth place, the Conservatives think that the Labour party have none of the grip and attack of former years, "no concentration on any leading and practical purpose, no ringing battle-cry, no magnetic leadership." Fifthly, the Conservatives believe that their various agricultural relief measures should strengthen their hold in the counties. Hence their expectation of a majority. Who shall say? What strikes one as curious is the bitterness with which some papers that might have been expected to stand by the Conservatives now write in criticism of them. There is certainly a feeling that with its immense majority the Government might have done more. But the very circumstance which excites the professional critic to wrath may act in the opposite way upon the votes. The hysteria born of the war is subsiding and there is virtue in letting things alone and not experimenting.

Soviet Intrigue in China

There has come into our possession a photograph of a document which appears to prove that Soviet Russia is again intriguing in China and is making use of General Feng yu-hsiang's army for the purpose. It is dated from the "Consulate General of U.S.S.R. Tientsin," signed "I Gamarnik" and dated February 21 last. It is further marked in the border "Far Eastern State University; Department of Students Personnel. To be forwarded through Harbin." The University in question is situated at Vladivostok and is a branch of the well-known propaganda college of Moscow. The document, translated, reads:

"To the students of the Oriental Languages Faculty G.P.U. C. Kolobojnikoff, Zimmerman, Arkhipoff and Koudzamakaeff:

"This is to notify that, according to the agreement of your cell with the representatives of the Oriental Section of the Komintern (Third internationale—Ed.) and with certain comrades of the Kuominchun Army—leave is not to be granted and you are ordered to report to George Hsuchen in Feng Yu-hsiang's army.

(Signed) "VLASSOFF, secretary
"KOURITZIN, chief clerk"

A cell is, of course, the favourite device of the Third Internationale for spreading disaffection and Communist propaganda among workmen soldiers etc. Not the least interesting part of the document is the reference to the notorious George Hsu-chen. Less than two years ago this man was writing to this paper, protesting that he was not a Bolshevik and had always denounced "the foxy Borodin." Now he appears to be an active worker in some section of the Kuominchun and a trusted correspondent of the Third Internationale.

More False Innuendo

The following is taken from the latest issue of the "China Weekly Review," edited by Mr. J. B. Powell, who really ought to know better:—

The trial of the alleged murderers (previously referred to in the issues of the "Review" for May 4 and 11) has been held in camera, the reason being, according to a statement of the prosecution which appeared in the "North-China Daily News," the local official British newspaper, "that inasmuch as publicity would injure the cause of the prosecution, that the case should be held in camera, as a result of which the British Magistrate ruled in accordance with the request." Further than a statement of the names of the accused, Norang Singh, Sadku Singh, Mewa Singh, and Karm Singh, and a reference to the fact that twelve hearings had been held, nothing further has appeared in the local foreign press on the subject of the trial or the decision of the judge.

The facts are, of course, utterly at variance with the statements of Mr. Powell. The Sikhs charged with murder, have not yet been put on their trial. No trial has taken place, no judge has yet sat in the matter nor has any jury yet heard the evidence. All that has happened is that the accused have appeared before the Registrar sitting in H. M. Police Court, in camera, and he after hearing the evidence has decided that there is a case for some of the men to answer and has committed those accused to stand trial. Or if Mr. Powell cannot understand what has happened, or will not—all that has taken place is similar to the procedure known as a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner to decided whether the charges laid should be remitted to the United States Court for China for trial. Grand jury investigations in the United States, as Mr. Powell may or may not know, are occasionally held in camara.

Municipal Economy

Friends of Mr. Clear will very naturally be glad of his appointment under the Council as head of a committee which is to investigate the general economy of municipal administratoin. There is also good reason why the public should feel satisfied. It will be remembered that the Municipal Economy Commission laid great stress upon the fact that its own work was necessarily imperfect and that if the best results were to be got, some body similar to itself must be established to carry on its work in more detail than had been possible for itself. This point was clearly appreciated by ratepayers, who will certainly approve the Council's having decided to act upon it. No suggestion derogatory to the heads of departments is implied. They are keen on their work, capable men, anxious to get the best results. But the whole volume of municipal activities is now so vast, that the best coordination is not feasible through the existing machinery. Mr. Clear was responsible for many economies introduced into the working of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and, on his record, the Council have chosen well.

Unwanted Literature

A list of books and magazines which the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has ordered to be suppressed because of the fact that they are of a counter-revolutionary or immoral character, gives somewhat of an insight into what is being produced by the Chinese Press of to-day. Leaving out commonplace titles such as the "Shanghai Weekly", which conveys nothing to anybody not a constant reader, we find the following on the list:—"Happy God", "China's Labourers," "Thunder and Wind," "History of the International Settlement of Shanghai," "Resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Third Internationale", and "The Last Smile". A title like "The Last Smile" is suggestive of a feeling of despair in the hearts of those who have seen their possessions over-run by armies in days gone by and think of such a possibility as again to come, but we have no idea whether this is an outcry against militarism or not. Doubtless the history of Shanghai could be construed as being counter-revolutionary among the chauvinists, but a sane appreciation of any standard work on the subject would take into account principally the narration of constructive effort and overcoming of difficulties—a fine example to those whose ambition it is to follow in the footsteps of the pioneers. Seeing that the resolutions of the Third Internationale are hardly likely to have been counter-revolutionary, it is probably not too much to suppose that they are immoral, and that conclusion doubtless a great many readers are prepared to take on trust. Apart from that, however, it is seen that from out the indiscrimate mass of literature being produced at the present day by the Chinese there is much that seems to promise well and undoubtedly a great deal which needs drastic pruning at this stage of its existence.

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The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.
Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, following on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, May 26.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, May 27. 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

TUESDAY, May 28, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged by Mr. A. C. King, featuring on the programme will be two-piano selections by Messrs. King and Cameron.

THURSDAY, May 30. 9 p.m.—A concert arranged by Messrs. Teddy Inston and Alec Davies.

FRIDAY, May 31. 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, June 1, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

SUNDAY, June 2.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 3, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

TUESDAY, June 4, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses:—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

THURSDAY, June 6, 9 p.m.—A concert will be given by the U.S. Marine Corps, concert orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Cecil Watkins.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE FAMINE

Commission to Pay a Visit of Investigation

N.C.L.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 19.

The Red Cross Commission, which will make a survey of famine conditions in China, for the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, is sailing on the Empress of Russia from Vancouver on May 30 for China.

The Commissioners are due to arrive in Shanghai, on June 14, and will confer with famine relief authorities there before continuing to Nanking and the interior.

The personnel of the Commission includes:

Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, vice-chairman of the American National Red Cross; and the chairman of its committee for insular and foreign operations.

Mr. William Baxter, Jr. of St. Louis chairman of the committee of the Red Cross for operations in the mid-western area of the United States.

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, of Washington, and Mr. John Pope of Detroit. —United Press.

Nanking's Relief Measures

Nanking, May 16.

In compliance with a recent instruction of the Administrative Yuan of the National Government, the Ministry of Railways officially announced this afternoon that, in order to facilitate and to encourage the transportation of food-stuffs into famine areas, all transportation companies which undertake to transport food-stuffs to such areas will hereafter pay only 50 per cent. of the railway freight charges, and they will be exempted from paying all surtaxes which may be collected by certain railways.

Some time ago, Mr. Hsueh Tu-ni, Minister of Public Health, was sent by the National Government to investigate famine conditions in Honan, Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu provinces. Among the proposals Mr. Hsueh submitted to the Government for the facilitation of food transportation into the above famine areas were:—

(1) All express companies which undertake to transport food-stuffs into famine areas are to be exempted from paying military surtaxes on all the railways.

(2) They are to be exempted from paying all railway freight charges.

(3) All food-producing provinces are to lift their embargo on the exportation of rice.

(4) The National Government should instruct various railways to set aside a number of engines and freight cars for the transportation of food-stuffs into famine areas.

The Ministry of Railways rejected the last proposal of Mr. Hsueh on the ground that there were not enough engines and freight-cars on the various lines, but stated that certain engines and freight-cars might be set aside for such purposes from time to time whenever it was found absolutely necessary.

The above ruling of the Ministry of Railways will be effective for a period of three months.—Reuter.

Serious State of Shansi

The prospects, or, rather, the lack of prospects, on spring planting in Shansi province are detailed by Mr. N. Ekeworth, of the Salt Inspectorate at Taiyuanfu and honorary secretary of the Shansi International Famine Relief Commission. "The prospects are very poor," he writes. "From Pingyang, south, is the worst famine area at present. This in normal times is the granary of the province, but no rain has fallen as yet this year, according to a very recent telegram from Mr. W. H. F. Briscle of the China Inland Mission. In any case, rain now would be too late for planting wheat, but would be in time for millet, the roots of which, I understand, are not so easily burned by the sun as wheat.

"In central and north Shansi, about two inches of rain have fallen, but this is not enough to moisten the ground, and as we have had no further rain since, it has been of no use for planting purposes. Except for the small area of irrigated land, near the rivers and streams, very little planting for fall crops can be done. As almost no planting was done last fall for this spring crop, the situation is very serious indeed."

Cannibalism in Kansu

Peking, May 21.

A report has been received by the China International Famine Relief Commission from Mr. C. Finlay Andrew, who is investigating famine conditions in Kansu.

Mr. Andrew states that he received many reports of cannibalism, which he specially investigated. He found, near Chingning, that 35 brigands were killed and parts of their bodies eaten by ravenous people. Mr. Andrew collected statements from gentry who had witnessed this and other cases.

Mr. Andrew declares that in some parts of Kansu the populace is starving because there is no money to buy what little food exists, whereas in other places no amount of money will purchase food because none exists.—Reuter.

DESPOILED MISSION HOSPITAL

Luchow Institution Evacuated, but Stripped Bare

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Luchow, Sze., May 2.

The General Hospital of the United Church of Canada, which has been occupied by the military practically all the time since the departure of the missionaries in 1927, has been handed back to the owners this week. This was a new building, just completed and fully equipped when the evacuation of 1927 took place. The furniture is practically all gone, doors and windows broken up for firewood, all the fittings taken away and all drugs and instruments gone. The loss suffered by the mission will be several thousands of dollars. A mission doctor has been on the premises for over a year, but was unable to get the military to give up the main hospital building. All pressure was brought to bear during the year upon Nanking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the chief military official of the province, and at last our efforts were crowned with success. We have been greatly pleased with the efforts made by the Nanking Government in having the property returned to us.

Last week, there was great excitement on account of the sudden appearance of soldiers on the south bank of the Yangtze, opposite the city. The ferries were closed at once and everybody expected an attack would be made on the city at once, for they were Kueichow soldiers. After stopping there two or three days, they marched back into Kueichow, without firing a shot. We understand they were recalled because the side to which they belonged had been defeated somewhere in Kueichow.

According to reports, there has been severe fighting north of here, along the Chengtu-Chungking road, near Luikiang. The opposing forces were Yang Sen and Li Chi-hsiang on one side and Liu Hsiang on the other. Many wounded were brought here for treatment. It is reported to-day that the parties have stopped fighting and are trying to settle their differences in a conference at Tzechow, with Gens. Liu Wen-hui and Den Shi-hoo.

NEW NAVAL AIDE FOR U.S. LEGATION

N.C.L.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 18.

The Navy Department announced today that it has ordered Commander C. C. Hartigan of the 25th Destroyer Division of the Scouting Fleet for duty as naval aide at the American Legation in Peking effective on June 1, succeeding Halsey Powell.—United Press.

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KULING, 1929

FROM OUR KIUKIANG CORRESPONDENT

May 11.

The one great question agitating the minds of many in this district is not that of the abolition of extra-territoriality, or what is Marshal Feng doing, but "Are many foreigners coming to Kuling?" or 'Will it be a prosperous season?" One has just paid a preliminary visit to Kuling, and numbers asked these or similar questions.

My reply to such questions usually is that it rests with the attitude taken by the Chinese themselves towards the foreigner. One can understand that the mere sight of a foreigner does not stir the Chinese heart to depths of joy, neither is he filled with love for the Westerner, but he does like to handle the shining silver dollar, while even cash and cash notes do not come amiss as wine money when squeezed out of the outsider. So motor car proprietor and chauffeur, chair coolies and luggage carriers, shop-keepers and hucksters on the hill. are looking for signs of the "great silver rush."

Evidently the much-talked-of motor road to the top has been shelved again. This time the Chinese officials were to make the road, all the funds were in hand, they were only waiting for spring; now spring has about gone, and the money must be still "in someone's hand," for not a pick has been put into the motor road yet.

The writer has just returned from the trip, and some things struck the eye. The motor road to the foothills is in bad shape, and especially the upper end is very rough and stony. There are plenty of ricshas doing the run—or, rather, walk—a foreigner pays $1, while the Chinese, even if carrying a heavy load, pay only 2,000 cash. Walking up the hill one had leisure to enjoy the beautiful spring flowers; near the foot of the hill. honeysuckle and wild roses, while higher up the hill was ablaze with azaleas, mauve, pink, and scarlet.

Signs of Neglect

Some Chinese called my attention to the rotten state of the bridges, and they certainly need attention, for in some there were large holes, also rotten timber, and unnailed boards. The question is, "Who is to do the work?" The Chinese Transport Co., or the Kuling Estate? The hill itself was rather solitary—a handful of foreigners, more Chinese, some working, others waiting for work, and a number of police and watchmen. Dr. Barrie's hospital is running, with a number of patients.

The Chinese flag is more in evidence, being shown conspicuously in front of all the police guard-houses on the way up, and also flying on the top of the ridge, high over Kuling. During the winter good work has been done in bunding up the stream, and a number of stone seats have been erected by the Chinese. One hears that few houses have been rented yet for the summer, while a few have been sold, mainly to Chinese. Redcroft, the British School, is to be used again this summer as a boarding-house, and the American School is to be opened as a school in the autumn.

It is difficult to buy firewood, and the fuel question will soon be a hard problem for Kuling to solve.

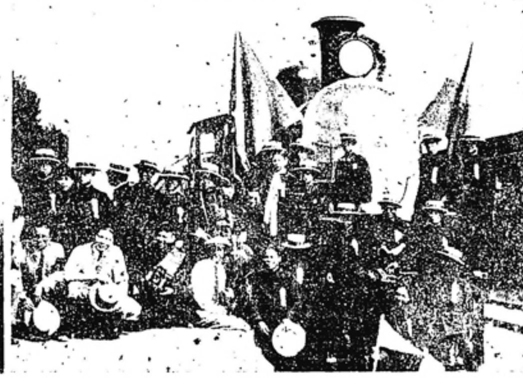
One thing that was impressed upon one very forcibly was the fact that the Chinese are not improved in manners and their treatment of others. All along the way and on the hill, "cheek" was handed out gratuitously. It is true that sometimes it was good-natured cheek, but mostly it was aggressively nasty, rude cheek. Getting so much cheek, it is best not to use one's ears, but to be both deaf and dumb.

A few days ago, Gen. Chu-pei-teh, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Council paid a visit to the hill, staying a few days at Fairy Glen. In Kiukiang it is hoped that the Transport Co. soon will commence business, and that the rates will be no higher than last year; it seems hopeless to look for any reduction. The Rest House, which still is under the Kuling Council, will be prepared for Kuling visitors passing through, sleep and eating accommodation being provided, so that the time spent there should somewhat approximate to the name of the place.

NATIONALIST PROPAGANDA ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

Photos by Newsreel Wong

The Train starts from Nanking to Peking to bring the body of Sun Yat-sen to the new capital.



The Propaganda Party accompanying it, equipped with cameras, radios and loud speakers.

Frequent stops are made at wayside stations to enable the doctrines of the late President to be expounded,

Arriving at Panpu. Advance agents ensure the attendance of thousands of the country people en route.

HOW THE POSTAL BAN WORKS

Up-country Chinese Miss "N.-C. D. N." more Than Foreigners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 10

No issue of the "N. C.D.N." since that dated May 3 has come to hand so the ban on its use of the mails seems to be effective. This deprivation seems to be felt more by the Chinese than by the foreigners, for of course news constantly is coming through by various ways. It is a common thing for foreigners to be asked to state in detail what the "N.-C.D.N." has said about the Nationalist Government to cause this action, and the foreigner is baffled how to reply. All he can say is that the freedom of the Press, as understood in Western lands, never has been abused by the "Old Lady of the Bund."

An Abnormal Crime

A crime has been committed in Wuchang which stands out prominently among the murders and cruelties which are so frequent in the Wuhan cities at present. Outside the East Gate of Wuchang, near the Temple of Hell, whose vivid horros are supposed to restrain criminal actions, a couple aged about fifty had been living for some time. The husband was a quiet, harmless man dying of tuberculosis. The wife had been the terror of the neighbourhood and earned the title of "The Woman Tiger." A little time ago the couple adopted a little girl, in whom the man took a fatherly interest, while the woman made her work like a slave and ill-treated her on the slighest excuse.

A few days ago, when the woman was in one of her rages and the girl was in danger of a beating, the man intervened. The excitement brought on serious hemorrhage and he died as the result. After the funeral, the woman accused the child of having caused the man's death and proceeded to beat her till she was unconscious. After dark she took the child, still living, out to the hills, dug a shallow grave and buried her. The neighbours noted the absence of the child and were trying to [illegible]. It what had happened [illegible] since [illegible] the heavy downpour [illegible] that Sunday washed the [illegible] the body. A cowherd, looking into the opened grave, recognised the child's face and gave information. The woman now has been placed on trial.

Robbery Under Arms

Two more armed robberies have taken place this week. The details are so similar that they probably are the work of one gang. One occurred in a large silk-store in the busiest street in the town, at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 5th and the other on the 8th, in a general store in a quieter part of the town. Besides showing thorough familiarity with the doors of the premises both at the front and the back, the armed men in each proceeded to cut the telephone wires as soon as they had entered. The money secured from the silk-store only amounted to $170 as the day's takings had been removed earlier, but in the second case the booty amounted to at least $1,600. In each case the robbers fired one shot just before they left as a hint to the shop assistants to stay where they were.

In another line of life, the authorities claim to have unearthed a very large robbery. The arrest of the secretary of Mr. Chang Chih-pen, formerly the Chairman of the Provincial Council, is said to have revealed misappropriations amounting to Tls. 80,000, of which sum Tls. 19,000 belongs to the Famine Relief Funds. A concubine of the accused man is said to have got away with a good deal of the spoils.

Communist Mischief-Making

Taking advantage of the prevalent disquiet, a leading Communist, named Siang Chung-fa, is alleged to have returned to Hankow and to be very busy stirring up the workers in the cotton mills and iron-works to create further trouble for employers. A recrudescence of labour troubles just when, through the personal exertions of the Minister of Finance, some 10,000 workers have secured re-employment, would be a terrible disaster. Orders therefore have been issued to the police to comb the city once more and to arrest all Communists and Siang in particular.

Oppressed with the evil of the times, the Buddhists have called a meeting of the devout to consider what can be done to revive the Buddhist College at Wuchang and the various Preaching Halls. A committee is at work trying to secure promises of monthly contributions which will enable the work to be carried on.

More Covetousness

In the world of commerce a new agitation has been started. This time, some clever financier has *discovered* that the amounts paid by the dwellers in the areas served by the Hankow Light and Power Co., Ltd., and by the Japanese Light Co. must be in the neighbourhood of $2,000,000 per annum. A group of financiers—note the word!—therefore has sent in a petition to the Chinese Municipal Council, suggesting that the right to supply light and power should be "taken back" by the Chinese. It is unlikely that the Chinese Municipality will take any notice of the petition, but all such movements need to be watched with care. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The Censorship

It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure news from places up the Kin-han Railway, and, as the Garrison Commander has just established two new bureaux, this difficulty will increase. One bureau is established in the compound of the China Merchants S.N. Co. and is to watch the movements of all craft on the river. The other apparently is located in the Concession area, and its duty is to watch the use made of the Post Office and the Telegraph Office. Under these wide instructions, it is evident that a very effective check on the movements of passengers and on the incoming and outgoing mails and telegrams can be maintained. To faciliate his keeping in touch with all that is going on, the Garrison Commander also is preparing to bring his headquarters back to Hankow, as he finds that Wuchang is an inconvenient place, though it is the provincial capital.

Troops are arriving and departing in great numbers. They are for the most part drawn in from places up the river, such as Ichang and Shasi, while they are leaving both down river and up the Kinhan line. It is estimated that steamers of the San Peh Company have already transported 25,000 men down river and their real destinations are not known. One large contingent, for instance, which left Hankow to re-garrison Huangchow, steamed straight on down river instead of disembarking. Probably another 20,000 will leave in a short time for places down river.

Warlike Preparations

On the other hand, there is much activity at the railway stations. Large quantities of ammunition are being sent up to Siaokan, and elaborate defences are being constructed there. Three armoured trains went up the line a few days ago and returned as they met with opposition at the Wushenkuan tunnel. Since they came back, emissaries of General Feng have blown up the bridge at Kwangshui, on the Hupeh side of the tunnel. This action seems to have been taken because the Nanking troops who have been in Huangpei for the last five weeks started to move northwards. It is said that the bridge was blown up in error, as the conditions which were to be regarded as warranting that action had not eventuated, but, none the less, it has effectively stopped through traffic on the Kinhan line.

BIAS BAY GANG AT WORK

Travelling to Singapore to Commit a Piracy

Hongkong, May 17.

The police have been informed that a gang of twelve pirates between 30 and 40 years of age, all of them natives of the Bias Bay area, left Bias Bay on May 3 for Swatow *en route* to Singapore with the purpose of committing a piracy.
—Reuter.

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NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

The Seventh Annual Meeting at Hangchow

The Rev. T. C. Bau, chairman of the National Christian Council of China, presided at the seventh annual meeting at Hangchow on May 18. In all about 110 delegates were present at the first meeting, about 130 altogether being the full attendance. A number of distinguished visitors were present, among them Dr. Kozaki, a member of the Congregational Church and the National Christian Council of Japan, and the Rev. William Axling, secretary of that Council; Dr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, the former as chairman and representative of the International Missionary Council; and Dr. Gamewell, some time secretary of the China Christian Educational Association. The majority of the delegates were Chinese.

On Sunday morning, Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Lindel Tsen. At the morning service, Dr. John R. Mott spoke on various urgent needs and challenges now facing Christianity in China. These needs are a clear and authentic message, the augmentation of Christian leadership, the liberation of a vastly greater lay force, the setting up of a triumphal Christian unity, the preparation of an adequate apologetic, and the interpretation and demonstration of the missionary enterprise as one of sharing. Dr. Mott felt that lack of Chinese leadership in the Christian movement confronts it with one of its greatest dangers.

Evangelistic Campaign

On Monday, at a discussion on Evangelism, there was a general sense of the need of a spiritual awakening in the churches, and of the necessity for meeting the challenge of the times by well-planned and eager aggression, with a view to doubling the Christian church membership in the next five years. The Commission in its deliberations had the valued help and counsel of Dr. John R. Mott, who heartily endorsed the committee's recommendations to the General Council for the inauguration of this Forward Evangelistic Movement.

On Tuesday there was a general meeting of the Council. The Rev. H. Kozaki said that, in 1907, when China was celebrating its hundredth anniversary since the beginning of mission work, they in Japan were keeping their fiftieth. Japanese missions began in 1859. The first Christian Protestant church was opened in 1871, so that in his country Christianity was still in its opening stage. Japan had made great progress in modern and material civilization, as far as it concerned commerce, industry and politics, but it was not so in regard to its religious life. Japan felt that in her new life, confronted with nations strong in every way, she must needs develop in a material and military way, and these things had been emphasized, and matters religious had been neglected or ignored. Also the prejudice against Christianity created 300 years ago, and persisting through the long persecution of the Roman church, had become ingrained in the nation's thought.

When he first studied Christianity, sixty years ago, he was faced by serious problems of interpretation, and for a long time, between the two camps of conservative and liberal thought, he was regarded as a heretic by both. That era passed, and to-day he was glad to have the confidence of both camps. At one time the inrush of German rationalism had seemed as if it would swamp the Christian Church. Some great Christian leaders became propagandists of rationalism and for a long time their teaching seemed to dominate the Christian churches. This continued until 1910, when there was a marked return to the saner interpretation of Christian truth. Even to-day, Christianity in Japan leans rather to the historical interpretation of the Bible than to the fundamental. These theological controversies had the disastrous effects of unsettling belief and of blocking evangelism, and this accounts for the belated progress of the Christian church in Japan.

In the earlier days, there were no denominational differences. Subsequently these appeared, and still later a determined effort was made to secure union. When an important consummation of union between two great bodies was on the verge of consummation, negotiations broke down, but union is to-day a large question and all the important communions have appointed committees to consider the possibilities. The National Christian Council of Japan is doing all it can to stimulate and help the union movement.

Numerically, there are in Japan 170,000 Protestant believers, or, including the Protestant, Roman and Greek Churches, 300,000 Christian people. It would not be fair to judge of the influence of the Christian Church merely on the basis of these numbers, for the influence and impact of Christianity on Japanese life is far beyond the numerical strength of the Christian Church. National ideals are frankly and broadly based on Christian ideas. In literature, Christian influence is strong and constantly apparent. In fiction this is strikingly so, and there are few novels written, even by non-Christians, where the actions and ideas of Christian people are not introduced. This is so in the work of the great Christian socialist writer, Kagawa, and in the writings of Kunami, who is at once outstanding as a literary light and an earnest Christian. The Imperial Household represents the centre of conservatism, yet, even here, Christianity is being recognized. At the recent Imperial wedding, and the banquet following it, three religious leaders were invited as guests. One of these represented Protestantism (it happened to be himself), the other two were Shinto and Buddhist. So also at the Imperial Coronation; seven religious leaders were amongst those who were invited, three being Buddhist, two Shinto, and two Christians. So it will be seen that Christian teaching and Christian influence are entering into the very heart and life of Japan.

The New Constitution

The Council met in full session in the afternoon and went into committee upon the draft of the new constitution of the National Christian Council. There was considerable and somewhat warm discussion as to whether the English or Chinese version should be the standard, and strong objection was taken by some of the delegates to the fact that the Chinese version appeared to have been translated from the English. Patriotic feeling suggested the opposite course.

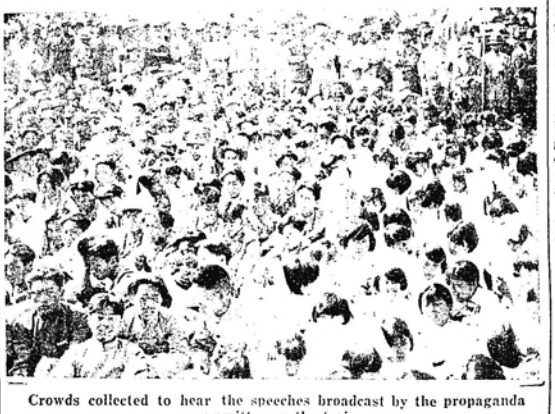
After prolonged debate, it was decided to make free use of both versions, but to regard the Chinese documents in connection with the Council's work as the standard, and the English as translated. The Council then proceeded to pass seriatim the various paragraphs of the first section dealing with the preamble.

NANKING TO PEKING BY SUN YAT-SEN'S FUNERAL TRAIN

Photos by Newsreel Wong

Hsuchowfu Boy and Girl Scouts parading with rifles.

Gen. Mou of the 3rd Division, 1st Army, addresses the procession



Crowds collected to hear the speeches broadcast by the propaganda committee on the train.

FLOODS IN TOKYO

Several Thousand Houses Partly Submerged

Tokyo, May 22.

As the result of a continued downpour of rain, several thousand houses in the low-lying districts of Tokyo are partially submerged under water.

Several landslides are reported, resulting in the destruction of a number of houses, though only one casualty has thus far been reported.

Owing to the Furukawa, a small river running through a section of Tokyo, rising suddenly by twelve feet, the tram service in the city has been temporarily suspended.—Reuter.

MOTHER'S DAY AT HANKOW

American and British Bluejackets Entertained

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 18.

Throughout the world there are days set aside by countries, religious societies, etc. in honour of heroes, heroines and saints. And although this custom has gone on for many decades it was not until about thirteen or fourteen years ago that someone in America (perhaps an official of the "Y" organization) proposed that the second Sunday in May be set aside in honour of our mothers. Since then the observance of this day has spread to several European countres.

It is not a difficult thing to express appreciation and love of our mothers and for that reason it is not necessary to explain why this event is the most popular day of paying homage. The custom is to wear a red carnation if your mother is living and a white one if she has passed away.

In America and I also understand that in England weeks before Mother's Day large shops offer a big display of cards and framed greetings, and the majority of candy and florist shops have specially designed boxes of sweets and floral banquets for mother.

On the second Sunday in May, Harkow paid homage to "Woman." The American Navy Y.M.C.A. gave a dinner and the French Consulate gave a reception in honour of Joan of Arc. One hundred people sat down to the Mother's Day Banquet at the Navy Y.M.C.A. The tables formed an oblong square and the decorations were of red and white carnations. Attractive printed menus and programmes were at each place. They were an ideal souvenir.

The Dinner and After

At half past eight Secretary James V. Latimer introduced Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, wife of the American Consul General, as the presiding hostess. The guests included 60 service men from H.M.S. Castor and the U.S.S. Oahu, 35 American and British ladies of the port, who acted as substitute mothers, several guests of honour and about twenty husbands who came in for the programme. Mrs. Otto Klein gave a Mother's Welcome. It was very realistic and well delivered. She urged the men to write to their mothers frequently and not to let this day pass without writing their mothers. Mr. Cyril Woolcock of H.M.S. Castor responded for the service men. His talk was interesting, entertaining and well received. Mr. Lloyde Brown of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. gave a group of songs: Old Favourites, Mother Machree, Sonny Boy and several others. With the encores he was most generous. A short talk by Mrs. P. H. Benedict on "When my Son is a Man", an address by the Rev. T. P. Maslin and a prayer for all mothers by Rev. W. J. Baker completed the programme.

Dr. Latimer led in the singing of the closing hymn and pronounced the Benediction. Mrs. Lockhart at the close of the programme thanked the men in the name of the ladies present for the privilege of being their substitute mothers.

Mother's Day banquet at Hankow

Edgar Guest, who writes for the American public has expressed in a few lines of prose the idea that the Navy "Y" and the ladies of the port wanted to convey to the British and American sailor boys on Sunday night.

Mother's Day

Write to your mother, my boy while you can.
Too soon shall you live as a motherless man.
For mothers not always may anxiously wait.
She is eager to-day for a word you can write.
Don't wait for to-morrow—do it TO-NIGHT.

The banquet was also a farewell gathering for the men of H.M.S. Castor which is to leave on Monday for down river ports and Hongkong.

The invitation list was as follows:

Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, Mrs. Otto Klein, Mrs. Lawrence Todnem, Mrs. F. J. Twogood, Mrs. E. A. Turner, Mrs. D. Nelson, Mrs. A. Conradson, Mrs. A. J. Hansen, Mrs. Captain Berhans, Mrs. C. T. Wooten, Mrs. J. F. C. Robertson, Mrs. A. P. Smith, Mrs. T. P. Maslin, Mrs. O. E. Vongehr, Mrs. P. H. Benedict, Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. E. Rowlands, Mrs. S. W. Russuck, Mrs. Mona Martin, Mrs. G. Hirst, Mrs. H. W. O. Chapman, Mrs. Edward Cundall, Mrs. M. F. Edlin, Mrs. G. P. Hildreth, Miss Frances Wright, Miss Shiela Demidova, Mrs. Margaret Schlee, Mrs. E. P. Byrne, Mrs. C. O. Hooper, Mrs. H. O. Theiss, Mrs. H. Klein, Mrs. J. P. Eastwood, Mrs. E. O. Drake, Mrs. C. F. D. Lowe.

Other guests:—Frank P. Lockhart, Captain A. C. Thomas, Lt. H. Y. Mason, Henry F. Kay, Rev. T. P. Maslin, A. Lloyd Brown, W. J. Baker, James V. Latimer.

Service men:—20 U.S.S. Oahu, 40 H.M.S. Castor.

BODY OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Dressed in Funeral Clothes for Journey to Nanking

Peking, May 22.

To-day the body of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was placed in its funeral clothes and transferred to a special bronze coffin in readiness for the journey to Nanking, where, in an imposing State Funeral, it will be conveyed to the famous Mausoleum which has been specially built to hold it for all time.

Accompanied by Mr. Sun Fo, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's son, and two of her brothers, Madame Sun superintended the operation connected with the transfer of the body from the coffin in which it has been lying in the temple in the Western Hills to the special bronze casket.

A medical man from the Peking Union Medical College opened the lacquered wood coffin in which Dr. Sun has been lying since his death and re-embalmed the body, after which it was dressed in a long gown of blue satin, a black silk jacket, white silk stockings, gloves and black satin boots. The body was then placed in the new bronze casket.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DISTANCE FLIGHT

Naval Amphibians' Descent to the Sea for Repairs

Tokio, May 21.

The two naval amphibians scheduled to leave Yokohama Naval Base, near Yokohama, on Sunday morning did not hop off till yesterday morning owing to bad weather.

They arrived safely at Chichijima, in the Bonins, yesterday and left there this morning on the long hop to Saipan, in the Ladrones, but were forced to descend in the water near a small island sixty miles south of Uraccas Island, for minor repairs.

May 22.

The two amphibians effected the necessary adjustment and took off for Saipan at 4.40 this morning. They reached Saipan, in the Ladrones, without mishap five hours later and expect to start on their return flight for the Yokosuka Naval Base on May 24.

The total distance from Yokosuka to Saipan is 2,544 miles.

Considerable interest has been evinced in this flight, as this has been the first time that Japan has been linked by air with her Mandate Islands.—Reuter.

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THE "MISSING LINK" IN PEKING

Fossil Specimens of Oldest Human Remains

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 14.

That the real "missing link" has been discovered in the so called "Peking Man" is the growing conviction of an international group of scientists now assembled in Peking. Discoveries recently have been made in the limestone deposit 35 miles from this city which, added to those already made, have convinced the scientists that the "Peking Man" is the oldest human remains yet discovered, and that probably he was not a man at all, but the immediate ancestor of man, linking him with the lower animals.

Dr. Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural History, who has been in close touch with the Swedish, Canadian, and Chinese scientists who have been working on the "Peking Man," states his conviction that the "missing link" which for so long has been the object of scientific exploration, at last has been found. Since excavation of the deposits in which the Peking Man was buried was resumed this year, additional teeth and parts of the skull have been found, which give the scientists a fairly complete conception of the "Peking Man." These excavations still are proceeding under international auspices, and it now appears certain that the "Peking Man" is one of the most important discoveries ever made, from a scientific point of view.

Discovery of the "Peking Man" has been so gradual that the find has not received the publicity which the scientists have now decided it deserves. In the autumn of 1921, the Swedish archæologist, Dr. J. G. Anderson, discovered some important mammal fossils in the limestone deposit near Peking. It happened that Dr. Granger was visiting Dr. Anderson at the time, and he viewed the deposit, which was a limestone cliff of the Pleistocene period. The fossils were shipped to Sweden for study, and, in the laboratory there, the scientists suddenly came upon a tooth which was undeniably that of a man, or a mammal hitherto unknown. This was the first intimation of the existence of the "Peking Man."

This discovery at once was reported to the scientists in China, and arrangements were made to make thorough excavations of the limestone cliff in which the tooth was found. Money was obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation and the China Foundation, a Chinese organization formed with the funds remitted from the American Boxer indemnity. The work was put in charge of Mr. Davidson Black, a Canadian, head of the department of anatomy in the Peking Union Medical College, and a comparative anatomist of international reputation. During the intervening years, about twenty teeth, parts of the jaw and of the upper part of the skull have been unearthed. Additions made this year have been of great importance in enabling the scientists to "place" the Peking Man.

By agreement, the fossils, which are likely to rank as one of the greatest scientific discoveries, will remain in the museum of the China Survey in Peking.—United Press.

REPORTED ARREST OF KOREANS

Large Number in Custody on Plotting Charge.

Tokyo, May 18.

The "Asahi" has received a special despatch from Seoul reporting the arrest of 150 Koreans who are alleged to have been plotting against the administration with the assistance of a group of alien radicals. A large quantity of revolvers, bombs and documents were also seized, according to the report.

Official confirmation of the above report is still lacking.—Reuter.

SPRING DAYS IN TIBET

FROM OUR TACHIENLU CORRESPONDENT

Oh to be in Tachienlu, now that spring is here! We are having one of those days on the frontier when it is really a privilege to be alive. If the body is well and fit and the soul in good health there is sure to be some response in April to the snow breezes from the eternal mountains that stand around us. Tachienlu is 8,500 high and the snow mountains around us rise to a height of over 20,000 feet.

It does seem a shame to stay indoors. Chinese, Tibetans, and Europeans on the border all want to be out in the glorious sunshine and the temple grounds are now crowded with happy picnics. There is no mistaking the joyful reaction to nature's happy call. The cuckoo has not so far favoured us with its gentle call, but our ears are listening for its voice. All day long crowds of Chinese and Tibetans have been circumambulating the hill around the city and the lama's prayer "Om mani pad me hum" has been ringing in our ears all day. During the long dark winter, the Tibetan fire-place has its claim, but when spring comes with its fresh green leaves and young soft flowers the response is immediate and spontaneous.

The Tibetan Goes Shopping

The long hard snow-bound passes are letting up a bit, permitting the wild and woolly nomad to leave his winter dwelling and come into town. Tachienlu is now crowded with Tibetans from all over Kham. They jostle each other in the streets and spend their money with a recklessness that must disturb the peace and harmony of the nomand tent. From their purchases one would gather they have not a few commissions on hand. Silver rings for the wife's hands, thread, bright red thread for her hair. Some glorious coloured cloth for an inside garment and a little soft felt for her visiting shoes. The nomad's meal is very simple, and as he performs his morning devotions on the trot, he naturally has a lot of time on his hands. He wanders from one shop to ten others and then comes back to the first shop. He merely wants a bit of lining for the inside of his wife's collar and as that worthy lady has given him very careful instructions he is prepared to spend days in securing the right colour.

Chinese Patience

The tact and patience of the Chinese shop-keepers in Tachienlu is nothing short of marvellous. They lay a complete rainbow of colour before the Tibetan and make the price as generous as possible. Then some one of the nomads says. "Not want" and the whole caravan, bag and baggage, attacks the next shop. They keep this up for days and usually carry all their former purchases with them stacked away in the spacious folds of the smelly sheep-skin garment.

By the time a nomad has completed all his wife's commissions he is pretty well near the water mark. However, if he happens to meet the missionary on the street before he goes he will stick out his tongue and politely ask for a whole package of gospels. They are given away free, so he is quite prepared to take all the Bible Society is willing to send to the frontier. He does'nt understand a word of what they say, but he solemnly assures you that some lama friend of his has been to Lhasa and "can read." Not to cause a blockage on the streets of Tachienlu, you give him a few and pass on.

In these perfect spring days who would not feel generous?

NEW YAMATO HOTEL AT MUKDEN

Mukden, May 15.

The new Yamato Hotel was opened to the public a few days ago. It is a magnificent structure erected near the Russo-Japanese War Memorial in the centre of the Japanese Concession. The interior decorations and furniture have been carried out in excellent taste and the service and food are irreproachable. The new hotel will undoubtedly become very popular both amongst the travelling public and residents of Mukden.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI-CHENGTU AIR MAIL

Daily Service to Nanking to Begin in Near Future

Nanking, May 17.

Four "Stinson Detroiter" airplanes costing $120,000. are due to arrive at Shanghai on the 21st inst from Detroit, U.S.A., to inaugurate the new Shanghai-Nanking- Chengtu air mail service next month.

Mr. Nieh Kai-chi, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications, has been appointed director of the Hu-Jung (Shanghai-Chengtu) Air Mail Administration Bureau of the Ministry, which will operate the new service. Some interesting particulars were obtained from Mr. Nieh by the Kuo Min correspondent to-day.

Both Chinese and foreign pilots will be employed. The air mail service will be inaugurated by stages, the first stage being between Shanghai and Nanking. Immediately starting the service between Shanghai and Nanking, arrangements will be made to extend the line to Kiukiang and then to Hankow.

When the entire line between Shanghai and Chengtu is eventually inaugurated, stops will also be made at Ichang and Chungking. The flight between Shanghai and Chengtu will be made in 12 hours, allowing time for stops.

The planes are all equipped to allow for flying in the dark and at night. Flood light will be used by aerodromes at night.

The air mail service between Shanghai and Nanking is expected to start early in June. The distance will be covered in one and a half hours. The military aerodrome at the old Ming palace in Nanking, and the Hungjao aerodrome in Shanghai will be used for the time being, until suitable sites are obtained specially for the air mail service.

It is proposed to make four trips daily between Shanghai and Nanking, two from each city.

The Postal Department, it is understood, will create a separate department to handle "Air Mail." All mail matter for despatch by airplane will be treated as "Express" mail, and it is hoped to have motor-cycles for the use of air-mail messengers in Shanghai and Nanking for the delivery of the mail from the airdrome to the office of the addressee.

Besides the ordinary letter-rate of 4 cents, an "air-mail" fee of 15 cents will be charged by the Post Office.—Kuo Min.

NANCHANG NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Kiangsi, May 18.

The past week has been devoted to a health campaign and last Wednesday was declared a holiday, when all the children from the Government schools paraded the streets of Nanchang, headed by the Mayor and other officials of the Municipal Council, carrying banners and brooms, and followed by wheel-barrow coolies and sweepers who cleaned the streets as an example to the shop-owners and others to keep the streets clean.

A very daring robbery took place at the Nanchang General Hospital a few days ago. Thieves entered the business office through an outside window, tore open the drawers in an office desk and stole $160. In leaving, the thief left a distinct footprint on one of the polished seats of the office chair, which he had used as a means for stepping up to the window.

The Hanchow Silk Goods Co's. large building suddenly fell in and killed one of the shop assistants last night. There have been heavy rains lately, and also there is a large mound of earth immediately in the rear of the building, which probably caved in from excessive moisture, taking the under supports with it. It is difficult at the present time to assign the cause, but, when the débris is cleared away, it will be easy to find the answer.

There is a rumour that soldiers will be moved to protect the southern part of the province from invaders, but as yet there has not been any movement of troops.

The farmers are getting in their rice, and other crops and are assured of a bountiful harvest this year. Their only enemies now will be locusts or caterpillars. Great damage was done last year and some of the farmers say there may be some this year.

OBITUARY

Miss Gertrude Howe

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The great love and esteem held by the people of Kiangsi for Miss Gertrude Howe was manifest when hundreds sent banners, scrolls and streamers from every part of the province, and thousands lined the streets as the funeral procession of their beloved friend and teacher passed along the main arteries of Nanchang, to a point on the low hills approximately three miles south of the city, where the burial took place. The funeral started at 9.30 a.m. from the Women's and Children's Hospital, headed by the band from the Nanchang Academy and followed by approximately 1,500 relatives and friends. The many expressions of sympathy and the wonderful quiescense of the people while the procession was in progress marked their great love and reverence for this wonderful woman who gave her all for the betterment of the Chinese people.

There were no vehicles allowed on the road and no cross traffic through the procession at any point along the whole route. One heard many expressions of love and sympahty on all sides. It seemed that every one knew that the bier contained the body of Dr. Kahn's mother, and this was the outstanding feature that caused the people to show a very marked respect and a wonderful sense of peace all along the route.

The services started on Wednesday, May 8 with a memorial service on the lawn of the Women's and Children's Hospital. The speakers included men and women from Nanchang, Kiukiang, Tientsin and Shanghai, and many from interior points who came to Nanchang to attend the funeral. They spoke for the different missions and organizations of the mission bodies in which individual help was administered by the decessed, and some of them were directly responsible for their education and standing to the deceased.

Miss Gertrude Howe was born in Lansing, Michigan, on September 13, 1846, and came to China immediately after graduation from college, arriving in Kiukiang in the autumn of 1872, as the pioneer missionary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.E. Church. In 1883, Miss Howe was transfered to Changkiang to open a girls' school and remained there until the undertaking was completely destroyed and the missionary compelled to flee for her life, two years later. She returned to Kiukiang in 1885 and later to Nanchang, where she remained for the last 23 years of her life. Miss Howe adopted four Chinese Children and gave them an American University education. Her outstanding daughter is Dr. Kahn, of the Women's and Children's Hospital, and one of China's most famous doctors.

Miss Howe passed away in Nanchang, on December 29, 1928, after a service of 57 years in the mission field of China.

THE Chinese press says that the South Manchuria Railway administration is making arrangements to develop Antung Harbour at a cost of $5,000,000.

TOKYO, May 18:—According to an announcement by the Statistics Bureau, the population of Japan has increased by 902,781 in the past year, which is 52,730 more than the increase in the previous year.—Reuter.

CHINESE intending to go to Siam have been notified by the National Associated Chambers of Commerce through the vernacular press that they must present evidence showing that they are in good health and are not suffering from contagious diseases, otherwise they will be refused permission to land.

OPTIMISTIC SPIRIT IN KIANGSI

Bandits, Drought, Soldiers, and Uncertainty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, May 16.

Kiangsi has been more in the limelight the past month or so, and many exaggerated reports have been published of conditions in the province. Things have been, and still are, quite bad enough, with bandits, drought, soldiers, and uncertainty, but the greater part of the province is in peace, and business and travel are largely normal. In the lesser part, some districts are much disturbed by bandits.

South Kiangsi-Kanchow and its district—a fertile and wealthy part of this well-off province, has suffered not a little in the past few months from organized bandits, who are a good match for the troops. Chu and Mao, the two well-known bandit leaders, are in charge, and they have cleverly carried on their attacks, looting, making imposts, kidnapping, etc., even seeking to carry off foreigners for ransom money. Recently, many soldiers have been sent south to Kanchow, under Gen. Kin, and it is hoped soon to have matters-arranged, but, in some cases, the troops seem to have a kind of tacit understanding with the bandits, and little is done.

The western part of Kian district —Yungsin, etc.—is still in turmoil, and we hear from missionary friends that, though the walled city of Yungsin itself is garrisoned by troops, the district to the west and south is in the hands of bandits, who have killed many of the rich persons. Yungsin, in past days, was a district where much opium was grown, and the bandits favour it, so that, again, it is being grown.

Disloyal Troops

In northeast Kiangsi, also, in the walled city of Iying, trouble from clever bandits still continues, and many square miles of the district to the north and east of the city are over-run by them, hundreds of the industrious farmers have been killed, and, in some parts, the ordinary crops can not be cultivated. The troops sent seem half asleep, we hear, and largely inactive. It is rumoured that they have an understanding with the bandits, and supply them with ammunition and arms.

The larger part of the province, however, is practically normal, and this should be noted by the many pessimists resident amongst us these days. Nanchang is steadily going on with its roads, street-widening, etc., and is changing its appearance. The motor road from Nanchang south to Changshu (some 60 English miles) now is finished, though not yet opened to regular traffic.

Kuling Prospects

Kuling is getting ready for the season, and seems to expect a good number of visitors in the ensuing summer, as there is a promise of peace and quietness. Chinese visitors of the better class are buying and renting houses much more than formerly. Dr. Barrie has kept his excellent hospital for foreigners open all winter. The Milton Stewart organization announces conferences for Chinese Christian workers, in August, and an increasing number of the speakers, it is noted, are middle-aged and young Chinese. The Chinese Church seems, coming into its own, slowly but surely, and able, devoted, leaders in the Chinese Churches are increasingly coming forward. The missionaries are finding much more self-government and self-support in the churches in the interior. This is something of note, as the Church in all lands seems never to get rooted till it largely governs and supports itself. From what we hear, there is little, if any, anti-foreign feeling in the Chinese Churches, but, on the contrary, a very hearty friendliness towards the foreign missionaries.

Kiukiang seems steadily growing in trade and population, but longs for lighter and more even, and more centralized taxes. Welcome rains have fallen, but more rain is needed.

MUKDEN, May 15:—At the invitation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang a party of Chinese journalists from Shanghai arrived to-day for sight seeing in Mukden.—Reuter.

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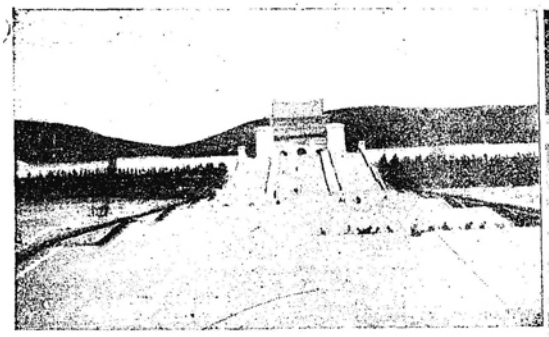
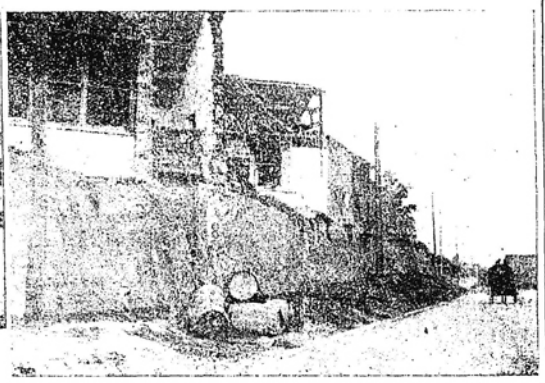
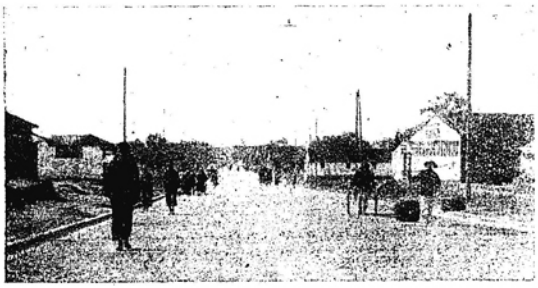
THE CHUNG SHAN ROAD AND TOMB, NANKING



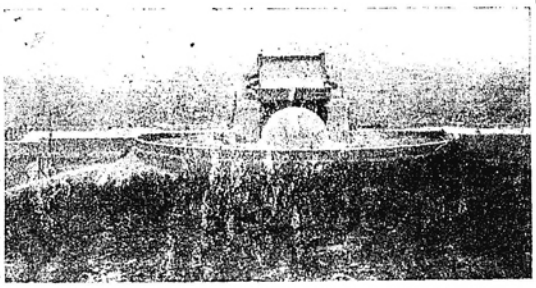
Approached by tremendous flights of steps the Chung Shan Tomb already impressive will be yet more so, when the trees are grown. All who have seen it agree on its beauty.



Houses cut through, on the Chung Shan Road.



A general view of the great road leading right through Nanking to the tomb.



From Purple Mountain, showing the cupola under which the coffin will rest.

REBUILDING NANKING AS A CAPITAL

II.—Among the Wolves at the Station: The Chung Shan Road and Its Extension: What Happens to the Household: Beauty of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

Not everything in the garden is lovely, however, with regard to Nanking. The riesha men, like the station coolies at Pukow, whose behaviour was described to the writer as "somethnig fierce," act like a pack of wolves. The new arrival at, say, the railway station is set upon by the pack. One's own personal experience was having one's suitcase wrenched from the porter's hands, one's typewriter snatched from one's own, and even the camera slung over the shoulder vigorously grasped at and pulled by men anxious to get at least some of the patronage that is going. Only a welcome recollection of a few choice Chinese epithets which were immediately applied to the wolves in question, enabled one, with a little show of force, to retrieve one's belongings and get safely away. Some visitors are not so fortunate and the story is told of one man who, under the impression that he had started up another "Nanking incident," took the next train back to Shanghai to escape the turbulence of the rieshamen. The control of these men is quite inadequate.

Another place where there is room for great improvement is in the fire brigade. Making allowances for the absence of a proper water supply, even then the arrangements for fire-fighting are primitive in the extreme. The pumps are small iron tubs on wheels, unwieldy and slow, which are moved about by hand. With narrow cramped streets such as prevail in most Chinese towns and still over a large area of the capital, these hand pumps are the only possible ones, but with Nanking being opened up so quickly, there seems plenty of opportunity for something much more effective. Indeed, we gathered that more modern appliances will shortly be installed. The sooner the better!

The End and the Means

Only those who can remember Nanking as it was can appreciate to the full what the Chung Shan Road has done for the city. It has made a main highway from one end to the other, from which branch a number of less important roads, which render all the important spots in the city easily accessible, with one exception—those to the southern part of the city, where the streets are narrow and congested, and everything remains just as it was hundreds of years ago. A branch of the Chung Shan Road is even now under construction which will open up this section also, cutting through from the bend which leads to the Chung Shan Gate and so to the tomb, in almost a straight line to the South Gate. So far but little has been done on it, but there is enough to show that the intention is there and construction will be pushed once the ceremonies of June 1 are over.

I do not intend to emphasize the hardship inflicted on many landowners by the ruthless methods employed in building the road. Since the doctrine of the end justifying the means seems to be that held by the rules of China, it is inevitable that further suffering must follow as other roads are laid out. We understood in conversations with those in the know in Nanking that the policy to be pursued in making other roads, especially in the crowded areas will not be quite so severe. So far as is possible it is hoped to avoid eviction of tenants by taking roads along existing thoroughfares, as they comply with the plan of the city, and instead of shearing away the frontages of buildings, cut through at the backs of them, making the new roads there.

As in most of the streets, the backs of houses are separated from the backs of those in the next parallel street by a narrow alley, this cutting off of sections from the rear of the buildings is quite feasible, and will permit at the same time the tenants of the buildings being cut to carry on their businesses from the fronts of their houses. Once the new street has been finished they will be able to rebuild what was once the back of their shop or house into a new front, facing on to a wide and metalled road.

Construction Deficient

From what I gathered on the spot the actual construction of the Chung Shan leaves much to be desired, and it seems a pity that, since so many have been made to suffer by its construction, the work could not at least have been done more thoroughly. The metal on it is nine inches deep. Of course, we did not take a pick-axe and measure the depth ourselves, but learned this detail from those who had seen the construction under way. Parts of the road have been made with good stone metal, but others have been made with soft and crumbly material which should prove costly in the future. A feature noticeable in rains is that there seems no outlet for water which flows off the crown of the road and is caught by the raised stone edge to what may one day be a wide pavement for pedestrians. The telephone and light poles do not look like permanencies and, we believe, will eventually be replaced by concrete poles much more suitable.

It is interesting to note that the Chung Shan Road was laid out and planned entirely by Chinese, before the American town-planners had come to China. And it is also interesting to note that the general scheme of it is excellent, being the same as would probably have been chosen by the foreign experts had they had the task of designing a main artery to the city for immediate use. The part outside the Hailing Gate, through Hsiakuan from the river, is built on a foundation laid out by the Northerners, who planned some extra road through Hsiakuan to avoid the congestion of traffic from the wharves and the railway station. At the time of writing, the road is finished, save for a bridge over the canal which cuts through this section.

Dr Sun's Mausoleum

At present the centre of interest in Nanking lies at the end of the road—the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum. The Chung Shan Road passes out of the city the old Chaoyang Men, renamed the Chung Shan Gate, and twists round towards Purple Mountain, with a branch running towards the Ming tombs. All along this approach, round its different curves, one can see the white mausoleum standing imposing on the hill-side. The earth around it shows evidences of the building activities just now, but one can imagine how, when the grass has covered the scarred channels, the white structure will contrast with the green of its background.

The immediate approaches to the mausoleum are not quite finished. Below the terraces footing the flights of steps leading to the mausoleum itself, the Chung Shan Road sweeps wide, allowing a good space for parking carriages, motor-cars, and donkeys—if one parks these?—and, room for the inevitable hawker. From this sweep of the road one reaches the mausoleum first up three parallel roads, divided by avenues of dwarf fir-trees. As the surrounding hill-side is also covered by these firs, the effect, when the transplanted ones have properly taken root, should be extremely pleasing to the eye.

Then follow several sloping terraces, which will eventually be trimmed and laid with stone but which on this visit were short of a good deal of work before they are perfected. The steps themselves are wide and handsome, made apparently of concrete, with granite on the sides. Every flight is separated by a terrace of stone, which becomes a very welcome place to pause as one mounts and the ascent grows steeper. Three hundred and forty steps, we were told: a goodish climb, but worth while once one has reached the top.

The Style of Architecture

On a broad plinth of white stone stands the mausoleum itself. Its style of architecture might be described as modern Chinese. Two mighty pytons support the roof, which is curved in its eaves in the typically native style and coloured a royal blue. The walls of the tomb are of the same white stone, and behind, backing on to the slope of Purple Mountain itself, there is a cupola of the same material, in which the coffin of the late Nationalist leader will lie.

The interior is the size of a very large room, with wooden pillars rising to the roof, from which a large blue and white sun looks down. The cornices and rafters are decorated with beautifully done illuminations in blue, gold, and a touch of red, somewhat resembling that seen in the best of Peking's palaces. At either end are windows, through whose coloured panes filters a dim light. The entrance is that of a temple, capable of being swung wide open.

Immediately opposite the entrance there faces one a strong studed wooden door, which, we understand, will, when the coffin is enshrined, be protected by an iron grill. The day we visited it was one of commemoration of some incident in the leader's life, and photographs of him, decorated with wreaths, were to be seen on either side of the tomb's entrance.

The Ming Tombs

The plinth upon which this structure stands, is wide and broad enough for two small grass plots on each side. It is surrounded by a balustrade of white stone, and looking outwards one gets a magnificent view of the country for miles around. To the right on the hill-side and dwarfed by the imposing Chung Shan monument are the Ming tombs, accessible by a road which runs from the base of the memorial in a curve to the city walls, rejoining the Chung Shan Road a few yards from the gates. The Ming tombs are red and ancient, and even their avenues of gigantic stone guardians and monsters do not enable them to compete in grandeur with their modern rival. Verily the name of Sun Yat-sen is being honoured by his disciples!

The Chung Shan Road stretches in a curve to the left as one looks down, and continues right round the Purple Mountain. Cutting across the middle horizon is the road to Tongshan Springs, where Marshal Li Chi-sen is still being kept in a backwater until the storm caused by his followers and the war has subsided. And in the distance the country rolls away in low hills and wooded valleys, making with the vanishing perspective of the grey city walls a really delightful prospect.

About midway between the Chung Shan memorial and the Ming tombs is the Chung Shan Garden which will become, it is hoped, a popular pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Nanking. The grounds appear to be well laid-out, and there is a white stucco building in the midst of them, where refreshments may be obtained, if one wishes anything more substantial than the light fare provided by the hawkers who are nearer.

(To be Continued.)

DEGREE FOR CHINESE BISHOP

Bishop Tsen of Honan Honoured by Wycliffe College, Toronto

A very impressive little ceremony took place on May 17, in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, when an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Bishop Tsen, assistant Bishop of Honan, by Canon T. O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe Theological College, Toronto. There were present at the service, besides members of the congregation, Bishops Curtis, Graves, and Roots, Dean Trivett, the Rev Mr. Sutcliffe, and the Rev. T. Darlington.

An opening prayer was led by Bishop Curtis, and Bishop Graves introduced Bishop Tsen, following which Canon O'Meara conferred the degree, saying: "At the request of the Council of Wycliffe College, Toronto, and by their authority I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*."

The Alumni of Wycliffe

Dean Trivett, a graduate of Wycliffe College, then welcomed Bishop Tsen into the fellowship of the Alumni of the College, of which there are some 500 members, the majority of them in Canada, but with representatives working in every part of the world. To this body, Dean Trivett said, Bishop Tsen was not unknown, Bishop White himself a graduate of Wycliffe, having often spoken of his keen and devoted work.

Bishop Tsen replied suitably and expressed his very great appreciation of the honour bestowed upon him, following which prayers were offered by the Rev. T. Darlington in Chinese, at the suggestion of Canon O'Meara. Bishop Roots pronounced a benediction and the congregation dispersed.

Bishop Tsen's Career

Bishop Tsen Ho-fu, better known to some as Bishop Lindel, is a graduate of Boone College and the Boone Divinity School, and for 17 years he has worked as priest in the Diocese of Anking, also interesting himself in educational work. He has studied in the United States, in Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he obtained his M.A. degree. In 1928 he was elected to the Synod of Honan, and was consecrated in Hankow on St. Matthias' Day, 1929. Bishop Graves in introducing Bishop Tsen spoke highly of his abilities as a speaker and preacher and of his great gifts of humour and good nature.

During the ceremony Canon O'Meara expressed regret that the conferring of the degree could not take place, as had been hoped, in Honan, and also that it had proved impossible for Bishop White of Honan to be present at the ceremony.

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OUR JAPAN LETTER

Objections to Mr. MacMurray as U.S. Ambassador: Too Independent for Japan: An Industrial Invention

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 5.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, at present American Minister to China, and whose name was mentioned as the possible American Ambassador to Tokyo in succession to Mr. Charles MacVeagh, who is retiring, is, according to information received in Japan from the United States, *persona non grata* with the Japanese authorities. President Hoover, it is reported, was seriously thinking of appointing Mr. MacMurray to the Tokyo post and instructed Mr. Henry Stimson, his Secretary of State, to sound the feelings of the Japanese Government when he visited Tokyo on his way home from Manila. Mr. Stimson's advice to Mr. Hoover was that Mr. MacMurray, while much esteemed as a capable diplomat, nevertheless was *persona non grata* with the Japan authorities.

No reason is forthcoming, but it is generally thought that Japanese consular officials in China were considerably piqued by Mr. MacMurray often acting single-handed and on his own initiative in matters where they thought there should be joint action. Recognition of tariff autonomy for China was one of these, while yet another was, they say, Mr. MacMurray's readiness to assent to the abolition of extraterritoriality and to advise his Government to that effect, as Mr. MacMurray always held the view that friendly relations and trade with China were cheap at the sacrifice of the advantages accruing from consular jurisdiction. Japan never has questioned the wisdom of Mr. MacMurray's conclusions, or the sincerity of his purpose, but felt that, since there always had been a tacit understanding that such matters must be acted on jointly by the Powers interested in China, Mr. MacMurray's action in taking the initiative and springing sudden surprises was not exactly what Japan's diplomats in China were led to expect, and tended to place Japan in rather an unenviable light with the Chinese.

Who will succeed Mr. MacMurray is problematical. A movement has been started, both in the United States and in Japan, to urge President Hoover to appoint Colonel Charles Burnett, at present Military Attaché here, to the post. The Burnetts are extremely popular with all sections of Japanese society and have been in Japan for many years, this being the second time that Colonel Burnett has been appointed Military Attaché here. The name of Mr. Chester Rowell also is mentioned in this connection. Mr. Chester Rowell is a newspaper man, a prolific writer on all manner of questions, and owns and edits a paper of his own in Fresno, California.

An Automatic Loom

Japanese papers describe a new automatic loom, invented by Mr. T. Toyoda, of the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, which recently has been put on the market. The Toyoda Company hopes in time to see all the ordinary looms now in use in Japan replaced by this. The hope is based in particular on the cheapness of the Toyoda loom as compared with other automatic looms on the market, and also on its efficiency and rapidity of working. The cost of the Toyoda automatic loom is about Y. 600, as against Y. 300 for a Platt's loom and Y. 200 for an ordinary loom of Japanese manufacture.

The loom is of the shuttle-changing type, but with no stoppage or slowing-down of the machinery for the change of shuttle. The bobbins are in a magazine on the left, ready threaded, and, when the shuttle in operation becomes empty, or when the weft thread breaks, the loom ejects the empty shuttle and automatically replaces it by one of the shuttles in the magazine. There is no "mis-opick" in connection with the change of shuttle. The speed at which the Toyoda loom can be economically worked is 200 to 210 picks a minute. This contrasts with its low cost, is said to render it specially suitable for Japan.

The maximum number of looms which can be worked by one weaver is stated to be 60. The beginner starts on 10 to 12, and progresses until at the end of a year usually she can manage 50. Nevertheless, the company tells intending buyers that 30 looms per girl is probably the most economical way of using the looms, in view of the cheapness of labour in Japan and the fact that number of adjusters required will be the same per 1,000 looms whether a girl works 30 or 50 of them.

May Day

Although no disturbances of a major nature were expected in Japan on May Day, none the less the authorities did not take any chances, and resolutely refused to allow proletarian political parties to parade in the May Day labour demonstrations in the various big cities. For some time prior to May Day, there were reports that certain proletariat elements were aiming at giving a political atmosphere to the demonstration. The police put their foot down firmly and advised labour union leaders that, if politics were injected, all parades would be forbidden. The Labour leaders wisely heeded this advice and excluded all troublesome elements, their contention being that the workers should liberate themselves and that their need was for economic uplift, not for political catchwords.

There were a few slight disturbances when speakers touched on topics, such as alleged persecution of workers by the capitalists, while a number of reactionaries were taken into custody when they attempted to interfere with the parade and provoke a fight. On the whole, however, the day passed off without any untoward incident, thanks to the precautions and firm stand of the authorities and to the good sense of the workers.

Child Slaves

It will come as a shock to many to learn that, in progressive Japan, a condition akin to mediæval slavery continues to exist. This is no less than the buying and selling of children and was not discovered in some inaccessible place in the interior, but at the pleasant seaside resort of Numazu, about two hours' train journey from Tokyo, where are several Imperial villas and summer mansions of the rich. The children are not those of Numazu people, but come from all parts of Japan, chiefly from the slum quarters of Tokyo and Osaka.

The discovery was made quite accidentally, when the Numazu police were investigating a case of alleged intimidation, and it then transpired that there existed in this city an old system of buying and selling children which had been legal in, and had been handed down from, the days of the Tokugawa *régime*. The children, according to subsequent police investigations, fetch prices ranging from Y. 30 to Y. 100 each and are sold when three or four years of age. When about nine or ten, they are put to work on ocean-going fishing boats amongst the hardy, grown-up seamen who, in their youth, had been similarly sold into virtual slavery. These unfortunate children are the offspring of poor people, while a good many of them are just waifs and strays with no parents or relatives. Once sold, they have to work for no wages until they are 20, and nearly every family amongst the Numazu fishermen is said to have two or three of these unfortunates.

High Mortality Figures

Mortality figures amongst the Japanese have been issued by the Bureau of Statistics, based on the census returns of 1925 and 1910, and show that the span of life of the average man and woman here is about 40 years, while the death rate is abnormally high when compared with Western Europe and the United States. The high death rate is prevalent mostly amongst children, 165 boys and a similar number of girls out of every thousand dying before they reach the age of three years. The figure per thousand for adults is set down at 20 per cent.

The Japanese press regards these figures as extraordinarily high and attributes the abnormal mortality to the imperfect sanitary conditions of the country, particularly the bad waterworks and sewage system, which, though passable in certain sections of the bigger cities, simply is "appalling", as one paper says, as soon as foot is set outside the cities proper.

PRINCE HENRY LEAVES JAPAN

Departure in Bad Weather But Warm Display

Tokyo, May 23.

Drenching rain and a choppy sea marked the departure of the Duke of Gloucester in the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia to-day, the sailing of the vessel being delayed half an hour owing to stormy weather.

The rain, however, failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the large crowd of Japanese and British who gathered on the pier and heartily cheered as his Royal Highness and his suite, with Prince Chichibu, Baron Hayashi and other dignitaries who had journeyed specially to Yokohama to see him off, motored alongside and boarded the vessel at the height of the storm.

Though the weather necessitated the cancellation of other arrangements, the Duke lunched informally at the Yokohama Club before leaving as the guest of honour of British ex-servicemen of Tokyo and Yokohama, who showed their appreciation of his attendance by greeting him with three resounding cheers and singing "He's a jolly good fellow." This reception the Duke subsequently acknowledged by a spontaneous and entirely impromptu speech. Judging by what he said in the course of informal conversation, the Duke has thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Japan and is highly appreciative of the arrangements made for and courtesies shown him.

It had originally been intended that fifty seaplanes and four destroyers should escort the Empress of Asia to the head of Tokyo Bay, but the stormy weather prevailing necessitated cancellation of the air escort.—Reuter.

PEKING LAMAS' SUIT FOR RENT

Petty Officials Alleged to Have Embezzled Temple Funds

Nanking, May 22.

An interesting case is being heard by the Chihli judicial authorities. The Lama Temple in Peking owns 500 mow of land in the vicinity of Peking and the income derived therefrom goes to maintain the Lamas in Peking. The collection of this rent was entrusted to the Board of Finance during the Manchu *régime*, and was continued after the abdication, but, when the Boy Emperor was driven out from the Forbidden City, the matter was left to a few irresponsible petty officials, who collected all the income for their personal use.

The committee for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs is reported to have communicated with its head office in Nanking asking it to submit the matter to the Central Government for investigation and re-adjustment. —Kuo Wen.

ANOTHER PLAGUE CASE AT OSAKA

Duke of Gloucester's Proposed Visit Cancelled

Osaka, May 17.

It is announced that the Duke of Gloucester will cancel his visit to Osaka and proceed to Gifu direct from Kobe on Tuesday afternoon.

Another case of suspected plague has been discovered among the isolated workmen of the Osaka Iron Works, where plague-infected steamers are repaired.

The authorities have decided to fumigate all incoming vessels from Bombay.—Reuter.

HONGKONG CHEQUE CASE

Judgment Given for the Government Against Wayfoong

Hongkong, May 23.

In the case of the Hongkong Government *versus* the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, has entered judgment for the plaintiffs.

The Hongkong Government alleged that the Bank wrongfully debited the general account of the Government with the amounts of three cheques, which were purported to be signed by Mr. C. McL. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. T. Black, of the Treasury. The cheques were for the following amount:—$86,965.33 (Katz & Co.), $73,300.41 (Min Tak Co.), and $95,142.19 (Man Lee Co.).

It will be recalled that in a criminal trial last year Carvalho Yeo was indicted on three counts of forgery of the cheques as well as on three counts of utering the cheques knowing them to have been forged.

The Jury found accused "Not Guilty" of forgery, but "Guilty" on the counts of uttering and he was sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

His Lordship held that the forgery of the cheques was the result of cleverness which led the Bank to mistake the signatures to be genuine.

His Lordship concluded that the Hongkong Government is entitled to be credited with the amounts of the three cheques together with interest.

***On May 17 the special jury trying the action between the Hongkong Government and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation delivered its verdict. One finding by the jury was to the effect that the alterations on the cover and the extraction of cheques and their counterfoils were circumstances of such a nature that, by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of either Mr. Black or Mr. Messer or both, they should have been known to these officials in December 1927. The jury found that the absence of adequate supervision on the part of Treasury officials amounts to grave negligence.

The jury also found that all the three cheques were forged, and that Tsang On-wing was not a party to the fraud which was perpetrated by means of them. It was also found that Tsang On-wing and Cheung Man-kun did not, before the presentations of the cheques, know that the cover of the cheque book had been wrongfully and fraudulently altered or the cheques fraudulently and wrongfully extracted. The jury found that up to the dates of presentation and payment Tsang and Cheung believed that when the cheque book was received by the Treasury the cover of it had already been altered.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS TO SETTLE COLLEGE QUARREL

Budding Lawyers and Engineers at Loggerheads with Women

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 1.

Military force has been necessary to settle student troubles in Peking universities which have marred the end of the school year. Acting on orders from Nanking, the Peking garrison commander has ejected by force the law students who seized the buildings occupied by the National Women's College and has persuaded the engineering students to leave the buildings of the former Bureau of Weights and Measures, which they had seized.

There has been friction between the students of the Law School and the Women's College for several weeks, the law students claiming that the girl students had been occupying buildings which belonged to them, and warning them to get out. The girls were defiant, however, but one day the law students descended in a body, and put the girls out. The girls issued a long statement to the Chinese press, accusing the men of a curious lack of chivalry.

The men students then settled down, remaining in the buildings day and night to keep the girls from returning. The latter appealed to Nanking, and finally the order came for soldiers to put out the law students.—United Press.

UNRULY SOLDIERS IN KUEICHOW

Encouraged by Li Hsin to Ravage the Country

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kueichow, Apr. 29.

Rain has been badly needed in many parts of the province and the usual "fast" (i.e., prohibition of the sale of meat) has been proclaimed in many cities. In some parts more moderate (and hardly sufficient) showers have been received, while in at least one large district very severe hail-storms have resulted in the destruction of a large portion of the opium and wheat crops.

Trouble continues in a number of "hsien" districts, nominally on account of robbers, but really caused by Gen. Li Hsin's scattered soldiers. Here is part of a letter received recently from a foreign friend, with place names omitted:—

"Ever since the twelfth moon (lunar, of course) the Kuangsi braves prepared to come and visit us in these parts. They first went to the hsien city and half a month ago came here. They also went to another hsien city, broke down the yamên and houses of those at the head of affairs; here, they did the same. They demanded of the people a present of four hundred dollars, or they would loot and burn houses. They were here for two days, and four days later Kueichow military officers came with their troops and have been fighting with them at places about 24 miles south of this . . . . These braves are under the orders of Li Hsiao-yen (i.e., General Li Hsin); he told them when he left to go about and make as much trouble as possible, to annoy Governor Chow; also to get their living just as they like, till the fifth or sixth moon (lunar) when he will come back and get them all with him to attack Chow. We have heard this from several sources; thus we may expect more fighting in Kueichow, unless they can get hold of the leaders of these troops."

A letter from another city tells that reports there are that the Nanking Government has appointed a Governor to the province of Anhui. In the meantime, we pass our days in this city and district quite quietly.

TOO PERSISTENT BOYCOTTERS

Military Force to Suppress Anti-Japanese Organization

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 1.

Military officers in Peking have received orders from Nanking to suppress the anti-Japanese Association, a Chinese semi-official organization with the avowed object of preventing the sale of Japanese goods. The organization continued to function several weeks after the agreement was signed between Japan and China for the evacuation of Japanese troops from Shantung, the society having started a boycott a year ago, with the announced intention of prohibiting the sale of all Japanese goods until Shantung was evacuated.

During the year, the society employed more than 100 men in Peking alone, and these men were unwilling to give up their jobs until it became imperative. For this reason, the society continued to seize Japanese goods sold by Chinese merchants for some time after Nanking had issued an order ending the boycott. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking has demanded that the Anti-Japanese Association shall give an accounting of the large sums obtained during its year of existence by the sale of Japanese goods seized from Chinese merchants.—United Press.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

PROVISIONAL COURT ATTACKED

Further Grounds Advanced for Complete Rendition

Nanking, May 19.

In a memorandum submitted recently to the National Government, the Kiangsu Provincial Government proposed that the Shanghai Provisional Court be abolished on January 1, 1930, and that the reorganized court be placed under the control of the Judicial Yuan of the Central Government instead of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

Commenting upon this question, Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang, a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and also a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, declared that the status, organization, and jurisdiction of the Shanghai Provisional Court were not at all properly defined. The most ridiculous side of the issue, according to Mr. Yeh, was that although properly a part of the judicial department of the National Government, the Shanghai Provisional Court was under the control of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

"The existence of such an institution," Mr. Yeh stated, "interferes with the proper administration of the judicial department of the country. Since the establishment of this court, serious controversies have frequently arisen over either the organization, status, or power of this institution. People in Shanghai have frequently made complaints to the Government against the irregularities of this court. It has also brought endless difficulties to both the court itself and the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

"Negotiations should be started at once with the foreign governments concerned for its rendition after December 31, 1929. The National Government should formally declare that after January 1, 1930, the reorganized court should be under the control of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, to make its status conform with that of the other courts throughout the country."—Reuter.

Kiangsu Government's Action

According to one of the vernacular newspapers, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has decided to notify the Shanghai Consular Body in a couple of days that, in accordance with the terms of the Mixed Court Rendition Agreement, this document will expire at the end of this year when the Chinese Government will declare it null and void and take steps to assume control of the court.

As there has been considerable comment about the inefficiency of the laws of China and as this has been the main reason for the refusal of the Consular Body to hand over the Provisional Court, Dr. Wang Chung-hui and a member of the Legislative Yuan, who will leave for Europe on June 8, will make a special study of the laws of the various Europe Powers.

The proposed abolition of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction likewise is frequently being mentioned in the Chinese papers nowadays and the following item is translated because of its interest:—

An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed members of the press that the National Government of China has decided definitely to carry out their determined intention of abolishing consular jurisdiction and extraterritoriality, irrespective of the opposition of the foreign merchants in China. The Chinese Government will pursue this policy until the aspirations of the Chinese people have been attained.

In connection with this, the Japanese Government is said to have expressed the view that the Chinese laws have been improved and the United States has decided to carry out the terms of the Washington Treaty. The British Government, it is said, will watch the development of the Chinese laws within the next six months before taking action.

EMBARGO ON RADIO SETS

Regulation Two Years Old Suddenly Rigorously Enforced

A more stringent enforcement of the embargo on all radio apparatus has recently gone into effect with no warning to Settlement radio dealers, and as a result they are in several cases completely run out of radio sets and supplies and are unable to fill orders.

The embargo was put on originally two years ago but never strictly enforced and goods of foreign manufacture could be obtained abroad and sold here with little difficulty. Supplies forwarded here in the guise of other goods can be confiscated, and so sudden did the ruling come that even goods being shipped properly labelled were seized on arrival and are being held by the Customs.

What the outcome will be no one seems to know, but in the meantime those possessing sets should take especially good care that they are not impaired, or damaged in essential parts. The reason given for the sudden embargo is that the government is anxious to keep the influx of sets of foreign manufacture under control.

Considerable Hardship Imposed

Dealers in radio apparatus are suffering some hardships as a result of the sudden reimposition of the embargo on all radio material, without notice or warning. Considerable stocks of cargo are now held up, and the first one prominent dealer knew of the new embargo was when he called at the Custom House to get clearance papers. This cargo is now being kept in bond until representations made through the Superintendent of Customs have received the attention of the Ministry of Finance.

The original embargo was placed on wireless apparatus many years ago and classified it as munitions of war. It remained almost a dead-letter for most of the time, dealers having to obtain permission from the Ministry of War before importing it. Among the clauses of the present embargo which provide for this method on importation is one which stipulates that with an application for a permit to bring the goods into the country should be included a list of those to whom the apparatus had been sold on the last permit, so that no undesirable persons may purchase wireless sets.

Dealers in Difficulties

Towards the end of January of this year, the embargo was completely lifted and dealers felt free to order larger stocks. This sudden reimposition of the embargo catches stocks already on the ocean bound for Shanghai. Unless steps to release cargo which has thus already been ordered, it will mean that, on arrival here, it will have to go into bond until some decision has been reached on its disposal. Radio information may, according to the regulations, be entirely suspended during periods of war, and it is presumed that this clause is responsible for the present move.

The embargo, so we understood, is of the most sweeping nature, there being no distinction made between the short wave receiving sets which delight the amateur and the larger wireless apparatus which, as a potential source of assistance to hostile generals, might legitimately be classed as munitions of war. Even tubes for the new electric gramophones are included as radio apparatus and their importation has been forbidden.

The text of the new importation regulations, which were made public on April 13 this year by the Ministry of Finance follows:—

1. This applies to all radio equipments including radio-telephone.

2. Any firm importing radio materials should apply to the military council for a *hochao*, stating the type of machine, value together with packing list, invoice etc., before the said material can be imported.

3. Any firm applying for a *hochao* for the second time must state the buyer's name, location and quantity, for the materials imported under the previous *hochao*. If the statements are checked and found unsatisfactory, no *hochao* shall be issued.

4. During the period of warfare *hochaos* for radio material may be suspended if deemed appropriate by the military and advisory councils.

5. Radio materials without *hochao*, if found by the Customs, should be detained pending decision by the military council.

6. Firms must pay proper duty after a *hochao* is issued.

7. Applications for a *hochao* must be accompanied with $10, fee and $2. revenue stamps.

8. Radio materials imported by the Board of Communications and National Reconstruction Bureau with proper *hochao* issued by these departments, are exempt from these regulations, but notification must be made to the Military and Advisory Councils.

9. Effective from the date of publication.

SIR SIDNEY BARTON LEAVES

Large Gathering to Say Farewell

There was a very large and distinguished crowd at the Customs Jetty on May 21 to bid farewell to Sir Sidney Barton, and wish him the utmost success in his new appointment as Minister to Abyssinia.

Among those present were noted Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister; Mr. C. F. Garstin, H.M. Consul-General; Mr. A. F. Aveling, the Minister's representative in Shanghai; Mr. H. H. Fox; Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain; Chev. S. K. Chen, representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Dr. C. T. Wang); Mr. T. K. Tseng, who represented Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Mr. T. W. Kwok, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs' representative; Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General and Senior Consul; Brigadier O. C. Borrett, Judge G. W. King, Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. C. E. Whitamore, Major W. C. Cassels, Mr. S. L. Burdett, Mr. H. N. Steptoe, Mr. F. A. Wallis, Mr. T. Funatsu, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Mr. A. C. Clear, Mr. A. J. Martin, Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Col. H. B. Orpen-Palmer, Col. P. Mallet, Dr. H. Chatley, Mr. Kyat Tong, Mr. Pan Tsze-chuen, Mr. S. A. Hardoon, Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Mr. V. Grosse, members of the Consular Body; Mesdames Borrett, Pan Tsze-chuen, G. W. King, A. G. Mossop, E. G. Jamieson, F. A. Wallis, H. B. Orpen-Palmer, Halland and Miss Julia Pan.

Upon arrival at the foreshore, the band of the Norfolk Regiment sounded the salute, after which Sir Sidney inspected a guard of honour consisting of a detachment from the same regiment.

After chatting with his many friends and wishing them good-bye, Sir Sidney approached the Customs Jetty where the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's launch Wayfoong awaited him. Mrs. B. C. M. Johnston, wife of the manager of the bank, who also left for Home by the P. & O. S. Morea, travelled by the same launch.

As Sir Sidney boarded the launch amidst cheers, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne." As the launch drew away from the Jetty, there were more cheers and a "tiger" led by Mr. Garstin.

Prior to his departure, Sir Sidney was the guest of the old boys of St. Paul's, at tiffin at the Shanghai Club on May 17, he being an old Pauline. Among those present were Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, J. E. Marnes, R. Calder Marshall, H. S. Dearden, R. G. McDonald, Kyat Tong, H. E. Standage, Capt. Angelsea-Sandels, and Major F. L. Wainwright.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

The annual general meeting of the American Women's Club was held on May 21 at that organization's new headquarters, 113 Bubbling Well Road, when a representative number of members were in attendance. The Executive Board for the year follows: President, Mrs. P. H. Lanhar; First Vice-President, Mrs. C. L. Boynton; Second Vice-President, Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Harrison King; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Scott Emens; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Marvin Howes; Members-at-large on the Executive Board, Mrs. E. H. Cressy, Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, Mrs. C. H. French, Mrs. C. H. Hanscombe, Dr. A. W. Fearn, Mrs. P. W. Giovannini, Mrs. C. A. Crispin, Mrs. J. W. Schoenfeld, Mrs. C. D. Meinhardt, and Miss A. Viola Smith.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN PICK

With Two Others Accused by Chinese of Fraud

M. Kojvenikoff, alias Capt. Eugene Pick, and G. Levitsky and K. Gordin were arrested by Municipal police on May 22 on a charge of fraud. The complainant is a Chinese, who alleged that accused had said that they could secure for him a night club licence from the Municipal authorities upon payment of $12,000 which he alleges he paid in the autumn of 1928.

Capt. Pick was arrested in the Palace Hotel by Det.-Inspr. Robertson; Levitsky was arrested an hour later on Haining Road and Gordin fell into the hands of the police at 14 Linda Terrace.

The first accused has had a very picturesque career in China during the last three years. It is said that he came to the Orient with Borodin, it further being alleged that he fell out with his leader, who had him arrested in Hankow and then escaped through the agency of several foreigners. He came to Shanghai and during the war period gave vital information to various official bodies. He left for Dairen and returned to Shanghai some days ago. Levitsky is reputed to have been a private detective, employed on Kiangse Road several years ago.

In his account of what happened last September, complainant alleges that accused were to secure for him a licence to conduct a roulette establishment. Accused took him in a motor car to various consulates in the Settlement, at each time he remaining in the car while the others went inside. After several visits, and for each visit they demanded money, the gang are alleged to have presented him with a document, purporting to have been stamped with the American Consular seal. Gordin is said to have represented himself as an American Vice-Consul. When the transaction was concluded, according to complainant, he had paid $12,000 in all, and he saw them no more. He was afraid to report the matter to the police.

Any sensation that was promised following the arrest of the party was more than lived up to on May 23 in the Provisional Court proceedings when Pick stated that all the high police officials were "in on the deal and were keeping right." He further hotly shouted that he had threatened Mr. Fessenden and Capt. Barrett that he would expose things he knew about them unless they paid him $50,000 and they reiterated by asking how much he would take to go to Canada. At this point Mr. R. T. Bryan who was conducting the prosecution for the police asked the Court to stop the first accused as "he is blackmailing everybody." The Court intervened and Pick was silent.

Influential Relative

In outlining the case to the Court Mr. Bryan said, "The two accused, with others, obtained from a certain gentleman, a Mr. Chang, $12,000 in two instalments, representing to him that they would get for him a licence to run a gambling house. The first accused represented himself as the brother-in-law of Capt. Clarke; the second accused represented to the complainant that he had been sent to him by the first accused; while the third accused (now in hospital) is alleged to have represented himself as being an American Vice-Consul. The party visited the Revenue Office of the S.M.C. and the Police headquarters. The first accused entered, while the rest remained outside. A licence application was obtained by the first accused, and signed by the complainant. Later on the complainant was given, by the first accused, a document which contained several signatures, which included those of several prominent people of Shanghai. The complainant paid out a sum of $12,000. I will now call evidence of arrest and of identification after which I will ask for a remand for the case to be set for special hearing in the afternoon, as it will take some time to try. Furthermore, several prominent official signatures are involved, and these are alleged to have been forged by the two accused."

Chang Tse-zuan, the man alleged to have been deprived of the $12,000, told the Court that Pick had approached him last September on the subject of getting a Municipal licence for the conducting of a gambling house. Chang wanted one and, in talking the matter over, Pick is alleged to have told him that he was a brother-in-law of Capt. Clarke of the S. M. P. and "everything is easy now."

A meeting was arranged the following day at the home of the witness and on arrival Pick is alleged to have said that the police were waiting to give the licence out. The party took witness's automobile and drove to the entrance to the Municipal Council Building where the party was told to wait while Pick entered.

He emerged a short time afterward clutching a piece of paper and the party continued to the house of witness where the "licence" was signed.

The following day Pick and Livitsky returned to Chang's home with an alleged "permit" which bore in a corner "O. K." and a signature said to have been that of Capt. Clarke. Witness was also told then that in partial retura for the permit the gift of $2,000 to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. would be a "nice thing.' Witness however wanted to deliver the donation in person so the next day they drove to the American Consulate where Pick entered and returned shortly afterward saying "Everyone is out, but they will call at your home this afternoon."

Witness felt satisfied and later in the day the "American Vice Consul" called and tendered a card bearing a printed name but the office written in pencil. Mr. Bryan then interposed to tell the court that Gordin was the man posing as the American Vice-Consul. Witness could recall him "very well and remembered his nice shiny hair."

A Matter of Compromise

Later, witness said, he was taken to the British Consulate where another licence was to be procured. The only hitch was that the accused told witness he had not shown evidence that he could conduct a club in a "proper manner" and the proof would be the payment of $15,000. Chang however "got them to compromise on $10,000 which I paid. Then I didn't see them any more."

Speaking in his own defence Pick stated he was formerly a Russian but was now a Latvian. He alleged that all the higher up police officials "were in on the deal and it was handled through a man named Garcia. Everyone knows Garcia." He continued further that Chang was an employee of a man named Ning whose acquaintance Pick had made through Mr. Clarke. Ning was running three gambling establishments on Bubbling Well, Thibet and Yates Roads, "and they may have more the police haven't found yet."

He alleged that they were well "protected" through bribes to the police and "are running wide open."

Livitsky said he was a merchant and knew little about the matter. He had been employed by Pick whom he said "was a secret service detective and a big man." He had done whatever Pick had told him and was "not well acquainted with the case you're talking about."

The court remanded the case until May 29.

INQUEST ON A CHINESE TEA SHOP MAN

An inquest was held by the Provisional Court authorities on May 21 over the body of a tea shop proprietor on Singapore Road. The verdict was not made public.

The Chinese papers published a highly coloured statement, which involves several British soldiers, who are alleged to have assaulted deceased, who, it is stated, is the father of a 16-year old boy, who, it is further alleged, entered the Transport Lines. A report has it that the boy was a sneak thief.

The British military authorities are investigating the affair, as are police officers.

Mr. Jan-kee Choy, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has ordered the exclusive use of Chinese as the official language of the two railways in preference to English as he considers the use of the latter in a branch of the Chinese Government service a loss of China's sovereign rights.

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POLICING OF THE SETTLEMENT

Local Kuomintang's Demand for Handing Over

We have received from the Fifth section of the Shanghai District Kuomintang a circular with reference to the return of the police rights of the International Settlement to the Chinese Government.

The circular says that, simultaneously with the negotiations regarding the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court, steps should be taken by the Chinese Government to negotiate for the return of the police rights of the International Settlement to China.

The police rights of the International Settlement and the Shanghai Provisional Court are so closely associated that it is necessary that they should be rendited together. There are three reasons (says the cirular) why the police rights and the court should be taken back at the same time:—

1. The Shanghai Provisional Court is often handicapped in the performance of its functions because the Shanghai Municipal Police frequently disobey its orders and interfere with its affairs;

2. The Shanghai Municipal Police are most aggressive towards the Chinese, yet the Court does not posses the right to interfere;

3. In the International Settlements, armed robberies and kidnappings are daily occurrences and munitions and dangerous drugs are openly sold. The Municipal Police have turned a deaf ear to the complaints against these evils. If the Chinese Government obtains the police rights of the International Settlement and the Provisional Court is given the right to control the police these abuses will be suppressed.

Consular Jurisdiction

In this connection, the District Kuomintang has circulated a statement with reference to the abolition of consular jurisdiction which says that, under the "blue sky and white sun" flag, consular jurisdiction should not be permitted to exist. Though the capitalistic foreign Chambers of Commerce are opposed to the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the manifesto says, the Chinese people should not be discouraged: inded, they must fight with renewed vigour for righteousness and justice.

The sixth section of the district party has sent a telegram "throughout the country" drawing attention to the fact that he Japanese merchants of Shanghai are openly opposing the abolition of consular jurisdiction which proves that Japan is still the enemy of the Chinese people. It shows that Japan is not sincere in her desire to see China an independent country with free judicial rights. The anti-Japanese boycott movement must, therefore, continue so that the day will come when the Chinese will have their revenge.

Likewise, the second section has requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to adopt a firm attitude in its dealings over the matter of abolishing extrality and the Minister is assured that he will have the support of all loyal Chinese.

OBITUARY

Mrs. E. da R. Gonsalves

The funeral took place on May 21 at Hungjao Cemetery of the late Mrs. Emerciana da Roza Gonsalves, who died in Shanghai on Monday at the age of 73. A requiem mass was celebrated in Church of the Sacred Heart, at 9 a.m., it being said by the Rev. Father Farmer.

At the interment at Hungjao, the Rev. Father Lourando officiated, the pall-bearers being Messrs. E. M. Carion, E. N. J. Carion, A. Xavier, S. Xavier, C. Machado, and A. S. Braga. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. J. Gonsalves and family and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Gonsalves. The two gentlemen were sons of deceased. After the Church rites were finished Mr. Carlos Jacinto Machado eulogized the deceased.

Friends and the family sent floral tributes.

ILLEGAL SEARCH OF A STEAMER

Haimen Fired on by Officials Without Warrants

An interesting story is told in the Chinese press of an illegal attempt of certain persons, including two members of the Pootung section of the Greater Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, to search a vessel which was alleged to be engaged in arms smuggling.

According to this, the two Public Safety Bureau officers were informed by seven men on May 22 that a large quantity of ammunition had been concealed on board the str. Haimen, which was due to leave for Peihsia. Instead of informing their superiors, the two policemen armed themselves and, accompanied by the informers, hired a sampan and waited for the Haimen at Chuan Kiang Wharf, Pootung. After remaining there for a short while, they learned that the steamer had passed that point and was nearing Yangtszepoo. Accordingly, the sampan laodah was ordered to move to Yangtszepoo at once and shortly afterwards the Haimen was overtaken.

The policemen called out to those on board to stop and submit to search, but the order was ignored, whereupon one of the policemen drew his pistol and opened fire, one of the bullets striking a seaman named Chang Lin-chuan who later died in hospital. The vessel ceased moving and the policemen and informers went on board and made a search but found nothing.

Signals were raised and water police came on the scene. The two policemen were asked to produce their warrants but this they were unable to do, so they and the informers were taken into custody and handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety for trial.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT IN SHANGHAI

Interview on his Hunting in West China: Many Rare Finds

What is a giant pandar? Is it a bear or some peculiar animal not yet classified by the biologists?

This question will probably be answered when Colonel Kermit Roosevelt returns to the United States with his specimen from Yunnan and Szechuan, the result of an expedition in which he trekked through the wild regions of China's western frontier, with his brother Colonel Theordore Roosevelt, and Mr. S. C. Cutting, their friend. With them were botanists, ornithologists and other experts.

Colonel Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late American President, passed through Shanghai on May 23 on the President McKinley on his way to the United States. He has been recalled to New York in connection with his business, the Roosevelt Steamship Company, whose agents in Shanghai are L. Everett Inc. The other members of the party are still in Yunnan, Szechuan and Indo-China.

Colonel Roosevelt said to a representative of the "North China Daily News" that the trip had been rich in its biological finds, which will all be taken to the Field Museum in Chicago.

What is a Pandar?

"The most interesting specimen is the giant pandar, which may be a black and white bear, although experts differ as to its exact classification. Although skins of the giant pandar have been brought out of the heavily wooded regions on the borders of Yunnan, Burma and Tibet, biologists have never seen an entire body and therefore have never been quite certain as to what kind of an animal it is.

"We trailed the pandar for four hours across the snow and then my brother and I got him, a beautiful specimen, which we have been able to preserve in excellent condition. The Lolos regard the giant pandar as a sacred animal there being a taboo associated with him. No native would permit us to take the animal into his hut and after we had removed him from the village, the place had to be purified before the taboo was removed.

"The giant pandar looks like a bear, although its saddle is perfectly white and there are white rims about its eyes The rest is all black. Nevertheless, the pandar does not hibernate as did the black bears of the region in which we were hunting. The pandar has 42 teeth, while a bear should only have 40.

Golden Snub-nosed Monkey

"We also got a golden snub-nosed monkey, a beautiful animal the hair of whose back is golden, or perhaps one might more accurately describe it as bronze. We got pheasants, monkeys, some very fine bull water-buffaloes and numerous rare and interesting fauna."

The expedition started in Burma and went across the border to Tengyueh and thence into the wild regions of the frontier. They came into Yunnanfu rather unexpectedly, Colonel Roosevelt wearing a long beard, which was lost to some barber in Yunnan.

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENACE

Danger Considerably Lessened by Co-operation

Though the health authorities are still waging a relentless war against the spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Settlement, it has been learned from them that reports of new cases were greatly on the decline and it is confidently believed the spread of the disease has been definitely checked. The reason they assign is the wholehearted co-operation of foreigners in Shanghai in taking cognizance of the warning against frequenting crowded gatherings, and though the danger is by no means passed, it is believed it is steadily decreasing.

Cinema managers on the whole report that though business has not been at capacity for some time, there are indications that fear of the disease is passing and over the past week they have observed signs that indicate a gradual oncoming of crowded houses. In connection with theatre it is noteworthy that ticket sales for the recent American Players' offering were up to the usual standard, the reason being advanced that this play and similar ones presented by the foreign community are not patronized by Chinese to the extent that the cinemas are.

Barrier Against Outside Infection

When the scare started the Health Department under Dr. Noel Davis took immediate and energetic measures, and it is to them that full credit should be given that the disease did not create greater damage than it did. Shanghai being the large wayport that it is for persons going to and from Manila and through Japan, the Settlement was faced with a cross fire from two sides, but so thorough was the barrier put up against the admittance of persons under suspicion that the desired result was speedily secured.

Co-operating with the health department were officials of the Chinese extra-Settlement territories and between the two the spread of the disease was effectively checked. Assistance came here from every department of the Municipal government and the same energetic cleaning up of Chinese dwellings and districts that the Settlement witnessed, was carried out as effectively as possible on the outside.

The health authorities obtained the ready and willing co-operation of all shipping companies utilizing the port; cinema owners were enlisted: Chinese theatres came into line; and all gathering places of Chinese were given a careful scrutiny and the result has been success. Shanghai theatre lovers may now feel increasingly safer in attending their favourite entertainment resorts, for while the health authorities point out that the trouble is by no means completely over, it can nevertheless be felt to have been definitely checked and in the next few weeks should be obliterated altogether.

With a view to encouraging the silk industry, Mr. Wang Yen-shen, a leading merchant, is advocating more publicity and suggests, in addition to the holding of silk exhibitions, the insertion of special advertisement in the press and the printing of slogans in prominent places where they will easily catch the eye.

TRAGEDY IN A BATH ROOM

Young Foreigner Found Dead: Suggested Suicide

The dead body of Mr. Herbert van Son was found on May 22 in the bathroom of Apartment 15, at 420 Yu Yuen Road, the home of Mr. H. B. Rauterberg, with whom deceased was staying as a guest. The latter was a very young man.

Police from Bubbling Well station were called, by Dr. O'Hara, who had been summoned, when the body was found. They found deceased lying on the floor with both wrists severed and the right juglar vein cut. On the floor were several safety razor blades. The body was fully clothed and the bed had been slept in, and it appeared, according to official opinion that Mr. van Son committed suicide, while mentally depressed.

Together with Dr. O'Hara, Dr. Martin examined the body, and their opinion was that death ensued as a result of "self-inflicted injuries and haemorrhage."

Officers acting under Chief Inspr. Maguire and Det. Sub-Inspr. Grubb ascertained that deceased, in company with Mr. Rauterberg, had played cards until midnight on May 21. Deceased retired to his room apparently in good spirits. In the morning his host called him for breakfast, but found the bathroom door locked, when he entered the room on getting no answer to repeated calls.

When Mr. Rauterberg received no answer at the bath room door he broke a window and saw the body on the floor. He made his way inside, but it appeared to him that life was extinct. He called Dr. O'Hara immediately.

Deceased arrived in Shanghai on May 13 of this year to take up his position with the Kentucky Virginia Leaf Tobacco Co., 2 Kiukiang Road, of which Mr. Rauterberg is the manager. He had been in America for more than a year and came to China viâ Siberia.

Among his effects were found several letters which indicated that affairs at Home were none too good.

Evidence was introduced at the inquest that the deceased suffered from severe depression and an incoherent, rambling letter was exhibited which he wrote explaining his actions in such terms as "What good are any of us on earth." Other portions showed his acquaintance with the works of Nietsche and other German philosophers.

The verdict was that the deceased met death by self inflicted wounds.

MISSING SEAMAN'S BODY FOUND

Story of a Fall into the Whangpoo in Early Morning

In the U.S. Commissioner's Court on May 23, Mr. A. Krisel, Commissioner, sitting as Coroner, opened the inquest over the remains of Oscar A. Olsen, who according to evidence presented—although there was no positive identification of the body—fell into the Whangpoo River on May 15, near Yangkapang.

According to the official account of what happened three seamen from the President Hayes went to the Customs Jetty at about 1 a.m. on May 15. They had been drinking. When the Dollar Co. passenger tender came alongside they boarded the vessel and went to the upper deck with passengers bound for the President Hayes. Seaman Olsen fell overboard about 15 minutes after the tender left the Jetty. No one actually saw him fall, but he was noticed to be missing shortly afterwards. Passengers and sailors notified the laodah, who stopped the launch. Orders were given to swing it around and for 20 minutes they searched the river, but found no signs of the missing man. A Chinese postal launch came along and illuminated the river with its searchlight. After a futile search the launch went on its way.

The hearing was adjournal *sine die*.

THE Financial Bureau of the Greater Municipality of Shanghai has opened an office in Robison Road, outside the Settlement boundaries.

ATTEMPTED CONTROL OF LABOUR UNIONS

Local Bodies to be Brought under the Kuomintang

The despatch emanating from Nanking on May 22, according to Japanese sources, which instructed the local Kuomintang to undertake the supervision of Shanghai labour unions, follows on a similar order issued several days ago concerning the Shanghai Students Union. It appears to be a definite move on the part of the Government to bring under control all organizations, which in the past have brought pressure to bear on it.

The governmental action against the students and labour element had its inception after the expulsion of the Leftists from Nanking. During the third Kuomintang Congress the radicals, Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, and Yu Yu-jen—there are other Leftists who remain, but who keep very quiet—were expelled from the Party by the pro-Chiang faction.

With their official exit, the Shanghai students, who have been radically inclined, issued manifestoes and placarded houses in Chinese territory. In the case of the students, the Right Wing has deemed it advisable to enforce disciplinary measures, and in the Chinese press two days ago, it was announced officially that the Shanghai Students Union ceased to exist, and that their affairs would be taken over by the Reorganization Committee of Student Bodies of the Shanghai Special District.

This organization is under the auspices of the local Kuomintang, and in the course of events it is expected that the Political Training Department of the Defence Commissioner's Yamên, will *ex-officio* take part in the management of student affairs.

Students Against Chiang

Students in Shanghai, although declaring that they adhere to the provisions of the will of the late Dr. Sun, have been noticeably anti-Chiang Kai-shek, the head of that political organization which professes to carry out the instructions in the will. In favour of the younger element, it must be said that they have not announced any radical intentions, but their tendencies have been against certain features of governmental activities.

Nothing has come to the attention of the local authorities to indicate that students in other parts of China, who at times have trouble with school authorities, have been as summarily dealt with as have the Shanghai student bodies.

The regulation was promulgated before the Settlement police, at the instigation of the Chinese authorities, raided three universities in the Western district two weeks ago.

These were subsequently sealed by Provisional Court order. On May 9, the students, having heard of the proposed governmental administration, were to have held a mass demonstration on the Recreation Ground and were to have marched from there to the Kuomintang headquarters. This was not done, however, for reasons best known to the military and the students themselves.

What action the labour unions will take after the local Kuomintang has acted on its instructions from Nanking, is highly speculative, Without wish to be alarmist, it may be stated, that these organizations may seize upon the 4th anniversary of the May 30 Incident as a pretext for showing their dissatisfaction at Nanking, using the Settlement as their battleground.

THE Social Affairs Bureau for Greater Shanghai has, according to the vernacular papers, warned monks that they must do away with their superstitious beliefs and practices.

COL. Yuan Liang, Commissioner of Public Safety, has, in view of the many rumours prevailing, ordered his subordinates to prevent the populace from discussing the military or political situation. The officers have been instructed to explain the real situation to the people and, if they do not believe these, they (the people) are to be arrested. The Gendarmerie Commissioner has detailed troops to assist the police in patrolling the street and in carrying out these duties.

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NEW SITE OBTAINED FOR ST. LUKE'S

Well-known Local Hospital to be Rebuilt near River

A suitable new site has at last been acquired for St. Luke's Hospital in the Yangtszepoo District.

This hospital dates back to the year 1866, when Archdeacon Thomson received from Mrs. Elizabeth Shields, a Presbyterian lady of Philadelphia, the sum of G.$150 which, in those days, bought only Mex, $84. With this small sum a house was rented at the corner of Boone Road and Broadway for $5 a month.

The Rev. Mr. H. N. Woo, who was a born doctor, worked in this small house for many years. The patients came in such crowds that an appeal had to be made in the local papers for support and Tls. 700 were received in response to this.

With this sum what had been merely a dispensary was turned into a hospital. Thirteen houses were purchased for Tls. 10 each. On this property there were put up a hospital ward, waiting room, dark room and a surgical room. A year or two afterwards a good operating room was added.

After some years of work it was found necessary to move from the original site. Fortunately this necessity had been foreseen from the beginning and a building fund started. Miss Elizabeth Shields came to the rescue again and added sufficient money to buy the present site on which the main building stands.

The buildings which were on this site were altered, and adapted to the uses of a hospital.

Dr. Boone's Great Work

In 1879, Dr. H. W. Boone joined the Mission and took charge of the hospital. Mr. Li Chu-bing gave the land and building on the north side of the new site. Under Dr. Boone's care further funds were collected year by year and he purchased the land of the present outpatient department and medical wards.

In 1901 Dr. W. H. Jefferys joined the staff and through his enthusiasm and by the gift of his father, the Rev. Chas. P. B. Jefferys, of Philadelphia, the hospital was taken down and replaced by the present building. Since that time the work has grown steadily and the present hospital has outgrown the enormous amount of work undertaken.

Unfortunately no suitable site could be obtained until the trustees called in the assistance of the Asia Realty Co. who found the present site for them where Wayside and Yangtszepoo meet.

The new hospital will be on the river front where the cool breezes blowing across the river in the summer and the constant passing of ships will enliven the tedious hours spent in the hospital by patients.

No better site could have been found for the hospital as it has been necessary, of course, to remain somewhere near the centre of the city without neglecting the fact that open air and plenty of sunlight was essential to the well being of the hospital.

St. Luke's undoubtedly fills a long felt want and the new building will supply this want more readily when the new hospital is completed.

It will be seen from the report of the years 1926 and 1927 that the grand total of 80,988 out-patients were treated. Of these 4,690 were accident cases and 452 poison cases. The total number of in-patients amounted to 2,681.

The work that is done by the missionary doctors is beyond all praise and the needy Chinese of Shanghai are to be congratulated on getting such an excellent site for the new St. Luke's.

S. M. C. APPOINTMENT FOR MR. A. C. CLEAR

We understand that Mr. A. C. Clear, late engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has received an appointment under the Shanghai Municipal Council for the purpose of investigating ways and means of carrying out the report of the Municipal Economy Committee in connection with the Municipal staff.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE GERMAN A. D. C.

Top left: Dr. Korff; below: Mrs. Kastein; centre: Mr. Jessen; top right Mr. Schmidt-Imbrek; below Mr. Boyesen.

THE BOY SCOUTS' JAMBOREE

Jewish Troop Carry off First Honours

The Jewish Troop of the Shanghai Boy Scouts Association carried off the honours in the international jamboree at Millington Camp on May 20, winning the Rotary Shield for the best performance out of a number of very good ones, and the shield presented by the Chinese Boy Scouts Association for the best unit in any association represented. Scouts and Wolf Cubs from eight nationalities took part, and the variety of performances, from knot-tying to bridge-building or Japanese fencing, made the task of judging far from easy. The Russian Troop were declared second for the Rotary Shield.

After the grand rally and the raising of the colours over the camp building, Col. H. B. Orpen Palmer, Commandant of the S.V.C. made a tour of inspection of the lines. There followed the grand howl and the dance of Shere Khan by the Wolf Cub packs, and then the serious business of the competitions began.

Varieties of Scouting

The Public School Troop spanned the pond with a rope bridge, the Chinese troop built over the same pond a bridge of planks and bamboo, and the Russian Troop erected a camp on the water, using a raft and some staging. There was a massed fencing bout by Japanese scouts, in which the Scoutmaster took on the whole troop in what looked to be a most fearsome battle. The American School Troop gave an exhibition of knotting and lassooing, and the Catholic Troop demonstrated how to put out a fire in quick time. The Junior School troop erected a grass and bamboo shelter on the far side of the ground and the Wolf Cubs joined in an obstacle race and a signalling competition.

The best all-round performance, however, was that of the Jewish Troop, who gave a display which included 35 different forms of scouting, and did 20 different pieces of scouting in as many minutes. These included first aid, exercises, fencing, erecting tents, forming a camp, and many others, after two flag-poles had been put up by the boys and the Troop had saluted the colours on their own. The speed and despatch of the scouts spoke well for their keenness and training.

Excellent Bridge-building

The rope bridge put up by the Public School Troop was an extremely clever piece of work. It was made from three heavy ropes, one acting as the bridge itself and the other two, joined by lighter pieces of cord, as railings. The Chinese Troop's bamboo and board bridge was also an extremely good bit of scouting. The trestles of the bridge were tied together with cord, placed in position, made firm in the mud, and the footway of the bridge laid and corded strongly without a single scout being wet. The bridge was strong enough to stand some heavy wear from streams of scouts and cubs who, as soon as it was built, took the opportunity to cross it.

There was an unrehearsed item during the morning. While the scouts had been busy preparing everything for the jamboree, loud cries were heard from the neighbouring fields. Scouts from the Jewish Troop went to investigate and found that a thief had stolen five chickens from a farm and was succeeding in making his escape. They chased him, captured him, and handed him over to the police.

BEGGARS IN SHANGHAI

Greater Municipality's Plan of Relieving Offices

Mendicancy will be considerably reduced in Shanghai if the plan for the relief of the poor and the homeless devised by the Special Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai can be successfully carried out. According to the plan, a number of offices with the sole purpose of helping the poor in various ways, including setting them on their own feet, will be opened at different parts of the city where the poor and the needy can apply for assistance. Besides relief for immediate needs, the Municipal Government is also planning to advance small loans on adequate guarantee to those found deserving of such support.

The first office of the kind was opened yesterday in Nantao, and will be followed by other offices if the experiment proves successful.—Kuo Min.

POSTAL WORKERS' HOLIDAYS

Threatened Strike Postponed for a Fortnight

The threatened strike of postal workers due to have started yesterday on the failure of the Postal Commissioner to stop all work on Sundays did not materialize, but a meeting was held by disgruntled workers at which the strike was set for June 2.

Resolutions and demands were passed, principal among which were that all working time for those who are working eight hours at present, be reduced to seven hours daily. And that those working on Sundays or holidays be given a flat increase of $5 per month.

The meeting was well attended and was carried out in an orderly manner.

WEDDING

Garrod—Lee

A pretty function took place on May 17 when the wedding of Miss Winifred Windsor Lee, daughter of Mr. Arthur Lee and the late Mrs. Lee of Victoria, B.C., to Mr. Stanley Hall Garrod, son of the late Mr. H. G. Garrod and Mrs. Garrod of Portsmouth, England, was solemnized in Holy Trinity Cathedral. Dean Trivett officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Percy A. Cox, looked charming as she came up the aisle in a gown of flounced Chantille lace over white satin, her silk net veil being kept in place by a coronet of seed pearls.

The bridesmaid was Miss Ina R. Castle who wore a dress of flowered ninon over satin, with a flame coloured mohair hat to match the predominating shade. The best man was Mr. Henry Carson and Mr. Murray Gilbert Davies acted as usher.

Following the ceremony in the Cathedral a reception was held at the Astor House Hotel where a number of friends gathered to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Garrod before they left for their honeymoon in Japan.

The bride's going away costume was an ensemble of powder blue matasol trimmed with beige fur and worn with a hat of matching colour.

DR. SZE AND OPIUM PROBLEM

China's Need to Set Her House in Order First

A reception was given by the National Anti-Opium Association of China on May 17, in honour of Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

Dr. R. Y. Lo, Chairman of the Association, paid a glowing tribute to the diplomatic career of the guest and to the part he played in the First and Second International Opium Conferences at Geneva in stressing the stand of China. Dr. Lo expressed the hope that after arrivial in England the Chinese Minister would draw public attention to the sincerity of the Chinese effort at opium suppression, the serious narcotic situation in this country and the evil system of the government monopoly of opium in the South Sea Islands.

China's Declared Policy

In the course of an address Dr. Sze said:—Five years ago, I was appointed a delegate to the International Opium Conferences held at Geneva, from both of which, you remember, we withdrew on account of the fact that the results of these conferences were far below our expectations. In both of these conferences, I assured the Governments represented that the Chinese Government, in spite of a certain recrudescence of the opium evil, due to disturbed political conditions, had never departed, nor would it depart, from the policy declared in 1906, *i.e.* the policy of total suppression.

You can easily imagine how glad I felt when I came back this time and found a united National Government, with a united policy of opium suppression, and that after all our Government had not departed from what I declared in the Geneva Opium Conference. Although the problem of opium remains now as difficult as ever, and the conditions in some quarters are just as disturbed as before, yet the progress already achieved by the Central Government is indeed a great encouragement to us all.

Presence of Other Narcotic Drugs

There is another factor that is absolutely necessary for the success of our anti-opium campaign, and that is genuine international cooperation; this is so, because opium is essentially an international problem. You know very well that we have been, and are now more than ever, confronted by the presence of drugs other than opium, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine. These drugs are in many provinces taking the place of the pipe; and, as they are much more convenient for purposes of both illicit traffic and consumption than opium, will surely constitute a great handicap to the future of our anti-opium campaign. These noxious drugs come from abroad, and from various sources; to stop the illicit traffic in these drugs is beyond the capacity of any single country; hence we must have genuine international cooperation.

As I am going to Europe as a representative of the Government, I am sure you would like me to bring this message to governments and peoples of the West as much as is within my capacity; this certainly I will do.

As I have tried my best to further the cause of the world's war with opium in the past so will I always do, in order to help to bring about the kind of international cooperation that we need for the success of our anti-opium movement. But we must always remember that we must first set our own house in order, and this we must do as a pioneer of the world's war with opium, no matter what attitude may be adopted by other countries. To this heroic work then I shall leave you and wish you every success.

HERE is another opinion from a distant reader on the postal ban:—"The 'N.C.D.N.' has to be classed with other papers, but all foreigners are agreed that your papers have upheld the Chinese in the present *régime*." No doubt the boycotters do not agree, but we find that this opinion is held by a considerable number of readers representing many different circles.

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MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Armoured Car Company.—Lieut. A. E. Green resigns his commission, dated April 29, 1929.

Chaplains.—The Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe to be Chaplain with the rank of Captain.

Public Gambling.

The attached correspondence relative to the suppression of public gambling in Shanghai is published for general information:—

Shanghai, May 2, 1929.

SIR,—I beg to refer to the several conversations we have had concerning the suppression of gambling in Shanghai, in so far as Mexican citizens may have been concerned. As you know, this matter has had my consideration for some time and as I have informed verbally, I have taken this matter up with the Mexican Government.

You will recall that a Mexican citizen was prosecuted and convicted last year on a charge of public gambling. This defendant contended that he was not carrying on public gambling within the meaning of the Mexican law, and to distinguish between what he called private gambling and public gambling he cited Greyhound and Pony Racing, which are advertised constantly and widely. You will doubtless recall that I decided against all of his contentions on the evidence that was set before me at the hearing. This defendant appealed the case on the above grounds, and I do not know yet whether my decision is right or wrong, or will be upheld.

I have just recently returned from Canton and I have several urgent matters which require attention and I cannot deal with this gambling question, which by the way is an old one, immediately. I wish you would, therefore, take this matter up with me after the Races, as I have several other important matters to settle that were delayed by my absence in Canton.

I have already outlined to you one recommendation in connection with the suppression of gambling and I would give my hearty support to any plan that has promise of really suppressing gambling in Shanghai.

N. F. ALLMAN,
Consul for Mexico.

R. C. AIRES, Esq.,
Acting Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, May 4, 1929.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2 concerning the gambling at No. 5 Yates Road on premises in possession of a Mexican citizen, and note therefrom that urgent business precludes you from dealing with this gambling question for the present and in reply have to point out that I had complied with your verbal instructions and obtained witnesses who were prepared to swear an affidavit in your presence to the effect that they had visited No. 5 Yates Road and had gambled there also that various forms of gambling, including roulette was taking place daily.

As it is impossible to ask members of the public to continually do this kind of thing, I shall be glad if you will please let me know when you will be at liberty to take affidavits of witnesses to enable me to raid the premises so that Mexican law can be upheld and evidence in *flagrante delicto* secured.

In regard to your comments concerning the case against J. J. Alvarez, 151 Bubbling Well Road, in which an appeal is pending, I have to inform you that gambling is going on daily at this address and have to request, that in view of the fact that the appeal decision has been unduly delayed, you will grant an injunction restraining the present occupier from public gambling until final decision is received and failing compliance issue such writ to the Police as will enable them to seal the premises or at least stop this flouting of the law as indicated in your decision in the former case.

R. C. AIRES,
Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

N. F. ALLMAN, Esq.,
Consul for Mexico.

Shanghai, May 14, 1929.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 4th, 1929, concerning alleged gambling at No. 5 Yates Road, I beg to uniform you that if the police are prepared to undertake the prosecution of any Mexican citizen who is found to be conducting gambling, that this office will endeavour to arrange to have members of the public who frequent these places subpoenaed as witnesses. I do not see that the convenience of the members of the public need be considered, such members of the public are equally guilty with the conductor and if you have the names of the members of the public who frequent gambling places, and this place in particular I see no reason why these should not be summoned to testify if the Police have sufficient evidence to prosecute, and will undertake the prosecution.

N. F. ALLMAN,
Consul for Mexico.

The Acting Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Shanghai, May 14, 1929.

SIR,—With reference to the suppression of gambling in Shanghai, I beg to refer to our previous conversation concerning the possible solution to this question. I have already made certain suggestions concerning this matter, so far as Mexican citizens are alleged to be concerned, and I desire to make further recommendations to the Mexican Government, so far as Mexican citizens may be concerned, and in order that I may make as complete recommendations as possible, I have the honour to request that you kindly inform me what, if any, steps or measures have been taken to deal with or suppress gambling in connection with Horse and Dog Racing. Possibly the same solution might be applied to the form of gambling which you state is going on at No. 5 Yates Road. Unfortunately the Maximum penalty for gambling under Mexican law is comparatively mild and prosecutions which are necessarily expensive, difficult and require a lot of time, do not seem an adequate deterrent.

I, therefore, wonder if some other plan for the suppression of gambling in general might not be put into effect and will therefore, be glad to know how the Police have dealt with the other forms of gambling named above.

N. F. ALLMAN,
Consul for Mexico.

The Acting Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Return of Communicable Diseases

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, May 18, 1929.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	2	6
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria	0	0
Tuberculosis	1	17
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	9
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Amœbic Dysentery	1	0
Bacillary Dysentery	1	
Plague	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	18
Total Deaths from all Causes	5	229

Police Report for April.

Strength of the Force on April 30, 1929

Officers	20	
Foreigners	461	
Japanese	145	
Sikhs	799	
Chinese	2,608	
		4,024
Clerical and Teaching Staff	195	
Followers	334	
		529
Total		4,553

Crime.—There is an appreciable improvement in the statistics for crimes of violence for the month, in comparison with the figures for March 1929 and April 1928. There is a 25.6 per cent. reduction on the figures for April 1928 and 22.3 per cent. on those for last month. While this improvement is in itself satisfactory the number of crimes committed by armed men is still far too high.

Warning.—With the approach of warmer weather a word of warning to those who favour motoring after dark on roads beyond Settlement limits, and especially the less frequented ones, may not be out of place.

It is known to the police that a number of evil-disposed persons living in these localities have in recent years joined themselves into gangs with the express purpose of holding up foreigners who stop their cars, with lights extinguished, in lonely places on the mud roads in the Western district.

Unfortunately many such cases occur without the police being informed so that preventive measures are thereby rendered the more difficult.

Members of the public who have the misfortune to meet with unpleasant experiences of this nature are urged, in the public interest, to assist the police by reporting the circumstances at the earliest possible moment.

Murder and Attempted Murder.—During the month three murders were committed in the Settlement. Brief details of these crimes are as follows:—

On April 1 a coolie in the employ of the Yoong Yui Bank when returning from the Bank of China with $7,000 was held up by an armed man, robbed of the money and shot dead. The robber was captured with the money in his possession and was wounded by the police while resisting arrest. A Chinese constable was also slightly wounded. On April 26 a Chinese was shot dead on Chekiang Road by unknown assailants. The dead man has not been identified and the motive for the crime is unknown. On April 27 a Chinese pedestrian was shot dead on Seward Road by armed robbers who were being pursued by the police.

Five attempted murders were also recorded and eight persons were arrested for these and similar crimes previously committed.

Armed Abduction.—Five reports under this heading were received during the month. On April 1 a Chinese, an ex-official of the Anhui Ministry, was abducted in the Sinza district and released by the French Police on April 15 in the course of a raid. On April 3 a Chinese merchant was abducted outside his residence and driven off in his own motor car which was recovered the following day. Twelve days later he returned home and reported having escaped while his guards were asleep. It is suspected, however, that he obtained his release on acceding to his abductors' demands. On April 4 a Chinese was abducted on Haining Road. Three weeks later he escaped while his guards were asleep. The premises were searched and three pistols and a quantity of ammunition found. On April 8 a Chinese clerk was abducted from his private ricksha and driven away in a motor car. On April 18 a retired dye merchant was abducted on Tientsin Road.

One attempted abduction was reported during the month. On April 28 four men seized the Vice President of Financial Affairs of Kading as he alighted from a motor bus. He resisted and ran off while his assailants escaped in a waiting motor car after firing two shots at him.

A Chinese who was abducted on March 20 was released on April 14 during a raid by the French Police. A young boy who was abducted from Hangchow on February 1 and brought to Shanghai was rescued as the result of raids made by the Municipal Police.

Of twenty-three persons arrested in connection with armed abduction, three were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and the remainder are awaiting trial.

Of forty-five persons on remand at the end of March charged with armed abduction, three were sentenced to death, three to imprisonment, one fined $160, one handed over to the French Police, fifteen released and twenty-two are on remand.

The case against three men charged with armed abduction and sentenced to life imprisonment was retried by order of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the Nanking Authorities when the prisoners were sentenced to death.

The sentence of two Chinese charged with extortion and abduction was increased by the Appeal Court Judges from four and a half to thirteen years imprisonment.

The sentence of one year passed on a Chinese charged with abduction was also increased to twelve years after a rehearing by the Appeal Court.

Armed Robbery. — Fifty-seven cases of armed robbery from premises and thirteen on the highway were received during the month, a decrease of twenty for the preceding month and a decrease of twenty on the number recorded in April 1928. Three cases of attempted armed robbery were also reported. Shots were fired by the robbers in five instances with the result that a pedestrian was killed and four sustained injuries. Several instances were noted during the month in which a gang of four men entered dwelling houses and held up the occupants, usually more than ten in number and remained on the premises for over three hours without any attempt being made to raise an alarm.

Seventy-two persons were arrested for being members of armed gangs. Two persons were shot dead when resisting arrest. Among the persons arrested two were found to bear bullet marks on their arms and hands and it was ascertained that they received their wounds in an encounter with the police on February 27 during which one of their accomplices was shot down and severely wounded.

Two ex-employees of a local factory, arrested during the month and at present under remand on three charges of armed robbery, admitted that when their Union at Pootung was dissolved some months ago, certain pistols, formerly the property of the Union, came into the hands of ex-members and are now being used in the commission of armed robberies, etc.

One of the main criticisms of the Provisional Court is that crimes of violence meet with heavier penalties and speedier justice in Chinese territory than in the Settlement. A case in point occurred in connection with the arrest of two men concerned in armed highway robbery on Sinza Road; while these men were in custody it was ascertained that one of them was wanted by the Chinese Authorities, and on application being made to the Provisional Court the man was handed over on February 18. He was found guilty of being concerned in an armed robbery at a silk filature in Chapei, sentenced to death and executed on March 30. His companion convicted on three charges of armed robbery by the Provisional Court was more fortunate in being sentenced to nine and a half years imprisonment.

Piracy.—Thirteen arrests were made in this connection during the month. Three men were stopped and searched on the Garden Bridge and found to be in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition concealed in boxes of raisins. This led to the arrest of ten others who were already on board the s.s. "Lutshan Maru." All were subsequently charged with being members of a gang of pirates and the case is still pending.

Trafficking in Firearms.—Five persons were arrested during the month, of whom two Japanese and one British subject were sentenced to imprisonment. Two Chinese are still on remand.

Possession of Firearms and Ammunition. Two persons were arrested for this offence during the month. One, a ricksha coolie, when pulling a ricksha was found to have two pistols and a quantity of ammunition concealed in his belt.

An idea of the difficulties which confront the Municipal Police in the suppression of armed desperadoes may be gleaned from the fact that in two recent searches of vessel by the Customs Authorities 132 pistols and 16,300 rounds of ammunition were seized. Smuggled munitions which escape the vigilance of the authorities inevitably find their way into the hands of desperate criminals and there is little doubt that such supplies are greater than the demand and a lucrative source of income to unscrupulous foreigners and Chinese.

Executions.—Three persons sentenced to death on charges of murder and one on a charge of kidnapping were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and executed during the month. The convicted murderers were strangled and the kidnapper shot.

Property stolen. — During the month 453 reports of property stolen were received, representing an estimated loss of $198,291.91. These are comprised as follows:—24 cases of burglary, 26 of house breaking, 7 of garage and godownbreaking, 5 of shop and office breaking, 14 of fraud, 11 of embezzlement, 1 of shoplifting and 365 of larceny. As compared with the corresponding month of 1928 this is an increase of 42 cases. Successful investigations were made in 289 cases resulting in the recovery of property valued at $18,338.89. Included in these figures are 86 arrests for pocket picking and snatching, 68 being persons identified as old offenders.

FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

During the month of April 1929 the total number of records received by this Bureau for identification was 1,726. This shows an increase of 275 compared with last month and an increase of 167 from the corresponding month of last year.

The total number of Chinese prisoners' records from Stations was 1,186 from which number 297 identifications were made. Of the prisoners thus identified 24 per cent. had been previously released under the mark system of remission of sentence.

POLITICAL.

Military Situation.—The civil war in the Yangtze Valley which broke out towards the end of March between the forces of the Central Government and those of the Wuhan faction was brought to a speedy conclusion by the victory of General Chiang Kai-shek's forces over Wuhan and resulted in Nanking extending its control up to the Gorges and well into Hunan.

The disturbed conditions in the Yangtze Valley were reflected locally in the usual commandeering of more ships, the transfer of of several big consignments of guns, arms and munitions from Kiangnan Arsenal to Nanking and the arrival of a small batch of Wuhan prisoners of war.

The wireless broadcasting and receiving sets belonging to the 4th Group Army (General Li Chung-jen), taken charge of by the Municipal Police on March 30, to prevent a breach of the Settlement's neutrality, were handed over to the Chinese Military Authorities on April 21 following negotiations through the usual diplomatic channels.

Political Situation.—Following his victory over Wuhan, General Chiang Kai-shek issued a lengthy manifesto in Hankow declaring that as soon as the situation had become stabilized he would return to Nanking, resign his office and go abroad and study and rest. In succession to the recent Third National Congress, the Third Central Executive Committee which was appointed by that body, took over the guidance of the party and people. With the object of further consolidating the position of the present leaders in Nanking, this committee issued a new order relating to party discipline according to which criticism of fellow members before non-party members, organization of cliques among party members, and disobedience of orders and resolutions from their superior party headquarters are strictly forbidden and punished. On April 11 the new Executive Committee passed a resolution against the leading local newspaper "The North-China Daily News" that it be barred from mail transmission privileges for alleged unfavourable criticism of the Kuomintang and the Central Government, and that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs be instructed to negotiate with the American Minister (in Peiping) to call on Mr. George Sokolsky, a correspondent of this paper, to leave the country.

Meetings and lectures under the auspices of Chinese officials and Kuomintang were held in Chinese controlled territory in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the elimination of Communists from the Kuomintang on April 12, and in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking and the recent military successes in Hupeh on April 18. Lectures on the advantages of the People's Three Principles delivered in the offices of the local Kuomintang Headquarters from April 22 to April 27 were but poorly attended. Members of the local Kuomintang conducted an open air lecturing campaign against the

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Kuangsi faction in Chinese controlled territory from April 5 to April 8.

In compliance with an order from the Central Political Council at Nanking for cessation of the Anti-Japanese movement, the local Kuomintang Headquarters on April 7 converted the Anti-Japanese Association into the National Salvation Society. Since the inception of the anti-Japanese movement this association has had its headquarters in rooms in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and for several months past its activities have been looked upon with great disapproval by local Chinese merchants of good standing. The Chamber of Commerce was therefore quick to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the successful conclusion of the Sino-Japanese negotiations to give it notice to move elsewhere. The request to vacate was ignored with the result that the Chamber on April 24 suspended business and closed its gates against the intruders. On this date, however, about a hundred members of the ousted association appeared before the main gate of the Chamber of Commerce on North Soochow Road, and, on admittance being denied them, several of their number climbed the main gate, pushed aside the two armed watchmen who offered little or no resistance and opened the small side gate whereupon their followers entered and took possession. The intruders broke several window panes and damaged four rifles in addition to which three Chamber employees were assaulted but not to any serious degree. After being on the premises for over an hour, the invaders departed quietly in small groups. During this display of rowdyism posters advocating the overthrow and killing of Mr. Feng Shao-shan, Chairman of the Chamber, and dissolution of the "reactionary" General Chamber of Commerce made their appearance on the wall outside the main gate. Four persons arrested on North Soochow Road by the Municipal Police for inciting people to break down the gate were subsequently released with a caution. The gates of the Chamber had not reopened at the end of the month. Meanwhile the dispute has been referred to Nanking, and, as usual, the local Kuomintang under whose wing the anti-Japanese Society carried out its activities, have seen to it that the Chamber is denied the channels of the Chinese press to air its side of the affair.

Communism.—Local Communists made an attempt to exploit the recent Nanking-Wuhan hostilities to vent their wrath and denunciations against the neo-militarists. Particular attention was paid to Chiang Kai-shek who was described as a running dog of the American imperialists and several handbills and slogans advocated that he and all other Kuomintang members be assassinated. This criminal propaganda surreptitiously disseminated either by hand-bills or slogans chalked on walls appeared frequently throughout the month in the Settlements and in Chinese controlled territory. The Communist army under the notorious Cha Te after invading Fokien was successfully routed by Nationalist marines at Tingchowfu and Shanghang, and forced to flee into the mountains of Kiangsi, from where they continue their depredations.

The Municipal Police carried out a number of searches and raids on premises suspected of being used by Communists as meeting places. These included four Chinese educational institutions, in one of which a number of books on communism were found and subsequently destroyed by order of the Provisional Court.

An unemployed Chinese, who was arrested by the Municipal Police for having in his possession a quantity of communistic pamphlets entitled "The Red Flag," was on April 26 sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Provisional Court.

Anti-foreign movement.—Agitators endeavoured during the month to arouse anti-foreign feeling by means of a cheap sale of towels bearing the inscription "May 30 Bloodshed" and by the publication of reports of an alleged conspiracy between the Kuangsi clique and British imperialists.

Anti-Japanese Boycott.—Following the settlement of the Tsinan Incident on March 28, the boycott of Japanese goods rapidly decreased and by the end of the month had completely ceased. However, despite the publication by Nanking of orders for the cessation of the movement, some of the diehards in the local Kuomintang carried on with it to such an extent that the Japanese Authorities were compelled to lodge a protest with the Central Government. The so-called inspectors of the anti-Japanese Association continued activities in Chinese controlled territory until April 7, when this association was converted into the People's National Salvation Association. Commenting on the settlement of the Tsinan Incident, the "Minkuopao," a Kuomintang organ, stated that the result of the negotiations was a serious disgrace and humiliation to China and advised the people to carry on the anti-Japanese movement.

Public Health Report for April.

Cerebrospinal Fever which was prevalent in March became epidemic and Shanghai was declared an infected port. Epidemicity is defined conventionally in the Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai as the occurrence of an average daily number of three new cases for one week. The number of cases rose steadily till the twentieth day of the month, after which it gradually fell.

Among the Foreign resident population, there were altogether 24 new cases; of these 12 were Japanese, 4 Indian, 3 British, 2 Russian, 1 American, 1 Persian and 1 Portuguese. There were 17 deaths including 7 among cases which occurred in March. The average age of the cases was 17 years.

Among the Chinese 235 cases were notified, 190 among residents and 45 among non-residents. The majority of these cases were treated in the Municipal Chinese Isolation Hospital. The total number of deaths recorded among resident Chinese was 154. The average age of cases notified among the Chinese was 19 years.

As far back as April last year there were rumours of a "mysterious infectious disease" in the province of Chekiang, along the estuary of the Chientang River and Hangchow Bay.

The symptoms were said to resemble those of influenza and malaria, and death frequently occurred within a few days.

This disease seems to have continued moderately, in the same neighbourhood, during the summer, and to have become more prevalent again in the autumn, so that in October it was reported that more than 2,000 people were ill and more than 1,000 had died.

Early in March this year it was reported that the same disease had again broken out on the coast, about 25 miles S. E. of Shanghai.

It gradually spread over the eastern corners of Chekiang and Kiangsu, including Shanghai and the surrounding districts, and along the Shanghai-Hangchow and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways. In the middle of April cases were reported in Nanking.

This spread of the disease along lines of travel, the inland waterways and the railways, is in accordance with our knowledge of its mode of transmission, direct from person to person.

A dramatic description of the disease was given by a Chinese in a letter to the Medical Superintendent of the Lester Chinese Hospital, by whose courtesy I am able to quote the following extract. "First a fever like Malaria, then cold for half a day or one day, then the fever returns with much increased intensity. The face becomes green and the lips black. The body is very hot like charcoal burning, with a peculiar kind of perspiration, like beads, which do not run together, so we think it is sticky. After perspiration the fever becomes more serious, and there is vomiting and diarrhoea once or twice. Meanwhile the patient becomes unconscious with locked jaws and open eyes, and after convulsions dies. Sometimes the patient revives again, but still dies after a little while."

THE Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is reported by the Chinese press to have promised the families of the victims of the Hsin Dah Ming wreck to approach the Japanese authorities within a week regarding the question of compensation. Meanwhile, he has agreed to ask the Ta Tung S. N. Co., owners of the ill-fated vessel, to give them financial assistance.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If any man deserves notice in the press of the world it is the Rev. F. B. Meyer (Frederick Brotherton), who has lately passed into the universe, after a very long and eventful life. To the very last he was in harness and died as he would have wished in the thick of the conflict between light and darkness which he incessantly waged. He used to relate his early spiritual struggles until he finally learned the secret of the victorious life since which he left a track of blessing wherever he laboured.

He was a prolific writer, he served in many of the most prominent churches, and he was a great traveller. I heard him in America, in England, in Scotland and in China. Many of your readers will still remember his visit to Mokanshan and other summer resorts. He was then called "old," but he never really was old! His spirit was that of everlasting spring. He greatly objected to being carried up the hill in the chair, and arrived perspiring at the top.

Now that he is gone it is interesting to recall that he said to us that he hoped no one would attempt a life of him. "I have struggled so long in secret," said he, "to attain unto truth, that no life could ever do me justice."

We asked him which of his books he would like to see put into Chinese. He said "Elijah and the Secret of his Power." The Christian Literature Society accordingly issued it in Chinese. Before that Dr. Pruitt had translated his "Present Tenses of Blessed Life." We have also made much use of his "Life of St. Paul" and "Exposition of John's Gospel." His great and most loved theme was the fulness of the Holy Spirit. As he held up his well-worn bunch of keys, he said: "I once gave the Lord all but one key, but until I surrendered that, I was miserable Christ must have access to *all* life, or none."

The last time I heard him was at St. George's Cross Tabernacle, over which Mr. Findley has so long presided. He was then forced to preach partly sitting but one recognized his old vigor and favourite lines of thought. Just before the end he had planned an extensive tour in other lands. But it was not to be. The aeroplane carried him from Paris to London. "Sun, Moon and Stars forgot, upward I fly," was one of his favourite hymns, and now he knows the mysterious reality of that upper world. Who knows how many have cause to thank God that he lived and witnessed from land to land.

I am, etc.,
D. MACGILLIVRAY.
Christian Literature Society
Shanghai, May 17, 1929.

TROTSKY'S DEFENCE OF LENIN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The real sting in M. Leon Trotzky's article is contained in the following paragraph:

"In short, the question is not so much the victims as it is the duties and the objects for which war was waged. Mr. Churchill wishes to make clear that all sacrifices, in all parts of the world, are permissable and right so long as the object is the power and sovereignty of the British Empire—that is, of its governing classes. But the incomparably lesser sacrifices are wrong which result from the struggle of peoples attempting to alter the conditions under which they exist....."

This is Soviet propaganda stuff, pure and unadulterated, and its publication—in fact, the appearance of the whole article—in John O'London's Weekly can only be explained by the English sense of fair play in letting the other fellow have his say.

That the terrible blotting out of human lives in Soviet Russia following the civil war had nothing to do with the struggle of a people "attempting to alter the conditions under which they exist" (it is curious to note that M. Trotsky, uses the word "alter" and not "better"), that the Cheka, with its terrorism and wholesale murders, was the weapon by which a minority held complete domination over the majority and made impossible any sort of "struggle" on the part of the latter, and that in Lenin was exemplified the Soviet doctrine and objective "to proscribe entire classes, to light the flames of intestine war in every land with the inevitable destruction of the well-being of whole nations" (passage in Mr. Churchill's description of Lenin)—these damning facts M. Trotsky significantly evades and leaves undeserves a public study?

I am, etc.,
H. A. T.
Shanghai, May 18, 1929.

THE I. S. S.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The discreet little advertisement of the I.S.S. on the front page of your issue of to-day fills me with amazement.

I sincerely hope that bondholders in the I.S.S. will not take this matter lying down.

Let the I.S.S. pay "squeeze" to the Ministry of Finance if it suits their purposes to do so, but they have certainly not the slightest right to say they are paying it on behalf of their bondholders, and to debit them with it.

As a bondholder I strongly protest against this amazing action on the part of the I.S.S.

I wonder what the legal aspects of the case are?

I am, etc.,
C. A. STIEBEL.
Shanghai, May 17, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The question that was broached yesterday so clearly by my excellent friend Mr. Stiebel deserves a public study.

Not only because the object is a big company making a call daily to the small savers but also because—as "Prilus" very acurately said: The principals laid out might receive an application as often as any foreign company in China is concerned?

On the other hand it must be pointed out that we are considering a revenue tax, namely a tax, the very nature of which is to be progressive and to make possible the *tour de force* according to the wish of the Chinese Government.

In the history (to be established) of Sino-foreign relations, the decision taken by a company having extraterritorial rights deliberately to submit its bondholders to a revenue tax for the Chinese Government, is of unusual importance.

What is the point of law, asks Mr. Stiebel?

Here is in my modest opinion a possible answer to such a question. I.S.S. inform us that they have agreed to pay monthly a revenue tax, *for account of* their bondholders.

It is, therefore, to a principle or *mandate* that the company is referring.

Nevertheless—The residents from a nation enjoying extraterritorial rights, (all the more if they make their payment in the Settlements) may rightly argue that they never gave mandate to the company to submit them to a revenue tax for the Chinese Government. They may ask for an amendment of the decision taken, as far as *they* are concerned.....

In such a debate it is very likely that the tactics of a company having branches in inner China might prove weak.

Avoiding to prejudge in any way of the state of mind of the leaders of this powerful company, it may be expected that they would be thankful to the bondholders, for their non-submittance to the unacceptable claims of the Chinese Government, considering the actual status of treaties.

In any case a clear settlement of such a question is of the highest importance for most foreign residents in China.

I am, etc.,
ETIENNE NOUVEAU.
Shanghai, May 18, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The position of the I.S.S. bondholders appears, since a few months, to be disadvantageous as regards the control and supervision which every creditor is entitled to exercise over the management of his debtor's affairs.

The bondholders are only represented, according to the by-laws, by a censor, appointed by the board of directors, and his functions have been, up to date, purely nominal.

The bondholders are never in communication with the company.

They only know the company's situation from the incomplete reports submitted to the general meetings.

The accounts are given to them in the insufficient and obscure shape of the annual balance-sheet.

Vital steps may be taken by the board of directors or the shareholders, without any information to the bondholders.

This situation is all the more serious as the shares of the I.S.S. are, one might say, all in the administration's hands. For instance:

A bondholder has recently requested the company to let him know in what exact way the progressive and cumulative drawing has been organized and how it is going on.

He has been answered that the thing was "interior business" and that the decisions referring to could not be communicated.

Is the cumulative drawing of no interest to the life of the company?

As a proof a petition has just been brought before the French Consular Court, asking for a declaration that the company is null and void, on account of the cumulative drawing which, it is alleged, is contrary to the French law.

The bondholders do not know anything about that case, which may have very dangerous consequences for them.

Everything is discussed *in camera* by the board of directors.

A few days ago, a notice appeared in the papers: it was of a few lines, whereas the ordinary notices of the I.S.S. usually take a full page.

Mr. Speelman let the bondholders know that taxes had to be paid to the Chinese government and will be accordingly deducted from the amount due to the holders on maturity of the bonds.

Why did Mr. Speelman agree to pay those taxes without consulting the only persons concerned, the bondholders?

A few months ago, the story was current abroad that the I.S.S. had been compelled to pay $50,000 to some Chinese authority to be able to sell their bonds in Chinese territory.

The company did not deny the rumour.

Is the fact true?

From another point of view, is there a bondholder who is able to say what is the remuneration of the I.S.S. Directors?

There are many other examples to show that a system of representation of the bondholders is absolutely necessary.

The company must not slight the bondholders.

It is to serve that purpose that several bondholders wish to form an association not with any hostile intention, but simply to protect the interests of those who are the real support of the I.S.S. and wish that Company always more prosperity.

I am, etc.,
PAUL PREMET,
Bondholder.
Shanghai, May 21, 1929.

RESTRICTED ISSUES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice that the recent attempt to restrict a new issue of shares by the Chairman of the General Electric Co., of Great Britain to British subjects only continues to be a matter of comment, with the implication that such a restriction is highly irregular.

It is, therefore, of interest to notice that a prospectus, issued by Messrs. P. W. Chapman & Co. Inc., of New York and Chicago, offering for public subscription 600,000 shares in "United States Lines Inc.," Preference Stock of no par value, is headed "This offering is restricted to Citizens of the United States of America."

The issue is in connection with the purchase of eleven vessels formerly controlled by the United States Shipping Board, including the ex "Leviathan."

I am, etc.,
NON-INVESTOR.
Shanghai, May 23, 1929.

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LISTENING IN ON ENGLAND

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with interest Mr. M. White Stevens' letter under the heading of "Listening in on England" and it might interest your readers to know that I also have been listening in on the English Broadcasting Station of 5 SW Chelmsford, England for the last month or so.

Chelmsford broadcasts on a wave length of 25.53 metres and they broadcast from 2.30 to 7 a.m. (Shanghai Time) daily, except Sunday and Monday mornings. I find the reception quite clear on my loudspeaker.

About two weeks ago at 2.30 a.m. I listened in and heard the operette "Der Rosenkavalier" at the Covent Garden Theatre and it was so clear and realistic that for a moment I imagined that I was at the theatre, myself; you could even hear the audience applauding. I also, on numerous occasions, heard speeches, lectures and music as well as vaudeville performances.

Besides 5 S.W. Chelmsford, I hear every evening from 6 to 10 p.m. the short wave broadcasting station of Habarovsk (RA97), Siberia, where they broadcast Russian propaganda, as well as music, etc. I also hear quite frequently wireless telephone conversations between Java and Holland; Soerabaya calling Amsterdam and Kootwyk, and vice versa.

I possess a 3-tube short-wave receiving set and my antenna is only 50 ft. long.

I should be very pleased to get in touch with other local amateurs, who possess short-wave sets, so that we could compare notes.

Thanking you for your valuable space,

I am, etc.,
F. M. GENSBURGER.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Gensburger's interesting letter in your issue of the 18th instant, the said gentleman seems to have missed the point, *viz.*, that it is not necessary to possess a *pukka* short wave set to reach out over long distances, but that any owner of an ordinary set with three or more valves is able, by means of an inexpensive little adaptor, to do the same, at least in the case of some high-power transmitting stations.

In my former letter, "Fluelling" should have been "Flewelling."

I heartily agree with the sentiment of Mr. Gensburger's penultimate paragraph: Cannot we form a Radio Society in Shanghai, or does one already exist, possibly in a moribund condition? Perhaps some other amateurs will make use of your generosity in the matter of space and air their views in this connexion.

I am, etc.,
M. WHITE STEVENS.

Shanghai, May 21, 1929.

THE NEW EXPORT TAX

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce regarding the charges to be levied by the newly created examination of exports office, as this is an extremely serious matter, I hope that both the Chinese and Foreign Chambers of Commerce will co-operate together to get this monstrous tax cancelled.

From the information I have received, the only thing this office will be interested in is the collecting of the tax, and the standard of Chinese exports will be no better or worse than they have been in the past. The mere fact that the charge will, in some cases, be equal to a 100 per cent. duty, proves that the Government is after money, and not greatly interested in the quality of merchandise.

The Chinese merchants now realize that the day of foreign markets paying high prices for their goods, is a thing of the past, and in many instances, they are up against keen competition with countries who have no export duty, and they know that this new tax will very effectively strangle the export trade of this country.

It is only to be hoped that the Chinese Government will realize this fact, and cancel this foolish and unreasonable tax before any harm is done.

I am, etc.,
EXPORTER.

Shanghai, May 17, 1929.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 24

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 24 13/16

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4 13/32=$3.33 at 71.50=$11.65
G.$100 at 58 3/8=$172.04 at 71.50=$240.62
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling $71.90
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying $71.50
Native interest per day on $1,000, $.06
Copper cash per $100, 420,000
New York on London G.$4.84 7/8

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—tel. transfer	2/4 7/8
LONDON—Demand	2/4 13/16
NEW YORK—tel. transfer	58
NEW YORK—Demand	58 1/4
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1492
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 160 7/8
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 144 3/8
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 81 7/8
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 76 9/16
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 96 7/8

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/5 1/4
4 months' sight credits	2/6 1/8
4 months' sight docts	2/6 5/8
6 months' sight credits	2/6 13/16
6 months' sight doct	2/6 15/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$59 5/8
4 months' sight credits	61 1/4
4 months' sight doct	61 7/8
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1550

GOLD BAR:—Opening	T370.20
Highest	370.80
Lowest	369.20
Closing	369.30

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$	100.00	Mex.	$237.55
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.52
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.26
Yen	100.00	"	106.47

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$	100.00	Mex.	$232.77
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.52
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.91
Yen	100.00	"	104.48

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Hamburg T/T 244 1/2

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.21	T1
Belgas 3.00	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	11.17	T1
It. Lire	7.98	Mex.$1
Swiss Frs.	5.04	T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=T71.6875
Afternoon 100=T71.725

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T62.9
Afternoon 500=T62.9

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T58.75
Afternoon 500=T58.775

COPPERS:—
Morning 420,000 coppers=T100
Afternoon 420,000 coppers=T100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents & 5 coppers=$1
300 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=T0.716875
T1=Mex. $1.3949

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	T.14 per T1,000
Afternoon	T.14 per T1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000=	Shanghai	T1,053
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tientsin	T1,000=	"	T1,061
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Hankow	T1,000=	"	T1,032
"	$1,000=	"	$1,018
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,017
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,011
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,002.50
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,002.50

Customs May Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	Hk. Tls. 7.17
Gold $1	Hk. Tls. 1.48
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 17.32
" 1	Yen 1.51
" 1	Hongkong $1.40
" 1	Singapore $1.20
" 1	Rupees 1.86
" 1	Reich Marks 2.85
" 1	Guilders 1.69
" 1	Italian Lire 12.93
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.52
" 1	Belgas 4.90
" 1	Swedish Kroner 2.54
" 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.54
" 1	Danish Kroner 2.54
" 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.55
" 1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.90
" 1	Austrian Shillings 4.82
" 1	Mex. $1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on May 24 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/5 7/8	2/5 3/4
U.S. G.$	59 3/4	59 3/4
Yen	75 11/16	75 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/5 1/2	del. May
G.$ T.T.	58 7/8	del. May
Fcs. T.T.	1503	del. May
Rs. T.T.	162 1/2	del. May

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/5 3/4	del. June 15
G.$ m/s. l.c.	60 1/4	del. June 15
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1533	del. June 15
Rs. 7 d/s.	164 1/2	del. June 15

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	370.80	369.20

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	24 1/2	—
N. Y. cents per oz. troy	54 1/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.15	—

Bombay offtake 150 bars.
Market steady.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK

Merger With Seaboard National Bank of New York

We are informed by the local branch of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation that a cable was received from the Head Office as follows:—

A merger has been arranged between the Equitable Trust Company of New York and the Seaboard National Bank of New York. Mr. Arthur W. Loasby now president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York to become chairman of the Board of Directors of the consolidated bank, and Mr. Chellis A. Austin now president of the Seaboard National Bank of New York to become president of the Consolidated bank.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York which owns the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, reported on March 22, 1929, a capital of US$30,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits of US$27,725,000, total deposits of US$430,287,000, and total assets of US$553,312,000.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York on March 27, 1929 reported a capital of US$11,000,000, surplus and undivided profits of US$16,174,000, total deposits of US$241,984,000, and total assets of US$306,287,000.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s quotations for week ending May 24. May shipment: Middling, 7/8 inch.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
May 18	21.20	49.40
" 21	21.40	49.95
" 22	21.45	49.95
" 23	21.17	49.30
" 24	21.20	49.30

Quotations dated May 24. May shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling	21.75	51.05
Middling,	21.20	49.30
Strict Low Middling,	20.55	48.30
Low Middling,	20.00	47.05

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Market report dated New York, May 23.

More favourable weather, doubtful reparation situation, easier security and grain markets. Demand continues for better character cotton. Cloth and yarn business slow.

New York, May 23.—A list of 30 selected industrial stocks at the close to-day showed an average gain of 7.26 points while a selected list of 25 railway stocks showed an average gain of .72 points.—United Press.

New York, May 23.—Bankers meeting after the close of business on the New York Stock Exchange to-day decided to retain the rediscount rate unchanged at 5 per cent. The action was not expected, as reports in Wall Street earlier in the day had indicated the rate would be increased to 6 per cent.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Better Tone in Piece Goods: Yarn and Cotton Steady: Silk Crop Poor: Metals Market Lifeless: No Interest at all in Produce from Abroad

May 25.

Again we have to report a somewhat featureless week and there is no doubt that the political situation and the probability of another war are creating a nervous feeling not conducive to new business from interior markets. In Piece Goods, however, a rather better tone than was expected was present and no undue nervousness was evident. On the whole, the feeling displayed at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday was an improvement on recent weeks and this sale totalled 328 packages. Venetians, Velvets, and Black Italians were, however, dull with prices slightly on the lower side and Italians were ¾ mace down. Greys were better, being ¼ mace up. In White Shirtings, a number of qualities showed strength with unexpected support from Tientsin and this factor caused several substantial individual improvements; otherwise there was not much strength in Whites generally, China qualities being slightly on the lower side. The River ports were distinctly quiet and this is probably an indication that merchants in those areas are not sure of the position and accordingly prefer to await developments. Deliveries have fallen off somewhat but some useful quantities of White Shirtings are being cleared for the north.

Kungping Report

To the small northern inquiry reported last week may be added more movement from Yangtze Ports, but the aggregate of sales from second-hands is small and this is not surprising in view of the political uncertainty. We hear of no forward business this past week.

Tuesday's Auction

This proved a brisker sale than we expected. More merchants participated in the bidding and prices were steady to firm. This is attributed to the small quantity offered and to orders in hand from Ningpo, local and northern sources.

Cotton

On the local exchange, Yarn is about Tls. 2 a bale higher for May but practically unchanged for forward months while Cotton is steady. Owing to the political situation and also to the season of the year, clearances from the Mills have not been as brisk as formerly. There is not much demand for fresh business although the Japanese Mills are reported to have sold fairly freely.

In their weekly report on China Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

China Cotton

Our market has been rather quiet and evolved no developments of importance during the past week. Spinners bought in parcels sufficient only to meet their immediate requirements but evinced no interest for forward deliveries. Prices moved within a narrow range and the net result indicates a moderate decline. The American and Indian markets continued in a more or less steady position without in the least affecting this market either one way or the other. However the imminent internecine warfare is engendering a bearish sentiment in the trade and provided no unfavourable weather and crop conditions intervene, lower prices may be looked forward to in the near future.

Yarn

The market during the past week may be said to have remained in a steady position, the main feature being a fair demand from Szechuan while exports to other ports may be recorded as being negligible.

Silk

The silk market is very steady but only a small business has been done. There is a fair amount of inquiry from America and Europe but buyers prices are below sellers ideas. The crop has not turned out as favourable as expected and prices for new cocoons are too high.

Metals

This market is practically lifeless with no local demand. For instance, a very attractive offer of a class of cargo usually well received in this market came to hand from Home yesterday morning. The principal dealers were communicated with but all were unable even to make a counter-offer, one very large firm stating that a loss of seven to 11 per cent. was being sustained on practically all stocks.

Green Teas

Only Hoochows and local Packs have been seen so far, and these have met a ready market. Prices are about Tls. 20 higher than last year and it is only the favourable exchange that makes business possible. Competition was very brisk to start with, and now, although the first shipments have been made, the market shows no signs of weakening. The season proper cannot be said to be in full swing until the country teas come down.

Black Teas

The Keemun market opened on Whit Monday on the highest basis on record. The European markets are reported to be practically bare of fine teas, which accounts for the very brisk demand. About 30,500 h/c have arrived, and it is reported that there are no more fine teas to come, which seems to indicate that prices will not weaken. Of the other grades of Black tea, a few Hohows and Ningchows have been shown, but these have aroused little or no interest. Prices asked are unreasonable and quality is disappointing, particularly in the case of the latter.

Produce

All markets continue to be lifeless there being practically no interest at present in any of the selling areas abroad.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

Loss of $69,800.45 on Year's Working

The directors of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., submit an audited statement of the company for the year ended February 28, 1929.

The year's working has resulted in a loss of $69,800.45, including the Hankow branch, the stock of which is now being liquidated, and the branch will be closed for business about June 1. A portion of the premises are now let and it is anticipated there will not be any difficulty in finding more tenants.

It is proposed to carry forward to a new account the above amount together with the balance brought forward.

Directors.—There has been no change during the year to February 28, but since then Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt and Mr. H. Martin Little have resigned, Mr. Donald W. Leach was invited to join the Board and this requires confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

The 29th ordinary general meeting is called for May 31, at 4 p.m.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

Loss of $75,161.23 on Year's Working

The directors of Messrs. Hall & Holtz submit their report for the year ended February 28, 1929. The 37th ordinary general meeting is called for May 31, at 4.30 p.m. The loss on the year's working amounting to $75,161.23 is carried forward.

Directors.—On the resignation of Mr. Bain in April last, Mr. E. Moller was invited to join the board and took his seat on May 15.

Washington, May 23.—Brokerage loans for the week were published to-day showing a decrease of about $45,000,000.—United Press.

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THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for Week Ending May 18: Local Market Continues to Display Distinct Weakness: The Position of Silver: Importers Seriously Handicapped

It has not caused surprise that the local market continues to display distinct weakness, notwithstanding the fact that the downward movement was, up to this juncture, not halted by a reaction. The factors which formed the underlying cause for the weakness of silver prices are not only still prevailing, but are not unlikely to become more accentuated as time goes on, for the influx of silver into Shanghai has not been interrupted as yet. In round figures banks at Shanghai hold silver to the value of Tls. 176,000,000, of which about 83 million are represented by sycee and bar silver, while the rest are dollar coins.

Present Aspects of Silver

The direct and main cause for the heavy decline in the value of the white metal is to be found in the excessive stocks of silver held in Shanghai. Unless there is an outflow into the interior, be it for the fruitful purpose of paying for export produce, or for the less commendable object of supplying the soldiers with hard facts,—there cannot be much improvement in exchange here.

But there is a second contributory factor, namely the oversold gold position of the local speculators. This is by no means large,—yet it excercises more influence on the present situation than it would at other times be capable of causing. A large portion of the speculators' oversold position is due for settlement in June, (which in this particular case means the beginning of June). Therefore the "bears" will have to buy for near delivery and to sell at the same time for forward, provided that they desire to maintain their status. Such an operation means, firstly, that they will have to pay the difference between the rates at which they sold originally and these prevailing now; and secondly, the difference between the quotations for ready as compared with forward delivery, a margin which is already excessive and which is not unlikely to widen in face of "bears" being forced to submit. If this option is exercised, expensive as it may become, then there will be little influence extended to the market, because the victims are providing the cover.

The other alternative is that the "bears" give up hope, turn nervous and cut their loss by covering their shortsales. This manœuvre would have the effect of further weakening the market.

Genuine demand from importers during the week has grown still smaller and was, generally speaking, confined to the settlement of acceptances which were about to become due for payment. The total of export paper offered during the same period was, however, still less.

Importers' Position

Importers have been badly affected by the constant fall of exchange. That local banks have quoted excellent rates,—sometimes positively equalling these for interbank transactions,—is a moral support, but of little practical help. The peculiar point is that exports from China are not boosted whenever there is such a sensational drop in exchange. It may sound somewhat anomalous to point to the tenet seemingly absurd, yet true, that exports from this country are doing well whenever exchange is strong or on its upward move.

The number of obstacles which trade meets in this country is legion; and the lack of stability of exchange is merely one of the many. People are wonderously asking whether and when the downward movement is going to stop? Silver is to be likened in its tendencies to the fate of human beings, as a body, with its ups and downs. There is no need to be unduly pessimistic, for rain is followed by sunshine. When is the change to take place? The genuine prophets have definitely departed from this sinful world since the time the bible was written.

However, guesses without prejudice are permissible. Silver will probably begin to move up as soon as the oversold position of Kiukiang Road has been liquidated and after they have turned overbought. Yet it may come otherwise. It is harmful to be too decided on certain points, even if these are the product of scientific logical reasoning.

A Simile

When the first locomotive which was ever constructed was placed on the rails, got under steam and ready to start on its first trial run, people brought the wise old man of the town to the station, so that he could enlighten them about this eight wonder. After pondering over the problem the white-haired gentleman slowly lifted his stick and said with apparent authority: "They will never make it move." And when the first steam driven train nevertheless began to roll out of the station, whistling at the opinion of the wisest man, the old savant once more raised his stick and, shaking his learned head, said with equal authority: "They will never be able to bring it to a halt."

This simile applies to the views held and opinions expressed by many people connected with and interested in the doings of silver. When an extended downward movement sets in they start despondently into the abyss which to their mind is destined to remain bottomless. As soon as the trend turns decidedly upwards, their keen eye penetrates the clouds which are floating about high above, and they only see the deep-blue sky.

When the exchange market closed on Saturday noon its weakness was more pronounced than ever. Gold bars reached a level of Tls. 370 during the fornenoon, and interbank business for June delivery was done as low as 2s/5. 7/16d for £ T.T., 59.9/16 for U.S.$ and 75.⅛ for yen. The price of local dollars declined to Tls. 71.5875. A further shipment of bar silver to Shanghai has been made from Frisco and New York, at the close of the week, amounting to Tls 3,000,000 in value.

China's Export Trade

For her economic rehabilitation China has to endeavour to increase the volume of her export trade and to simultaneously retrench her imports by increasing the capacity of her manufacturing industries. In glancing through China's trade figures one gets the following figures indicating the excess of imports over exports to foreign countries:

	H'kwan Tls
1925	171,500,000
1926	259,900,000
1927	94,300,000
1928	300,000,000*

*(estimated)

It is beyond doubt that China has sufficient quantities of produce available, which would readily be taken by the outside world, in order to turn her unfavourable trade balance into a surplus of exports over imports. Hitherto the lack of transportation facilities, combined with the vagaries of taxation policies, have been a vital obstacle to the realization of this aim. Apart from tea and raw silk export goods, after they have been paying inland dues, which at times were not always due, are saddled with regular export duties and surtaxes which make competition somewhat difficult.

New Form of Taxation

In addition to the already existing levies a new form of taxation on export produce is about to be inaugurated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. The discussion of politics has been strictly avoided in our reviews, and even criticism of governmental action is to be banned from these columns. It is merely the economic side of the question, especially in its connection with exchange tendencies, with which we are concerned.

The new levy which is about to be imposed has been styled "Examination fee" and appears to be aimed principally against animal products. Its imposition, if carried into effect, is liable to effectively stop the export of certain articles and to hinder and diminish the exit of others. It will be difficult to understand on what consideration the scale of new fees has been based: to the uninitiated it remains mysterious.

Let us consider some of the features of the new proposal, and the effects which the latter is liable to produce:

The most peculiar point lies in the uniformity of the examination fee and in the pronouncement of equality where there is enormous diversity. "Skins" are to be taxed 10 dollar cents a piece. The term comprises anything worn by any once living animal. The hide of a cow, a buffalo, a horse, is placed on equal terms with the fur of a weasel, an otter, a dog, a marmot, a sheep or goat, a raccon or squirrel, a wolf or confreres, and even the prosaic rabbit. The latter may be worth 20 cents, while one of the former will cost $30 and more. No comment is needed here.

The imposition of $1 per picul of eggs or egg products is another instance of bad luck for the hens of China. Quite apart from the fact that the new examination fee on fresh eggs is about 180 per cent. more than the regular export duty, it calls for comment that liquid or fresh eggs should not be put on an equal footing with dried egg, because it takes about seven units of liquid egg to produce 1 of dried egg.

The effect of these new measures, as far as the egg industry is concerned, may easily prove disastrous. It should be considered that the export of this commodity from China represents the respectable sum of about Tls. 100,000,000 in value for the last three years. England is one of the largest buyers of China eggs. But England can easily afford to discontinue buying Chinese eggs, if these are penalised with excessive levies, for China's share in Great Britain's egg imports is only 9 per cent. of the total, a quantity which other countries can ship there. These isolated examples will illustrate the danger of burdening, instead of assisting, some of the more prominent articles which China has been exporting hitherto. There is no denying of the fact that all countries are trying to make imports into their domains more difficult, either by means of further raising the tariff, or by restrictions under sundry names. This is another plausible reason why China should nurse and assist her exports, instead of putting obstacles in their way. After all the prosperity of this country will depend upon the volume of exports.

GERMAN TRADE FOR LAST MONTH

Berlin, May 23.

The imports into Germany last month totalled 1,255,000,000 marks as compared with 1,031,500,000 marks the previous month.

Exports from Germany last month totalled 1,231,000 marks as compared with 986,000,000 marks in April.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SECURITIES

The local Branch of the Italian Bank for China has been informed without responsibility of the following quotations in Rome on May 23.

	Last Quotation	Previous Quotation
Italian Gov. Bonds Rendita 3½%	69.75	69.80
Italian Gov. Bonds Consolidato 5%	80.60	80.57
Banca d'Italia	1875	1875
Banca Com. Italiana	1370	1372
Credito Italiano	750	751
Credito Marittimo	501	501
Navig. Gen. Italiana	497	500
Lloyd Sabaudo	272	272.50
Snia Viscosa	89.50	91.25
Fiat	517.50	526.50
Marconi	362	362
Navig. Cosulich	99	101
Elettrica Gas Roma	673	674
Elettrica Valdarno	182	182
Toscana Elettricità	316	315
Emiliana Elettricità	497	485
Elettricità Edison	755	760
Meridionale Elettricità	335	335.50
Metallurgica	181	181
Montecatini	246	247
Cotonificio Turati	730	727
Chatillon	223	226

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

	23rd inst. London Closing	23rd inst. New York Closing	24th inst. Singapore Opening
May	11¼	21¾	36½
June	11½	21¾	—
July-Sept.	11⅝	22½	38
Oct./Dec.	—	—	
	Dull	Easy	Dull

THE Kiangsu Reconstruction Bureau has approved of the plans of the Provincial Rivers Commission to undertake the conservancy works in connection with the Woosung Creek.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Review of the Week: Rise in Rubber: Industrials Slightly Easier but Steady: Decline in Greyhound Shares: Steady Business Done in Debentures

Reviewing the Shanghai Share market for the week ending May 18, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:

Rubber

There was quite an appreciable rise during the week in the price of the commodity and reports from London & New York state that this is due to the improved American consumption figures. Stocks in England decreased 683 tons and now stand at 35,511 tons; the forecast for the current week is 300 tons down. Stocks have only increased just over 500 tons in the course of one month.

	May 4	May 11	May 18
London	10⅞	10½	11 9/16
New York	19¾	20¾	22½
Singapore	32½	36	38½

There is a good inquiry for shares but quotations are still too low to attract sellers except in small quantities. The interim dividend of 25 cands, declared by Alma Estates is a healthy sign and we hope the forerunner of other local companies. Business was confined chiefly to Anglo-Dutch at around Tls. 4.60; Anglo-Javas at Tls. 7.85; Chemors at Tls. 1.60; Java-Consolidated at Tls. 2.00; Tanah Merahs at Tls. 1.125 & Tebongs at Tls. 2.00.

Industrials and Shipping

Cottons.—There is no change to report in the price of Ewos which fluctuated from five to 10 cands. but a good many shares were turned over both for cash and forward. The market closes quiet and slightly easier due to the uncertain political outlook at Tls. 12.65 cash and Tls. 12.80 June.

Shanghai Cottons declared a dividend of Tls. 2.00 for the last 6 months working but the balance sheet was very strong in spite of the Japanese boycott up-river and shares appear to be worth buying for a lock-up.

Zoong Sings are neglected and remain nominal at Tls. 8.50.

Shanghai Lands are a shade easier and some shares have changed hands at Tls. 143, but sellers are not inclined to part with their holdings under this rate.

Shanghai Wharves have sagged slightly and there are sellers at Tls. 168.50 after business done at Tls. 168.00 cash and Tls. 171.00 June.

Shanghai Docks.—After rather violent fluctuations these shares have settled down to a steady market with good buyers at Tls. 127.00 cash, which is Tls. 5.00 below the highest reached during the week.

Shanghai Tugs Ord. have advanced from Tls. 62.00 (at which price they had been stagnant for many months) to Tls. 66.50.

Other Industrials remain steady without any outstanding feature to report.

Greyhounds

There has been a set-back in Greyhound shares, especially in S.I.Gs., which have dropped from $19 (the highest point touched) to $15.60 cash buyers at the close. G. R. A.'s Ord. and Founders have both declined in sympathy to $22 and $67 respectively.

Champ de Courses (cum founders) have buyers at $200 and sellers at $225.

Debentures

A steady business has been done throughout the week with no change in prices. S.M.C. 6 per cent at Tls. 99.50 and Tls. 100; 7 per cent. at Tls. 101 and Tls. 101.50 and 8 per cent. Tls. 102.50. The new issue of F.M.C. 7 per cent. were dealth in at Tls. 97.00 and 8 per cent. are inquired for at Tls. 101.00. Industrial debentures are wanted but still are hard to obtain.

FRIDAY, MAY 24

Debentures			Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S.M.C.	6%	1909	Tls 100	100	—
"	6%	1910	100	100	—
"	6%	1911	99	99	—
"	6%	1912	100	99	—
"	6%	1913	100	99	—
"	5½%	1913	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1914	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1915	98½	98	—
"	6%	1916	99	99	—
"	7%	1919	100	100	—
"	7%	1920	101	100	—
"	6%	1920	£98½	—	—
"	8%	1921	M$102	100	—
"	8%	1921	Tls 102½	102	—
"	7%	1922	101	100½	101½
"	6%	1923	100	99½	—
"	6%	1924	100	99½	—
"	6%	1925	100	99½	—
"	6%	1926	100	99½	—
"	7%	1927	101	101	—
"	7%	1928	101	101	—
F.M.C.	6%	1911	90	94	—
"	5½%	1914	85	90	—
"	5%	1916	85	91	—
"	8%	1921	100	100	—
"	6%	1923	88½	91	—
"	7%	1924	96	98	—
"	6½%	1925	91½	92	—
"	6½%	1926	92	92	—
"	7%	1928	97½	98½	—
Waterworks	8%	1921	105	104	—
"	8%	1922	105	104	—
"	7%	1922	101	100	—
"	6%	1925	95	97½	—
S'hai. Gas	6%	1909	99½	—	—
S'hai. Land	6%	1911	100	99	—
"	6%	1912	98	98	—
"	6%	1913	98½	98	—
"	6%	1914	98	98	—
"	5½%	1916	88	92	—
"	6%	1922	97½	97½	—
"	6%	1925	97½	97½	—
"	6%	1926	97½	97½	—
A. French L.	6%	1911	98½	—	—
"	6%	1924	97½	—	—
Telephone	7%	1928	101	100	101½
Lane C'ford	6%	1914	88	90	—
"	6%	1915	88	90	—
Hall & Holtz	7%	1914	95	97	—
Country C.	6%	1901	80	80	—
American C.	8%	1922	99	98	—
Race Club	6½%	1923	99	—	—
French Club	7%		97	81	85
F.M.C.	7%	1929	98	98	99

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925		£86½	65	67
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928		85½	85	85½
Gold Loan 1913	Polish	£65½	—	£65
French	(stpd)	61	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	—	—
Belgian	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	—	—
German	(stpd)	61½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	61	—	63
Russian	(stpd)	65	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	—	—

EXPECTED REMOVAL OF GOLD EMBARGO

Forecast by Decision of Bank Officials

Tokyo, May 18.

What is regarded as indicating a possibility of the release of the gold-embargo in the not distant future is seen in an agreement reached at a conference btween the heads of the Hypothec Bank. This reads: "In view of the temporary business depression which release of the embargo would inevitably entail, efforts should be made to recover advances at the earliest time possible. In view of the inevitable security decline as the sequel to removal of the embargo, care should be taken in making future advances on security."—Reuter.

APRIL RUBBER OUTPUTS

	lb.
Sungala	13,850
Henrietta	74,000
Sungei Matang	23,500
Latas (Sumatra)	34,800
Bowar (Selangor)	24,100
Kuala Perran	20,600
Lenggeng	69,000
Rampah Coconut	*280,000

*(Nuts).

GENERAL MOTORS AND AEROPLANES

Big Interest Acquired in The Fokker Concern

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 17.

The General Motors Corporation has required 400,000 shares of the capital stock of the Fokker aroplane concern, giving the big motors corporation a 40 per cent. interest in the Fokker concern. The payment included capital stock of the Dayton-Wright Co. including McCook Field aviation patents and cash assets of $6,500,000.—United Press.

SHELL TRANSPORT COMPANY

Dividend Declared at Rate of 3/- per Share

We are advised by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China that a cable has been received from the London Office of the bank as follows:—

"Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. declared dividend at the rate of 3/- per share free of Income Tax payable July 5. Bearer coupon to be presented No. 54."

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Shanghai Share Report 29/21 for Week Ending May 24, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

At the close of business for the Whitsun holidays more promising prices for raw rubber seemed probable. This optimism was not however maintained, in spite of a drop in stocks for the second week in succession, and over the week London shows a fall of 5/16ths for spot and 3/16ths July/Sept. respective closing rates being 11⅛d. and 11⅛d. New York prices today being 21¼ cts. for spot and 22¼ cts. for July/Sept. record falls of 1⅞ cts. and 1½ cts. In sympathy with the other markets Singapore at 36½ cts. for spot according to advices received this afternoon shows a decline on the week of 2 cts. though the quotation on Tuesday was as high as 42 cts. for spot. Stocks in London and Liverpool declined 340 tons and now total 35,171 tons. The local market has been very stagnant and very few shares have changed hands, buyers being unwilling to pay more than the buying prices recorded at the morning auctions and sellers, on the other hand, seem inclined to hold off in the hope of anticipated better prices in the autumn.

Cottons have declined quite considerably on the probability of a fresh outbreak of civil war taking place. Ewos opened for the week at Tls. 12.70 cash and Tls. 12.77½ June and closed at Tls. 12.30 June, business done, after being as low as Tls. 12.25 June. Cash was done at Tls. 12.20 and there were buyers at this figure today. Shanghai Cottons (Old) have been quiet and business has been done at Tls. 71½ cash as against Tls. 72½ the preceding week. There are buyers at Tls. 71½ at the close.

Greyhounds have undergone a considerable slump within the past two days due to reports that the Companies concerned have been notified that in future only one meeting each week would be countenanced. G.R.A. (Ord) close at $13 cash buyers and $14.50 June, after the week's opening price around $22.30 cash and $23 June, while S.I.G.S., with earlier buyers at $12 for cash, close today at $11½ for June, business done, with further sellers at this price.

Miscellaneous.—S'hai Tugs again have shown an improvement and close at Tls. 68 cash buyers and have been done at Tls. 68½ earlier in the week. Docks again have been very active, having risen from Tls. 123 cash and Tls. 124 June to as high as Tls. 128½ cash and Tls. 130½ June. They close at Tls. 128½ cash and Tls. 129½ June business done. Lands remain steady at Tls. 140 cash buyers and Tls. 141 sellers. Trams—very little business done. New Engineering (Ord) are in persistent demand around Tls. 5½.

Debentures.—Shanghai Municipal Council debentures continue in demand, 6% Tls. 100; 7% Tls. 101 and 8% Tls. 102. Industrial debentures remain very scarce and practically unobtainable.

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Business Reported; M-May Settlement; J-July Settlement; S-September Settlement).

MAY	18th Cash	18th June	20th Cash	20th June	21st Cash	21st June	22nd Cash	22nd June	23rd Cash	23rd June	24th Cash	24th June
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	†7.85	..			†7.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	§7.85	..			‡7.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..			§8.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit .. .. "	..	..			§1.77½	..	‡1.60	..	..	..	..	..
" .. .. "	..	..			§1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute .. .. "	..	..			§1.02½	..	§1	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra .. "	†$.50	..			‡8.55	..	..	..	..	..	‡$½	..
S'hai Kelantan "	..	..			‡9.75	..	§0.72½	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang .. "	..	..			..	..	†1.10	..	..	..	..	..
Senawang .. "	..	..			..	..	‡1.90	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah .. "	..	..			§1.17½	..	..	..	†1.15	..	..	..
" " "	..	..			§1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong .. .. "	..	..			§2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. .. "	..	..			§2.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls.	..	†128			†126	†126½	†123	†124	†127	†129	§128	†129
" " .. "	..	..			§123½	†126	†124	†125	†128	‡129½	§128½	§129½
" " .. "	..	..			..	†125	‡123½	†125½	§128½	§127½	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	†124½	§123	§125	‡128	§127½	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	§125	§122.80	§124½	§127½	§128	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	..	§123½	§125½	§128½	§128½	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§129	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§130	..	..
" " .. "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§130½	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "	†67	†68½			..	..	†68½	..	†67½	..	..	..
" " "	†67½	..			..	..	§66	..	†68	..	..	..
" " "	†68	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	†68½	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Pref.) "	..	..			..	..	..	..	†50	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	†140	..			..	..	†140	..	†140	..	§140	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	§141	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" "	..	..			†22½	..	†22½	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	§22.30	..	..	..	..	..
Omnibus .. "	‡14.70	..			†14.60	..	†14.60	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..			§14.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Ord.) "	†5.70	..			†5.65	..	†§5.72½	..	§5.75	..	..	..
" " "	§5.72½	..			§5.70	..	§5.75M	..	§5.80	..	..	..
" " "	§5.75	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Pref.) "	†5.07½	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone .. "	†71½	..			..	..	†72	..	†72½	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf "	§167M	..			§167	..	..	..	..	..	§165	..
S.W.W. "A" Bear. "	..	..			§220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. "C" 8% £	‡1:0:3	..			‡1:0:3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fittings .. Tls.	†1.20	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce... H$	..	..			..	..	†370	..	‡370	..	..	..
Ch. 5% G$ Ln. '25 G$	‡67½	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S.I. G'hound M$	§15.75	†16.40			†15.75	†15½M	‡14	†14.50	†13.85	†14	†12	†12
" " "	..	§16.50			†14	§15	§15	§15	‡13.60	†13.25	§12	§11½
" " "	..	§16.40			§15.25	§15½	§14	§15.25	§13.85	§12.50	§11½	..
" " "	..	§16.35			§14.25	..	§14.25	§15.30	§13.80	§14.20	..	..
" " "	..	§16.10			..	..	§14.20	§15.35	§13.70	§14	..	..
" " "	..	§16			..	..	..	§14.45	..	§13.75	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	§14.50	..	§13.50	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	§14.40	..	§13.25	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	§14.25	..	§13	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§12.70	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§12.50	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) "	§22.30	†23			§20	†18	..	§17	‡16	†15	..	§14½
" " "	§22.25	..			..	†17.90	..	§16.75	..	†14½	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	†17.80	..	§16.50	..	§15½	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§14½	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	‡21	..	§17.25	..	§14	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	§19	..	..	..	§14.30	..	..
G.R.A. (Found) "	..	..			§57½	§73	..	†60	..	§35	..	§40
" " "	..	..			..	§73	..	..	..	..	..	§37½
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) Tls.	..	†12.77½			†12.70	†§12½	..	†12.35	§12.20	†12.35	..	†12.30
" " "	..	§12.80			..	†12.42½	..	‡12.40	..	†12.30	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	†§12.40	..	§12.45	..	†12.25	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	‡12.75	..	§12.50	..	‡§12.40	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	§12.45	..	..
S. Cotton (Old) "	..	..			..	§71½	..	..	..	..	†71½	..
S. Cotton (New) "	..	..			§34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1913 Tls.	..	..			†100	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1920 "	..	..			..	..	..	..	§100	..	..	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921 "	‡102	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 "	†101	..			‡101	..	..	..	‡101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923/6 "	..	..			‡100	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 8%, 1921 "	§101	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6½%, 1926 "	..	..			†92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1929 "	§97	..			‡97½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1930 "	..	..			‡98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tel. 7%, 1928 "	†101	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RaceClub 6½% 1923 "	..	..			‡100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Am. Club 8%, 1922 "	..	..			..	..	..	..	§100	..	..	..

BANK HOLIDAY (WHIT MONDAY)

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Alma Estates, Ltd.—The Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 candareens per share on May 30, 1929 to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 27 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.— A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—
1/6/1911 6% Debentures
1/6/1913 6% "
1/12/1922 6% "

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issues from May 23 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

Le Champ de Courses Francais.—The scrip for Ordinary Shares of the new denomination of $20 each is now ready for delivery to shareholders who may obtain the same against surrender of the old certificates, upon application during usual business hours at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, from May 21, 1929.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The 30th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, May 29, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay Tls. 2 per share on Old shares.
To pay Tael 1 per share on New shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to 29, 1929, both days inclusive.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.—The 27th Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Sassoon House (Third Floor), on Thursday, May 30, 1929, at 2.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—The 37th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 14 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 31, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

Weeks & Co., Ltd.—The 29th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 31, 1929, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Share Report 29/21 for Week Ending May 24, 1929

Chinese Government Bonds and Railways Loans continue a quiet and slightly easier market, business being restricted on account of the disturbed political situation in China and the General Election Campaign in England. The following are the latest prices advised to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I.	£64. 10. 0 Middle Price	
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I.	£63. 17. 6 Sellers	Cum B I.R.S.
Chinese Govt. 5% Hukuang Rly. L. P. N. Y.	£10. 17. 6 "	" "
Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-N'king Rly. ..	£61. 10. 0 Nominal	" "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Bearer	£3. 4. 9 Middle Price	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, London Reg.	£132. 10. 0 Nominal	
British-American Tobacco Co., Regd. ..	£6. 8. 9 "	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Bearer	£4. 16. 10½ "	

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	May 17	May 18	May 20
London Spot	11.7/16d	CLOSED	HOLIDAY
June	11.1/2d		
July/Sept.	11.11/16d		
Oct./Dec.	11.15/16d		
Market	Steadier		
Singapore Spot	39½	40¾	
June	40¼	41	
July/Sept.	41	42	
Oct./Dec.	41½	42¾	
Market	Steady	Quiet	

	May 21	May 22	May 23
London Spot	11.3/4d	11.1/8d	11.1/8d
June	11.13/16d	11.1/4d	11.1/8d
July/Sept.	12d.	11.3/8d.	11.1/2d
Oct./Dec.	12.1/4d	11.5/8d	11.3/4d
Market	Easier	Easier	Steady
Singapore Spot	41	39½	38¼
June	41¼	40	38¾
July/Sept.	42¼	40¾	39½
Oct./Dec.	43	41¼	40
Market	Quiet	Steady at the decline	Quiet

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On May 21, stocks were reported 35,171 tons a decrease of 340 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 696 tons; sold 417 tons.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on May 24 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20) Tls.	100	100	..	22-2-29	99	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'10 (") "	100	100	..	23-4-29	99	313,800	do.
" 6%'11 (10/30) "	99	99	..	3-5-29	100	350,000	do.
" 6%'12 (") "	100	99	..	10-5-29	100	340,000	do.
" 6%'13 (") "	100	99	..	21-5-29	100	756,300	do.
" 5½%'13 (10/50) "	98½	98	..	24-4-29	92½	500,000	do.
" 5½%'14 (10/30) "	98½	98	..	10-5-29	98½	900,000	do.
" 5½%'15 (") "	98½	98	..	30-4-29	95	800,000	do.
" 6%'16 (") "	99	99	..	25-4-29	99	1,400,000	do.
" 7%'19 (10) "	100	100	..	10-5-29	100	1,793,300	do.
" 7%'20 (") "	101	100	..	23-5-29	100	2,240,000	do.
" 6%'20 (10/30) £	98½	..	..	4-5-29	99	750,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") FM$	102	100	..	15-5-29	102	1,000,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") Tls.	102½	102	..	18-5-29	102	5,096,400	do
" 7%'22 (") "	101	100½	101½	23-5-29	101	8,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	100	99½	..	22-5-29	100	4,920,000	do.
" 6%'24 (") "	100	99½	..	22-5-29	100	5,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (") "	100	99½	..	22-5-29	100	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'26 (") "	100	99½	..	22-5-29	100	1,863,000	do.
" 7%'27 (10) "	101	101	..	17-5-29	101½	1,750,000	do.
" 7%'28 (5/10) "	101	101	..	17-5-29	101	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) "	90	94	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
" 5½%'14 (") "	85	90	..	22-10-28	80	457,500	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (") "	85	91	..	5-3-24	90	329,200	do.
" 8%'21 (") "	100	100	..	18-5-29	101	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	88½	91	—	1-5-29	87	800,000	May-Nov.
" 7%'24 (10/30) "	96	98	..	1-5-29	96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on May 24 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30)	91½	92	..	17-5-29	92	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
" 6½%'26 (")	92	92	..	21-5-29	92	1,000,000	Jan.-July
" 7%'28 (10)	97½	98½	..	4-5-29	97½	590,000	16/4-16/10
" 7%'29 (")	98	98	99	21-5-29	98	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	105	104	..	27-2-29	105½	2,000,000	June-Dec.
" 3%'22 (")	105	104	..	27-2-29	105½	500,000	do.
" 7%'22 (")	101	100	..	16-2-29	100	1,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	95	97½	..	4-5-29	99½	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	..	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 (")	100	99	..	17-5-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'12 (")	98	98	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'13 (")	98½	98	..	18-3-29	95	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'14 (")	98	98	..	4-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6½%'16 (5/25)	88	92	..	14-12-27	81	237,600	do.
" 6%'22 (")	97½	97½	..	21-12-28	88	1,250,000	Various (2)
" 6%'25 (")	97½	97½	..	4-1-29	90	500,000	do.
" 6%'26 (")	97½	97½	..	27-3-29	90	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6%'11 (5/20)	98½	..	..	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'24 (")	97½	..	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	100	100	101½	18-5-29	101	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	88	90	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
" 6%'15 (")	88	89	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 (")	95	97	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	89	89	..	25-7-28	77	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	99	98	..	23-5-29	100	750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'23 (25)	99	..	..	21-5-29	100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	79	81	85	3-5-29	79	..	

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28	1928 Oct.	1928 Nov.	1928 Dec.	1929 Jan.	1929 Feb.	1929 Mar.	1929 April
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma — — —	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	276,870	(c) —$.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900
Amherst (New) — —	" 104,962	31-10-27	266,779	(b) —$11.32d.	205,174	28,948	26,725	31,500	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000
Anglo-Dutch — —	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	(d) —$.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000
Anglo-Java — —	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	(d) —$5.25d.	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	253,000	285,000
Ayer Tawah — —	" 335,499	30-9-28	546,699	(e) 2.70c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,648	12,541
Batu Anam — —	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	(c) —$7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	58,000	37,000
Bukit — — —	" 408,650	31-3-28	321,482	(c) —$10.67d.	206,260	44,900	46,100	47,100	56,200	32,400	37,300	49,400
Bute — — —	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	(c) —$8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000
Chemor United — —	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	(c) —$7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	40,700	46,200	43,700
Chempedak — —	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	(c) —$9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500
Cheng .. — —	" 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	(c) —$11.65d.	75,500	24,500	25,500	24,800	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914) ..	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	(c) —$6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	(c) —$8.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947	..	..	..	..	..	200,000	165,000	125,000	160,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	(d) —$4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	(d) —$7.74c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	18,696	19,746
Kota Bahros (1921) ..	" 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	(c) 1/1.04d.	113,271	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,716	45,367	44,183	45,755
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	(d) —$2.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	(a) —/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,660	89,022	77,648	70,529	65,605
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-28	241,859	(c) —/10.91d.	106,360	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,446
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-28	197,500	(b) 32.27c.	92,300	22,000	21,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	16,000	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	93,389	(b) —$8.97d.	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,872	7,453	..	10,514
Repah —	" 450,003	31-12-28	440,006	(c) —$8.57d.	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300
Sainagaga —	" 411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	(c) —$9.42d.	..	..	..	..	28,000	21,000	18,000	25,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord. ..	" 285,000	31-1-29	531,023	(c) —/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	43,009	48,300	49,000
Senawang (1921) (Pref. ..	" 33,943											
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,586	(c) —$8.25d.	..	50,210	55,775	60,100	66,150	45,683	56,915	54,211
Shanghai Kelantan (1925) ..	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	(c) —/10d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	(c) —/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000
S'hai Malay (Ord. ..	" 300,000	31-12-28	398,941	(c) —/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500
S'hai Malay (Pref. ..	" 273,800											
S'hai Pahang —	" 200,000	30-6-28	238,759	(c) —/10.12d.	61,485	20,500	22,200	26,600	30,415	23,800	24,500	26,800
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	(c) —/8.30d.	..	..	..	..	32,700	21,500	23,400	25,300
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	(a) —/8d.	..	..	67,261	56,710	60,060	54,900	49,866	49,162
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala .. —	" 150,000	31-3-28	98,623	(b) —/1.05d.	40,295	15,100	15,560	18,095	22,168	12,836	15,015	13,850
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-28	279,207	(c) —/8.97d.	197,500	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,866	36,200	36,000	37,500
Taiping .. —	" 200,000	31-12-28	11,575	(b) 37.95c.	..	..	..	..	10,913	10,208	9,676	..
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-28	943,603	(c) —/8.70d.	519,805	105,435	112,585	107,855	130,118	98,753	99,941	107,019
Tebong — — —	" 710,000	31-1-29	936,000	(c) —/6.75d.	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000
Ulambo	" 1,030,048	31-12-28	1,167,406	(d) —/4.64d.	..	..	..	..	110,000	113,000	107,000	121,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Private Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to winterize. (i) Reduced output due to winterize.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 24, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	132½	—	—						
	M$	1385	1385	..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T — —	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London —	£	19⅜	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H $	370	365	370	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 — —	Pending
Yangtze Insurance Association Ld. —	M $	50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927 — — — —	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. —	T	22	..	—	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld. — —	H $	700	695	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1926. Interim H$18 % 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	775	..	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43. 1927 .. .. — ..	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	215	300	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 .. .. .. —	Pending
Assurance Franco-Asiatique — —	F	400	..	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 — — —	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. — —	G $	300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 — — —	— —
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — 6% cum. pref.	E $	40	45	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
— def. ord. ..	E $	70	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..		
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer)	£	96/10½	—	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- of I/T (mkg. 5/- 1928) Coupon 54	Pending
— 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	—	—	—	300,000	200,000	£10			
— 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	..	..	—	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary	T	68	67.50	68.50	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 — — — —	11-3-29
— 7% pref.	T	50	50	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H $	2.40	2.50	2.60	200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 — — —	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T	128	128	128.50	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. — — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. —	H $	35	..	36	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary ..	T	5.72½	5.77½	5.90	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
— %8 cum. pref.	T	5.07½	5.07½	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 .. — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T	165	..	167	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H $	121	..	—	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — — —	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	26	..	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 34)	16-5-29
London	£	65/-xd	63/9	65/9	—	—	—			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T	7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. — —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	140	140	141	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	62	62	..	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) .. —	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. —	H $	14.35	..	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 —	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. —	T	..	..	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928 .. .. — —	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. —	T	152½	150	..	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) — —	22-3-29
Foncière et Immobiliere de Chine —	T	105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928.. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T	4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926.. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. ..	H $	8.90	8.60	—	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) —	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	M $	100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, 1928 .. .. — —	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G $	10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 —	20-2-28
— pref.	G $	10	—	—	—	22,035	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T	7.60	7.40	8	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1927-28 .. —	Pending
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.32½	0.40	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. — — —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. —	T	4	3.85	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 — — —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. .. —	T	7.90	7.50	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928 .. .. —	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3.60	..	3.70	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29 .. .. —	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. —	T	0.80	0.72½	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	1.80	1.70	1.75	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. .. —	T	0.92½	0.85	1	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 .. — —	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. —	T	1.55	1.40	1.60	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. —	T	7.50	..	8	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.95	..	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) —	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	3.10	2.95	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	4	..	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. — —	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ld. — old fully pd.	T	11.75	11.50	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	10-4-29
— new fully pd.	T	11.25	11	..						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. —	T	2.10	1.85	2.15	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. .. —	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. —	T	7.50	..	..	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 — — — —	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. —	T	12	9.50	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927 .. .. —	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. —	T	0.90	0.75	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 —	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. —	T	2.25	2.15	..	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928 .. — —	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	0.50	..	0.57½	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27 — — —	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. —	T	1.35	1.30	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 ... .. —	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3½	..	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. —	T	1.10	0.90	1.25	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 .. .. —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	0.85	0.85	—	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0[illegible]926-27) —	[illegible]
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. — —	T	0.95	0.90	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. —	[illegible]
Senawang Rub. Ests., Ld. — ordinary	T	1.90	1.80	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29 — —	— —
— 12% cum. pref.	T	—	—	—	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. —	T	1.85	1.67½	—	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 19[illegible]	
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.80	0.70	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.75	—	—	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 .. — —	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — ord.	T	7	—	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T [illegible] 1927) —	13-4-28
— 8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	—	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928 .. .. .. —	[illegible]
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	1.10	—	1.20	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. —	T	0.77½	0.75	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928 .. — —	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	8.50	8.40	—	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8 .. .. —	25-3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld... —	T	0.95	0.90	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928 .. .. —	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.25	1.25	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927 28) —	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	11	10	11.25	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) —	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. .. —	T	0.65	0.55	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) —	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. —	T	1.15	1.07½	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.05, 1927-28 — — —	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — —	T	2.10	1.90	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 — — —	25-4-29
Tiangbe Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	6.80	6.45	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 — .. —	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld — ordinary —	T	12.30	12.20	12.25	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928 — — —	14-3-29
do. — 8% cum. pref.	T	101	101.50	—	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. .. — —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old	T	71.50	71.50	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29 .. — —	Pending
— new	T	35	31	..	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29 .. — —	Pending
Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T	8.40	—	8.50	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — — —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Regd	£	128/9	—	—	25,500,000	£3,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) —	30-9-27
— 5% cum. pref.		..	—	—	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	—	—	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 — — — —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H $	0.80	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1923 .. — — —	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld. — — ..	T	25	..	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29 .. .. — —	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com		8.10	8.10	8.30	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
— old	H $	7.80	—	7.50	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
— new		1.40	..	—	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 —	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat —	T	6.75	6	—	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 — — —	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4.40	4¼	—	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 — — — —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	2.50	2.25	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — — —	— —
Major Brothers, Ld. — .. —	T	5	..	—	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. .. — — — — — —	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. .. —	T	52	51.25	52	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T4, 1928) — —	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20	T	205	210	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ Total) 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ..	26-3-29
— Bear £20	T	210	215	..						
do. — Regd. "B"	T	7.75	7.75	—	195,280	108,508	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. — Bear. "B"	T	7.90	7.85	—						
do. 8% "C"..	T	8	8	..	250,000		£1		.. ..	....
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. —	T	1.20	1.20	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 — — — —	20-3-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M $	8	..	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927 — — — —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M $	30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. — — —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	78	—	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29 — — —	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. .. — —	M $	3	..	—	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22 — — — —	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M $	50	—	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 .. .. — —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. — — —	M $	15	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29 — —	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. — — —	T	14	14¼	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28 — — — —	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	22.50	22.20	22.50	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37) — —	2-5-29
London	£	..	..	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T	14.60	14.55	14.75	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — — —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	75	74	—	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — — — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T	72½	72	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1927-28 — — — —	12-6-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord.	M $	17	13	..	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
— found.	M $	57.50	30	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium) —	M $	12	12	..	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord.	M $	—	36.50	—	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	— — —	— —
— found.	M $	50	30	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —
do. (cum. founders)	M $	215	..	..	—	—			— — —	— —

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

May 28, Tuesday — June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday — October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on May 23 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 76,603,000 and $130,260,000.

These figures include Tls. 14,850,000 and $82,530,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 3,908 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—

673 bars from America

Shipments:—

1,303 bars to Nanking

Sycee

There were no movements.

Dollars

Arrivals:—

$650,000 from Nanking
200,000 „ Suchowfu

$850,000

Shipments:—

$1,100,000 to Kashing
550,000 „ Huchow
500,000 „ Dairen
500,000 „ Amoy
500,000 „ Hangchow
300,000 „ Soochow
200,000 „ Foochow

$3,650,000

Silver

The quotations were 24[illegible]d. ready and forward a drop of [illegible] from a week ago. China and India were reported as both buyers and sellers, the market has been a declining one.

Exchange

The Official rate for selling T. T. dropped from 2/5½d. to 2/5d. on 18th instant and again on 24th from 2/5d. to 2/4½d. The higest quotation reported for near interbank T. T. during the week was 2/5[illegible]d., the lowest 2/5½d.

The speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 22 million and oversold in Sterling and G.$ the equivalent of £100,000.

T. T. selling 2/5[illegible] May 2/5¼ June. 2/5[illegible] July.
G.$ 59 May. 59[illegible] July.

Buying 4 m/s 2/5[illegible] May. 2/6d. June, 2/6½d. July. G.$ 60¾ May, 60¾ June, 61½ July.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Worst Break Since March: Huge Selling Orders

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 22.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered the worst break to-day they have experienced since the big break in the market late in March, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading at the close of business this afternoon.

Huge selling orders arrived from all parts of the country and prices catapulted, until at the close of the market losses ranged from one to 10 points.

The reason for the break was the action of the Federal Reserve banking system's advisory council in recommending that the Federal Reserve Board approve re-discount rate increases from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. for all Federal Reserve banks requesting such increases. Traders believe this will be done resulting in higher rates for money in all important financial centers.

This recommendation, made late yesterday and published in this morning's newspapers, brought heavy selling when the Stock Exchange opened at 10 o'clock this morning. However sentiment was divided as to whether or not the increases in the re-discount rate will be in operation immediately. Consequently it was believed that, even in the event the new rate goes into effect on Thursday, its reaction on stock prices already has been discounted and that the Stock Market ought to be in a position to rally in to-morrow's trading.

Initial Losses

The initial losses of most stock ranges from one to 10 points. Thereafter the losses were only moderate and for a time a rally resulted from the fact Call Money dropped to 6 per cent. and that many weakened marginal accounts had been closed out. This rally was short-lived, however, and the Bear elements were in control as the market closed at 3 p.m. with a wave of selling.

United States Steel Corp. common was down to 167¼ at the closing to-day compared to 172¼th yesterday and 179¼th on April 1. General Motors common dropped to 73¼th compared to 78¾ths yesterday and nearly 10 points lower than its quotation of April 1.

Call money was quoted at 6 per cent. at the close. Business was in larger volume sales totalling 4,844,120 shares.

During the rallies trading was heavy and the telegraph ticker instruments which record transactions lagged behind the market. The credit tone was easy.

Radio Corporation of America and many of the motor stocks advanced. R.C.A. closed at 91¼th however, off 2¾ths from yesterday's close.

The oils and coppers were improved during the rally, but the stocks of mercantile and amusement companies were weak. When the slump resumed, traders attempted to take their profits and curtail their losses, but each selling wave forced the pivotal stocks to lower prices.

General Motors, Nash Motors, Chrysler Automobiles and Packard Motors declined violently. The rails joined in the general downward movement and weakness in nearly the entire list continued to the close of the market.—United Press.

DUTCH RICE MARKET

Anxiety Over China Supply

Bandoeng, Java, May 22.

The agriculture section of the Fourth Pacific Congress to-day discussed the movements of the rice market which, it concludes, largely depends on rice production in China.

It was proposed that the problem of irrigation should be especially studied and brought up for discussion at the next Congress; that the co-operation of the countries bordering on the Pacific in manuring questions should be sought and that a system of international classification of tropical soils should be established.

The congress appointed a sub-committee to study rice diseases and parasites.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Market Report for the Week Ending May 17

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co. report:—The market has again ruled very quiet indeed, buyers holding off on account of steady fall in exchange. A few lots of Steams and Tsatlee New Styla Filature have been done at lower rates. Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,530.

Steam Filatures.—Moon and Rabbit 1, 13/22, Tls. 1,037½.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Lion and Scale 1, 2, Tls. 690 av. Sheep and Flag 1, 2, Tls. 680/665 av. Silver Motor Car Ex. 1, Tls. 670/665 av.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Blue Fish 1, 2, Tls. 660 av. Nine Dragons Tls. 660 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 cos.—Ex. A. 1, 2, Tls. 380 av.

Settlements	1928-1929	1927-1928	1926-1927
	piculs.	piculs.	piculs.
Europe, etc., White	9,500	13,000	7,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	10,000	9,500	11,000
America, etc., White	7,000	6,000	6,100
	26,500	28,500	24,600
Stk. in S'hai, White	100	100	200
Stk. S'hai, Yellow	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	27,600	29,600	25,800
Stk. in S'hai, Tussah Filatures	500	100	100

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Permission Asked to Raise Re-Discount Rates

Washington, May 22.

The Federal Reserve Banking Board to-day issued the text of the Federal Advisory Council's recommendation to the Board that it "now grant permission to raise the re-discount rates to 6 per cent. to those Federal Reserve Banks requesting such an increase and thus bring the rediscount rates into closer relation with the generally prevailing money rates."

The Council believes," the statement continues, "that an improvement in financial conditions and consequent benefit to the people will be brought about the more quickly by an increase in the re-discount rates thus safeguarding commerce, industry and agriculture."

The recommendation also says the Federal Advisory Council agrees with the Federal Reserve Board in its views as expressed in its memorandum of February 5, in which the Board said that an excessive amount of the country's credit had been absorbed in speculative security loans.—United Press.

THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

Reduction of Nearly Five Thousand Barrels Daily

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tulsa, Okla., May 21.

Production of crude oil for the week ending to-day showed an average decrease of 4,705 barrels daily, compared with the previous week, according to weekly statistics released to-day by the "Oil and Gas Journal," the official publication of the American petroleum interests.

The decrease was in line with President Hoover's oil conservation programme as worked out by the Federal Oil Conservation Board and was attributed to Sunday closing and the pro-rating of output by the big oil producing companies in the Seminole Field and the St. Louis pools.—United Press.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

Liquidators Announce Further Dividend of 10 per cent.

With regard to the liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, we are informed that with a further payment of 10 per cent. on May 27, all branches under the control of the General Liquidation Office, Shanghai, will have paid a total of 50 per cent. on all valid claims over $2,600 or its equivalent. The branches under the control of the Liquidators are Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow and Chefoo.

MEETING

BRAILLE LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

The first annual meeting of the Braille Literature Association of China was held on May 21 in the offices of the China Council of the American Presbyterian Mission, 23 Yuenmingyuen Road, when the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, chairman, presided.

In addition to the meeting there was a very interesting exhibit of apparatus for assisting the blind, among the articles exhibited being books, literature, typewriters, games, arithmetic, geometry, etc. This exhibition was given by the Braille Literature Association and the Institution for the Chinese Blind. During the meeting itself, a boy from the latter organization gave a demonstration of reading, which was heartily applauded.

Mr. Sheppard then delivered an address in the course of which he said:—

"At this, the first annual meeting of the Braille Literature Association, I would suggest that the note of inspiration which should animate us is that of thankfulness, thankfulness for the great gift of physical vision whereby the outer world, the beauties of nature and the countenances of our friends are personal possessions. There is a profound saying of Jesus recorded in the New Testament regarding the divine purpose in one afflicted by blindness—"That the works of God should be made manifest in him."

This Association is inspired by thankfulness for the normal gift of sight and for the works of those who alleviate the afflictions of those who have it not. These works are truly manifestations of the divine.

The reason for calling into existence the Braille Literature Association of China will be sufficiently obvious to us all. There are in this country about 30 institutions for instructing the blind. It would be impossible for those in charge of these themselves to provide books for their pupils. The cost would be prohibitive and few of those engaged in the work of teaching have the leisure to translate or transcribe books. This is clearly a case for the co-operation of others. The Bible Society has already provided the scriptures in Braille for Chinese readers. Mr. G. B. Fryer is rendering service to all other institutions by preparing school textbooks and a monthly magazine which is circulated in all the 30 schools. This Association will make it its endeavour to increase Chinese Braille literature by at least one volume per year. An idea of the cost of such an undertaking may be gathered from the experiences of our first year in providing and the editing of 300 copies of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The cost was $3 but we are proposing that the book shall be sold at $1 per copy.

In choosing books for reproduction in Chinese Braille, the committee will endeavour to obtain suggestions from all those engaged in the service for the blind so that the books most needed and most likely to be appreciated will be undertaken.

Few of us have the technical knowledge to participate in this work. Even members of the committee of the Association are conscious of understanding little in that direction but, by correspondence with the scattered workers in the institutions for the blind, by helping towards the choice of the books to be produced and by placing the work in the hands of those most suitable to carry it through, your committee will be playing an important part and all the members of the Association, by small sums which they contribute from year to year, will be co-operating with the workers in this service, expressing thereby our thankfulness both for the gift of sight and for the service for the blind which is a manifestation of the work of God.

The Secretary's Report

The secretary, Mr. H. L. Bourne, then read his report, as follows:—

As we meet to-day to celebrate our first birthday I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have survived so far and are still growing. I am not sure of the number of the original members of the Association but we have probably nearly doubled our membership in the first year and there are now almost 100 members on the roll. We have to report with regret the death of one of our members, Mrs. Belcher of Liangchow, Kan., and also the retirement from China of several others, amongst whom may be mentioned, Dr. Mary Niles of Canton Bishop and Mrs. Molony of Ningpo and Mr. J. J. Coulthard of Chefoo.

During the year we have published with the help of the Phonetic Promotion Committee the Syllabary which is a necessary handbook for all who translate into Mandarin Union Braille. It had been hoped to have put on the market a more complete handbook but the expenses of publishing would have been so heavy that the Committee did not feel justified in straining the finances of the Association in that way. The sale of this book is necessarily extremely small as the Braille writers in mandarin are few.

We had hoped that "The Pilgrim's Progress" in Mandarin Braille would have been on sale early in the spring but only a few sample sheets have come to hand. The reason given for the delay is the necessity of embossing a number of textbooks for the Japanese blind schools. As you are all probably aware the book is being stereotyped in Japan by a band of Japanese Blind Christians who are freely giving their time. The Braille Missionary Union has given the cost of the paper, namely £9, the Religious Tract Society of London has promised £10 and this Association is responsible for the remainder of the expense.

With regard to the future it has been proposed that the Association set before it the aim to produce at least one new Braille book each year. This does not appear to be a very ambitious scheme but when we consider that, besides the limit of finance, there is also the greater shortage of workers. Qualified writers in Mandarin Union Braille who can write with accuracy are probably numbered on the fingers of one hand and these are largely occupied in transcribing the Scriptures. It is proposed to approach the leading schools for the blind in the Mandarin-speaking areas and find out which would be considered the most suitable books for publication. It has to be remembered that the mental development of the Chinese blind is far below the average person and that the most advanced are only mentally in their teens.

Following the secretary's report, Mr. U. Briner, the treasurer, read the statement of accounts and said:

This is the first year of work of the Association. The work which the Association is now doing has in the past been done by the Committee for the promotion of work for the Chinese blind. This committee found the work could be done more effectively if it were organized on a wider basis and, when the Braille Literature Association was formed, all the assets of the Committee, $615.91 in cash and $733.30 in stocks, were handed to the new Association. The income during the year amounted to $223.87 in sales; $218 in membership fees; $207.05 in donations; and $92.45, a special donation towards "Pilgrim's Progress." The working expenses for the Association for the year amounted to less than $100. New supplies were purchased to the amount $679,84. The year closed with $590.79 cash in hand and a considerable stock of books, writing implements, etc., for the blind, bringing the total assets for the Association to $1,712.45, which is an increase of $363.24 over the assets with which the Association started its work. During the next 12 months, the new edition of the Old Testament history will be acquired and, in order to sell this book at the present price of $1 per copy, contributions of $250 or $300 will be required from the funds. The Association is, therefore, very fortunate in having a surplus on its first year's working to draw from.

The following committee was then elected:—

The Rev. G. W. Sheppard, president; the Rev. C. E. Patton, vice-president; Mr. H. L. Bourne, secretary; Mr. U. Briner, treasurer; and Messrs. C. W. Douglass and G. B. Fryer and the Rev. A. Garnier, members of the committee.

AMERICAN REDISCOUNT RATE INCREASE

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 21.

The Federal Advisory Council met with the Federal Reserve Board and recommended that the Board approve that the rediscount rate be increased to six per cent. All Federal Reserve Banks are requesting increases of the rate, which is now five per cent. It is believed that the recommendation will be approved and that this will result in increases in all important money centres.—United Press.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 22.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 ½ compared to $4.84⅝ yesterday. U. S. Bar silver closed at 53-2 unchanged with yesterday. Domestic copper continued quiet at 18 cents per lb.

Rubber

The rubber market closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	May 21	May 22
Spot	23.70	22.40
May	23.40	22.40
June	23.60	22.60
July	23.90	23.10
August	24.10	23.30
September	24.30	23.50
October	24.60	23.60
November	24.70	23.80
December	24.80	23.90
January	25.00	24.00
February	25.10	24.20
March	25.20	24.30
April	25.40	24.40

—United Press.

CHICAGO, May 14:—The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana to-day announced the distribution of 240,000 shares of its stock to 15,000 employees of the company who have purchased the shares on the instalment plan over the past three years.—United Press.

LONDON, May 21:—A series of meetings will be held next week to approve or otherwise of the proposed merger of spinning mills using Egyptian cotton in several districts of Lancashire. Fourteen companies, controlling over 3,000,000 spindles, are concerned.—Reuter.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LOCAL CRICKET SEASON OPENS

Wins for Cricket Club and Armoured Cars

Thanks to the influences of the sunshine that followed the heavy downpour of rain during the previous two days, the grounds had recovered so as to permit of the opening league matches being played. A large number of spectators were present at both games on May 18 to watch the initial performances of the sides.

A keen struggle took place between the Cricket Club and the Police, the former eleven eventually winning by 34 runs in a game which did not produce any high scoring.

The scores were:—

S.C.C.

O. G. Simpson, c. Carnell, b. Ford	26
H. H. Morris, b. Ford	9
W. Mansell-Smith, c. Wainwright, b. Ford	2
A. J. W. Evans, l. b. w., b. Ford	5
T. E. T. Marshall, c. Darvill, b. Ford	8
R. D. Gillespie, b. Isaacs	5
H. C. D. Davies, b. Ford	3
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Boddy	1
H. Rogerson, not out	19
H. W. Allison, c. Darvill, b. Carnell	9
G. Barnes, c. Ford, b. Isaacs	2
Extras	3
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	16.2	3	33	2
H. Ford	16	4	23	6
E. Boddy	4	0	17	1
J. Carnell	4	0	17	1

S. M. POLICE

T. Darvill, b. Rawsthorne	19
P. Dufly, l. b. w., b. Rawsthorne	3
W. T. Lawrier, c. Gillespie, b. Mansel-Smith	0
E. C. Baker, l. b. w., b. Mansel-Smith	2
R. M. J. Martin, b. Mansel-Smith	0
F. F. Wainwright, b. Mansel-Smith	5
J. A. Isaacs, b. Mansel-Smith	7
F. White, b. Rawsthorne	1
H. Ford, c. Rogerson, b. Rawsthorne	4
J. A. Carnell, c. & b. Mansel-Smith	9
B. Boddy, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mansel-Smith	14	3	22	6
Rawsthorne	13	4	20	4

S.R.C. v. Armoured Cars

The Armoured Car Co. commenced their fixtures in a manner which augurs well for the future, and they were victorious over the S.R.C. eleven in no uncertain manner.

The scores and details follow:—

S.R.C.

F. V. Read, b. Howard	10
C. Smith, c. and b. Leach	6
Shroff, c. Piper, b. Leach	4
Ollerdessen, b. Leach	1
Madar, c. Hegarty, b. Leach	0
V. Evans, c. Piper, b. Leach	11
Pratt, b. Howard	0
Manley, run out	4
T. W. R. Wilkson, b. Leach	13
W. E. Wilson, not out	5
Dunne, b. Howard	0
Extras	0
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leach	9.4	4	19	5
Howard	9	1	32	4
Brady	1	0	3	0

ARMOURED CAR CO.

G. S. Dunkley, b. T. Wilson	4
C. H. Howard, b. Madar	13
F. A. M. Elliott, b. T. Wilson	7
A. L. Piper, b. W. E. Wilson	10
S. W. Hunter, not out	46
D. W. Leach, c. Madar, b. W. E. Wilson	0
H. E. Orr, b. W. E. Wilson	0
J. T. Hegarty, b. T. Wilson	1
H. W. Brady, not out	52
J. S. Kenyon, and J. G. Brady did not bat Extras	14
Total for 7 wickets	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Wilson	18	4	51	3
Madar	9	1	35	3
W. E. Wilson	6	1	14	3
Shroff	2	0	12	0
Pratt	3	0	6	0
Evans	2	0	15	0

S. C. C. Club Match

An interesting match took place on the Cricket Club ground on May 19, between elevens picked by Mr. Grimshaw and Mr. Jones. The game ended in a draw, Mr. Grimshaw's side declaring with a total of 177 for seven wickets, and when play concluded at six o'clock their opponents had obtained a total of 98 runs for five wickets.

The scores and details follow:—

MR. JONES' SIDE

P. V. Simpson, b. Muller	21
G. F. Gardner, b. Grimshaw	38
J. T. Hegarty, not out	42
K. Foot, b. Muller	1
C. Knight, c. Hunter b. Muller	43
A. H. Leslie, b. Langley	8
C. P. Douglas, b. Langley	0
E. B. Mills, c. Turnbull, b. Muller	0
D. J. Wilson, not out	16
Total for seven wickets	177
Extras	8

Did not bat, E. S. Jones, and J. D. Shotter.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Muller	14	1	54	4
Elliott	6	0	39	0
Hunter	2	0	12	0
Grimshaw	6	0	23	1
Wood	2	0	17	0
Langley	4	0	21	0

MR. GRIMSHAW'S SIDE

Wilkinson, b. Wilson	8
F. A. M. Elliott, c. Knight b. Wilson	14
L. F. Wood, c. Douglas, b. Wilson	4
S. W. Hunter, not out	45
E. W. Turnbull, run out	5
A. E. Quinnell, c. & b. Douglas	1
R. E. Phillips, not out	19
Extras	2
Total for five wickets	98

Did not bat, Muller, Crickmer, Langley, and Grimshaw.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Foot	8	1	24	0
Wilson	6	2	7	3
Hegarty	3	1	5	0
Douglas	6	3	5	1
Shotter	1	0	1	0
Simpson	4	0	12	0
Knight	3	0	23	0
Gardner	5	0	19	0

Married v. Single

A very exciting match between the Married and Single members of the S.C.C. ended in a win for the former by only three runs on May 20.

SINGLE MEMBERS

O. G. Simpson, b. Mansel-Smith	46
Mid. Parkhurst, c. Begg b. Mansel-Smith	12
H. W. Brady, c. Barnes b. Leach	14
S. W. Hunter, c. Barnes b. Leach	4
E. F. F. Marshall, not out	45
J. T. Hegarty, c. & b. Mansel-Smith	0
A. J. Hickmott, b. Leach	1
G. S. Dunkley, b. Wilson	22
H. C. D. Davies, l. b. w., b. Leach	10
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Gillespie, b. Leach	4
T. G. Brady, b. Leach	3
Extras	8
Total	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. C. Baker	16	1	42	0
W. Mansel-Smith	25	4	60	3
D. W. Leach	17.3	3	42	6
P. J. Wilson	4	1	17	1

MARRIED MEMBERS

W. Mansel-Smith, c. & b. T. Brady	4
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. H. W. Brady, b. T. Brady	13
R. D. Gillespie, l. b. w., b. Rawsthorne	5
F. L. Wainwright, c. Davies, b. Hunter	19
D. W. Leach, c. Dunkley, b. Rawsthorne	6
F. C. Baker, b. Rawsthorne	51
J. Tippin, b. Hegarty	3
T. A. T. Begg, c. H. W. Brady, b. Rawsthorne	29
C. Knight, b. Rawsthorne	26
P. J. Wilson, b. Brady	4
E. G. Barnes, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. G. Brady	17	1	68	3
T. L. Rawsthorne	17	3	46	5
S. W. Hunter	4	0	22	1
J. T. Hegarty	5	1	15	1
F. E. F. Marshall	3	0	11	0

S.C.C. v. B.A.T.

The Cricket Club scored a victory over the B.A.T. by a margin of 31 runs in an evening game played on May 22 and 23.

S.C.C.

P. J. Wilson, c. Foster b. Hollis	3
O. G. Simpson, c. Hewitt b. Bond	27
E. W. Turnbull, b. Bond	7
J. J. J. Muller, b. Bond	12
O. G. Sinclair, c. Cowherd b. Marshall	28
J. W. Pote-Hunt, Hit Wicket b. Mostin	5
J. B. Kenyon, l.b.w. b. Bond	11
A. H. Leslie, c. Mostin b. Marshall	7
E. S. Jones, c. & b. Marshall	11
K. Foot, c. Cowherd b. Bond	13
A. J. Hickmott, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. H. Hollis	7	0	31	1
A. S. Newcomb	3	0	16	0
W. Bond	6.2	0	32	5
F. E. F. Marshall	3	0	12	3
H. Langley	2	0	14	0
Mostin	2	0	19	1

B.A.T.

A. J. W. Evans, c. & b. Wilson	15
P. V. Simpson, c. Foot, b. Muller	20
F. Cowherd, c. Foot, b. Wilson	13
F. E. F. Marshall, c. Foot, b. Wilson	0
R. H. Hollis, run out	18
W. Bond, c. & b. Wilson	2
A. S. Newcomb, run out	15
F. H. Hewitt, c. Turnbull, b. Muller	9
H. Langley, not out	0
W. C. Foster, b. Sinclair	4
B. Pennell, b. Foot	0
Extras	8
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	10	2	24	4
Sinclair	3.10	1	14	1
Muller	11	2	43	2
Foot	5	1	15	1

Norfolks v. Shanghai Area

The friendly game between the Norfolk Regt and a team which represented Shanghai Area on the S.C.C. ground on May 23 was of special interest, being the first appearance of the Norfolks cricket team in Shanghai. They won by a substantial margin, their opponents being thoroughly outclassed, and did not impress as a side.

SHANGHAI AREA

S. Q. M. S. Matthews, b. Woodley	2
W. O. I Wilde, c. Scott, b. Clowes	21
Cpl. Twiddy, b. Scott	0
Capt. Clark, c. Miles, b. Scott	15
S. M. Vigus, c. Scott, b. Woodley	8
Cpl. Davies, c. Scott, b. Clowes	7
L/Cpl. D'Zoyza, run out	9
L/Cpl. Faler, c. Woodrow, b. Clowes	0
Sgt. Dixon, not out	2
Sgt. Herbert, c. Miles, b. Whyatt	0
C. Q. M. S. Wright, c. Woodley, b. Hunn	3
Extras	6
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bdsm. Woodley	7	4	6	3
Capt. Scott	6	1	11	1
Lieut. Clowes	8	2	19	3
S/Sgt. Moyle	3	0	9	0
Pte. Polley	3	1	6	0
Cpl. Whyatt	3	0	16	1
L/Cpl. Hunn	0.3	0	6	1

1ST BATT. NORFOLK REGT.

S/Sgt. Moyle, c. Wright, b. Dixon	8
Pte. Polley, c. Wright, b. Herbert	12
Bdsm. Woodrow, b. Wilde	9
Lieut. Clowes, c. & b. Herbert	18
Capt. Scott, c. Wright, b. Twiddy	66
Cpl. Lyle, not out	77
Bdsm. Woodley, not out	1
Extras	30
Total for five wickets	221

L/Cpl. Dickerson, L/Cpl. Miles, L/Cpl. Hunn, and Cpl. Whyatt did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sgt. Herbebrt	17	2	77	2
Sgt. Dixon	9	0	33	1
S.Q.M.S. Matthews	4	0	12	0
W. O. I. Wilde	4	1	30	1
Cpl. Twiddy	4	0	39	1
Capt. Clark	1	1	0	0

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY

NACON. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 18.

To-day's betting on the Derby is as follows:

6 to 1, Cragadour.
9 to 1, Hunter's moon,
11 to 1, Gay Day, Kopi, Midlothian and Mister Jinks.
20 to 1, Reedsmouth and Walter Gay.
25 to 1, Brienz, and Montclair, Rattlin the Reefer, Reflector.

Betting on the Oaks:—

5 to 2, Sister Anne.
7 to 2, Penny-rouge-Quick.
16 to 1, Brown Jack, First Flight, Kingsover.
20 to 1, Buckfast, Glen Hazel, Jugo, Saracen and Tradescant.
25 to 1, Capac, Mintmaster, Plantago, Potoki and Consul.—British United Press.

Cragadour's Mishap

London, May 18.

The "Observer" says that Lord Astor's Derby entry Cragadour went badly in a gallop at Manton yesterday and pulled up sore, possibly owing to a recurrence of his splint trouble last season. The prospect of his competing in the Derby is seriously discounted.

May 20.

An encouraging statement was made to-day by Mr. Lawson, the trainer of Cragadour, who says that a veterinary examination shows that the colt is suffering from indigestion but is expected to resume strong work on Wednesday.

May 22.

Mr. J. Lawson, the Manton trainer, states that Lord Astor's colt Cragadour did a strong gallop this morning and his work was in every way satisfactory. The horse is now quite all right.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 19.—In the National Women's athletic meet at the Meiji Stadium this afternoon, Miss Kinuye Hitomi did the 200 metres in 247/10 seconds, which is claimed to be a new women's world record for this distance.—Reuter.

CHINESE INTEREST IN GOLF

Movement to Acquire Course in Shanghai Vicinity

Local sporting circles will be interested to learn of a proposal to form a Chinese golf club and to bring to China to teach would-be golfers Charlie Chung, the former Honolulu champion, who is now a professional in the employ of one of the leading golf clubs in Los Angeles. Should there be sufficient support, a formal invitation will be sent to Chung who, it is understood, has expressed his readiness to come to Shanghai as he has never before visited China. Chung, by the way, is the first Chinese to become a professional.

There are already in Shanghai over a score of Chinese golf enthusiasts, among whom are Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Minister to Italy; Mr. S. T. Wen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs; Mr. K. Y. Woo, who learned to play in Scotland; Mr. Arthur Lee, one of Peking's leading golfers; Mr. Gordon Paohwa Lum, who represented China in the Davis Cup tennis competitions and who played golf in Australia; Mr. Andrew Ma, of the National Commercial & Saving Bank; Messrs K. S. Lee, W. Y. "Nick" Char, H. Lum, W. Lee, Arthur Ling, Wm. Yinson Lee, T. W. Kwok, William Sung, T. S. Wong, T. C. Hsi, Clarence Chan, K. S. Chang, Poy Lee, and C. George Hoh.

Arrangements are now being made to secure a course and a club house but it is yet too premature to deal with this matter as no official negotiations have been opened. Throug the lack of a course of their own, the Chinese golfers have been scattered about, some playing on the Race Course, others in Hongkew Park and others at Kiangwan, while a couple have the privilege of using the Japanese golf course.

Mr. "Nick" Char, whose address is 6 Kiukiang Road, would be interested to hear from Chinese golf players with a view to starting the club. If there is a sufficiently large number, he will proceed to call a meeting to organize the new body and elect officers.

A Coming Tournament

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the Chinese golfers are proposing to hold a tournament, possibly beginning on June 1, in which all golf players of Chinese nationality are invited to join. Handicaps will be given. Applications for entry should be sent in to Mr. Char not later than the 31st instant.

Mr. Thomas Goon Wong, general manager of the China A.B.G. Underwear Weaving Mills, has come forward with an offer to present a handsome silver cup to the winner of the tournament. This gentleman is an all-round sportsman himself and is interested in all forms of sport.

LOCAL GOLF

S.G.C. v. Japanese

A team of players from the Shanghai Golf Club on May 19 beat a team of Japanese from the Kiangwan Country Club in a match played at Seekingjao by 15 points to 10. The course was in very fine condition and many of the matches were extremely close. In the morning, which was occupied by singles, the S.G.C. led by seven points to six, but in the afternoon foursomes considerably lengthened their lead, scoring eight points to four.

A cup which was offered by the Shanghai Golf Club for the best round of the day was won by K. Taniuchi of the visiting team, with a score of 81. The following are the full results.

Singles

A. R. Blinko 1, K. Matsumoto 0
H. B. Ollerdessen 0, K. Taniuchi 1
J. H. Underwood 0, Y. Nomura 1
J. M. Venters 0, B. Hashimoto 0
E. Lester Arnold 0, H. Yamamoto 1
L. G. Cousins 1, H. Katoh 0
G. W. Bowler 1, M. Suzuki 0
H. M. Cook 0, Y. Mishima 1
A. G. Hearne 1, T. Egawa 0
C. B. Morrison 1, N. Nishioka 0
C. Richards 1, C. Hasegawa 0
R. Stock 0, S. Trie 1
G. V. T. Marshall 1, K. Fukushima 0
C. M. Wentworth 0, J. Takata 1

Totals: Shanghai Golf Club 7, Japanese 6.

Foursomes

A. R. Blinko and H. B. Ollerdessen 2, K. Matsumoto and K. Taniuchi 0
J. H. Underwood and J. M. Venter 2, Y. Nomura and B. Hashimoto 0
E. Lester Arnold and L. G. Cousins 2, H. Yamamoto and H. Katoh 0
G. W. Bowler and H. M. Cook 2, M. Suzuki and Y. Mishima 0
A. G. Hearne and C. B. Morrison 0, T. Egawa and N. Nishioka 2
C. Richards and R. Stock 0, C. Hasegawa and S. Trie 6
G. V. T. Marshall and C. M. Wentworth 0, K. Fukushima and I. Takata 2

Totals: Shanghai Golf Club 8, Japanese 4.

THE AREA ATHLETIC MEETING

Championship won by "C" Coy. the Norfolks

Before a large crowd in which were representatives of all the forces now in Shanghai, the navy, the national societies and many civil bodies, the athletic meeting of the Shanghai Area was concluded on May 21 on the Polo Ground. The scoring was on team performance and the championship was won by "C" Company the 1st Batt. the Norfolk Regt. with 33½ points, from "C" Company the 2nd Batt. the Wiltshire Regt. with 31½ points, after an exciting struggle during which the Wiltshire runners always stood a chance of getting ahead of their rivals.

An outstanding feature of the day was the performance of runners from the U.S. Marine Corps in the open events. These won the open relay by a large margin; Pte. Townsley scored for them in the open 100 yards, beating G. A. Johannson, the local champion, in even time; Pte. Hazeltine won the open mile and half mile in excellent times; and Pte. Menard earned second place in the half mile.

The results follow:—

Results

1st Event. 120 yards Hurdles

1.—"C" Co. Wilts, 2.—"B" Co. Wilts, 3.—"D" Co. Wilts, 4.—"C" Co. Norfolks.
Time: 1 min. 19 secs.

2nd Event. Tug of War. Semi-final

"C" Co. Norfolks beat the R. C. of S.
"B" Co. Norfolks beat "D" Co. Norfolks.

3rd Event. 100 yards Open

1.—Townsley, U.S.M.C., 2.—G. H. Johannson, 3.—H. V. Bernard.
Time: 10 secs.

4th Event. 220 yards

1.—"C" Co. Wilts, 2.—"B" Co. Norfolks, 3.—"C" Co. Norfolks, 4.—"B" Co. Wilts, 5.—R. A. S. C.
Time: 1 min. 40⅘ secs.

5th Event. 1 Mile

1.—"C" Co. Norfolks, 2.—R. A. M. C., 3.—"C" Co. Wilts, 4.—"A" Co. and "B" Co. Norfolks (tie).
Time: 4 min. 46 secs.

6th Event. 440 yards

1.—"B" Co. Norfolks, 2.—"B" Co. Wilts, 3.—"C" Co. Norfolks, 4.—"C" Co. Wilts.
Time: 3 min. 48 secs.

7th Event. 1 Mile Open

1.—Pte. Hazeltine U.S.M.C., 2.—H. Baker, 3.—J. Remedios.
Time: 4 min. 38⅘ secs.

8th Event. 880 yards

1.—"C" Co. Norfolks, 2.—"C" Co. Wilts, 3.—"B" Co. Wilts, 4.—H. Q. Norfolks.
Time: 9 min. 6 secs.

9th Event. Open Relay. (220, 220, 400, 880 yards)

1.—U. S. M. C., 2.—American School, 3.—Foreign Y.M.C.A.
Time: 3 min. 44⅘ secs.

10th Event. 100 yards

1.—"C" Co. Wilts, 2.—"B" Co. Norfolks, 3.—"B" Co. Wilts, 4.—Area H. Q., 5.—"D" Co. Wilts.
Time: 44⅘ secs.

11th Event. Tug-of-War. Final

"C" Co. Norfolks beat "B" Co. Norfolks.

12th Event. 880 yards Open

1.—Pte. Hazeltine U.S.M.C., 2.—Pte. Menard U.S.M.C., 3.—H. Baker.
Time: 2 min. 4⅘ secs.

The Final Order

The final order of teams was as follows:—

	Points	Order
"C" Co. Norfolk Regt.	33½	1
"C" Co. Wilts. Regt.	31½	2
"B" Co. Wilts. Regt.	21	3
"B" Co. Norfolk Regt.	17½	4
R. A. M. C.	13½	5
Area Headquarters	12	6
R. A. S. C.	6	7
"D" Co. Wilts. Regt.	4	8
"D" Co. Norfolk Regt.	2½	9
H.Q. Wing, Norfolk Regt.	2	10
"A" Co. Norfolk Regt.	1½	11
H.Q. Wing, Wilts. Regt.	1	12
"A" Co. Wilts. Regt.	—	13

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Rain Interferes Greatly with Play: Ott Leads in Home Runs

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 17.

Results of play in major leagues on May 17 follow:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	11	3
New York	3	11	0
Chicago	6	14	0
Detroit	2	9	3
Philadelphia	4	5	1
Washington	1	7	1
Cleveland	6	10	0
St. Louis	7	12	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	9	16	0
Boston	5	16	3
Brooklyn	14	16	5
Philadelphia	13	17	2
St. Louis	2	7	3
Pittsburgh	6	10	3
Cincinnati	3	6	0
Chicago	9	11	1

May 18.

The New York Yankees hit their stride here this afternoon and took both games of a double header from the Boston Red Sox.

The Yanks won the first game 5 to 2, and the second 5 to 0.

Catcher Dickey, of the Yankees, got a home-run in the fifth inning during the first game, and evened the score. The Yanks then took the lead in the sixth inning and held it until the end of the game. In the second game, Pipgrass, veteran Yankee pitcher, hurled wonderful baseball, holding the Boston team to a single hit—and that was only a scratch hit at best, when Tait was given a single by the official scorer on an infield drive, which bounced off Pipgrass' glove and rolled out of reach of the Yankee infielders.

The Detroit Tigers won an easy victory over the Chicago White Sox at Detroit, 11 to 4, making 17 hits and playing errorless baseball. For the Tigers, Centre-fielder Johnson got a triple and a single, while Gehringer, heavy hitting second-baseman, got four hits in five times at bat. Brilliant fielding by the White Sox enlivened the game until the eighth inning, when the Tigers staged a great batting rally and put eight men across the plate.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	2	7	2
New York	5	7	1
Boston	0	1	2
New York	5	8	1
Chicago	4	8	2
Detroit	11	17	0
Philadelphia	5	7	2
Washington	4	6	2
Philadelphia	7	12	2
Washington	5	12	2

Cleveland vs. St. Louis postponed rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	4	7	2
Boston	5	13	0
New York	6	8	1
Boston	5	12	2
Brooklyn	20	23	0
Philadelphia	16	17	0
Brooklyn	6	14	2
Philadelphia	8	12	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	6	11	0
Cincinnati	0	6	1
Chicago	7	13	0

The official statisticians of the big leagues to day announced home-run leaders in the major circuits are:

Ott, New York Giants, right-fielder, 10.

Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees, first-baseman, 8.

Klein, Philadelphia Phillies, right-fielder, 8.

O'Doul, Philadelphia Phillies, left-fielder, 7.

Wilson, Chicago Cubs, center-fielder, 7.

Babe Ruth, New York Yankees, right-fielder, 6.

Jackson, New York Giants, short-stop, 6.

The National League players have made a total of 151 home-runs to date, and the American League players 93.

Detroit Tigers Badly Beaten

May 19.

Severe rainstorms prevented the playing of three games in the big leagues this afternoon, and disappointed thousands of fans who were unable to take advantage of the Sunday holiday and see their home town players in action.

In the American League at New York, the game between the Yankees and the Boston Red Sox had to be called in the 5th inning after a downpour of torrential proportions had caused a panic among fans occupying the cheaper seats in the bleachers, who stampeded with numerous casualties. Officials declared the contest incomplete.

The tragedy cast gloom over all the big league circuit, and is likely to result in improved facilities for handling the crowds in all the big baseball lots.

At Washington, the Philadelphia Athletics blanked the Senators 7 to 0, making twice as many hits as the home team, and only one error to two for the Senators. Pitcher Walberg, of the Athletics was the hero of the game, holding the Washington batters at his mercy through the nine innings.

At Detroit, the Chicago White Sox beat the Tigers 10 to 3. Each team made 10 hits, but the Chicago club played errorless baseball, while the Tigers made four costly bobbles. The Tiger errors accounted for their downfall. Their four pitchers being powerless because of poor support in the field. Hoffman, Chicago pinch-hitter, got a home run.

At St. Louis, the Cleveland Indians defeated the Browns 10 to 6, in a slugging contest, in which the Indians made 16 hits to 13 for the home team. The Indians made 6 runs in the 8th inning, and their 16 safe ones included 10 hits for extra bases. The Browns used four pitchers in vain in an effort to stop the Indian batting streak.

In the National League, at Cincinnati, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Reds 2 to 1, in the closest game of the day. The Cardinals got 9 hits, and the Reds 7. Each team made one error. The game went 11 innings, the Cardinals tying the score in the 4th, and winning in the final stanza when they got a man on second who scored on a long three base hit.

At Chicago, the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Cubs 4 to 1. Lloyd Waner, Pirate centre-fielder, accounted for two of Pittsburgh's runs when he drove a long one almost into the stands in the 8th inning.

Babe Ruth added to his home run record in the Yankees-Red Sox game getting a four-base hit before rain broke up the contest.

Detailed results of to-day's games follow:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	7	14	1
Washington	0	7	2
Chicago	10	10	0
Detroit	3	10	4
Cleveland	10	16	2
St. Louis	6	13	0

Boston v. New York, called in the 5th inning, rain, no game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	2	9	1
Cincinnati	1	7	1
Pittsburgh	4	9	0
Chicago	1	7	1

Boston v. New York and Philadelphia v. Brooklyn postponed, rain.

Brooklyn Dodgers Little Surprise

May 20.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, in cellar position in the National League, turned on the New York Giants in Brooklyn this afternoon and smashed their way to a 6 to 1 victory over McGraw's team.

The Dodgers collected 12 hits to 2 for the Giants. Both teams played errorless baseball.

Pitcher Clark of the Dodgers was the hero of the game holding the hard—hitting New York team to two safe ones, both of which were singles. First baseman Terry of the Giants made the New York team's lone score, getting to first on his one base hit, stealing second and third and racing home on a single by short stop Jackson.

The Dodgers hit New York's pitchers effectively and played the best game they have put up on their home grounds this season.

At Chicago the Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 6 to 1. Pitcher Cvengros got most of the blame for the Pirate defeat. In the eight inning with the bases full he passed centre fielder Wilson of the Cubs—a dangerous mitter—hoping to make the third out from Left Fielder Stephenson who has batted weakly all season. Stephenson failed to come up to the Pirate mountain's expectations, however, and smashed out a three-bagger scoring three men and later scoring himself. Wilson had scored earlier. First Baseman Grimm's single scored Kiki Cuyler, right fielder, who had got on with a single. This series of six runs was enough to win the game easily, the disenheartened Pittsburgh team failing to score in their half of the ninth.

At Cincinnati the Reds lost to the St. Louis Cardinals 5 to 1, the Cards making 11 hits and scoring two runs in the first inning and one in the third to give them a lead which discouraged the home team.

The scheduled game between the Philadelphia Phillies and the Boston Braves was postponed because of rain.

In the American League at Philadelphia the Athletics defeated the Boston Red Sox 5 to 1, making three runs in the first inning. Pitcher Rommel for the Athletics hurled air-tight baseball.

At St. Louis the Browns defeated the Chicago White Sox 6 to 3, getting 11 hits to 10 for Chicago. Three errors contributed to the White Sox defeat. Left fielder Manush of the Browns got a home run. The three errors by the Chicago team were charged against Short stop Cissell, Hoffman at second and Kamm at third.

Detailed results of to-day's games follow:—

American League

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	6	1
Philadelphia	5	8	10
Chicago	3	10	3
St. Louis	6	11	2

National League

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	2	0
Brooklyn	6	12	0
Pittsburgh	1	5	1
Chicago	6	8	0
St. Louis	5	11	3
Cincinnati	1	8	0

Philadelphia v. Boston postponed account of rain.

Many Games Postponed

May 21.

The Chicago Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 8 to 6 in Chicago this afternoon, errors again contributing to the visitor's defeat despite heavy hitting. Four boners were charged against the Pittsburgh team, while Chicago made only one misplay and strengthened its leadership in the National League pennant race.

Rogers Hornsby, former St. Louis star now playing second base for the Cubs got a home run and Kiki Cuyler, hard hitting right fielder, got a triple. Brilliant base running by McMillan also helped the home team in the crucial moments of the game, Chicago winning with 9 hits to 13 for the Pirates.

At Cincinnati the St. Louis cardinals buried the Reds under the short end of a 12 to 1 score, falling on the Cincinnati pitchers for 14 hits. The Cardinals were all on batting spree and hit everything the Reds' pitchers had to offer. Every man on the St. Louis team except Third Baseman Delker and Pitcher Alexander got a safe one during the game. Left Fielder Hafey got a home run and Right Fielder Holm a three base hit. Third Baseman High, Centre Fielder Douthit, Frank Frisch, second baseman and First Baseman Bottomley all got two base hits and the remainder of the team, except Alexander and Delker, singles.

The Cardinals made 7 runs in the the 4th inning.

Other scheduled games in the National League were postponed because of rain. In the American League at Detroit the Tigers won a close game from the Cleveland Indians, 2 to 1, the Detroit team getting 9 hits to 8 for Cleveland. Both teams played loosely the Tigers making five errors and the Indians three.

At St. Louis the Browns hit well in the pinches and played a tight game to defeat the Chicago White Sox 7 to 1. St. Louis got a run for each of its 7 hits while Chicago got 10 hits with only one score. The Sox made two errors and the Browns one.

Other American League games were postponed because of rain.

Detailed results of to-day's games follow:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	8	3
Detroit	2	9	5
Chicago	1	10	2
St. Louis	7	7	1

Others postponed account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	6	13	4
Chicago	8	9	1
St. Louis	12	14	1
Cincinnati	1	7	2

Others postponed account of rain.

Yankees' Poor Showing

May 22.

The Washington Senators took both games of a double-header from the Yankees at the Yankee Stadium here this afternoon, winning the first 10 to 2 and the second 3 to 2.

Ever member of the Washington team except Jones, pitcher, was credited with a hit in the first game, the visitors collecting 13 safe ones to 10 for the Yanks. In the second game third baseman Meyer of the Senators got four hits in five times at bat.

Babe Ruth got a three base hit for the home team in the second game but his team-mates were weak in the pinches.

The Yankees looked anything but the team which won the world championship last year in this afternoon's 18 innings, lacking their old dash in attack. Lou Gehrig seemed in a slump and the whole team missed his heavy hitting, which, combined with Ruth's stick work, always has been necessary to get Miller Huggins' men working effectively.

At Philadelphia the Athletics had another batting orgy trouncing the Boston Red 16 to 2. Both teams played errorless baseball but the home club was hitting everything in sight and collected 16 safe ones to 7 for the visitors.

At Detroit the Cleveland Indians defeated the Pirates 7 to 4, although out-hit by the home club. The Tigers got 11 hits to 8 for the Indians, but were unable to connect with the ball in the pinches while the Indians hit aggressively when they had men on bases. Morgan, Indian right fielder, got two three-base hits and Tavener, short stop and lead off man in the batting order, one. Both of them came with men on bases and were responsible for the Indian victory. Miller pitched a good game for the Cleveland team, holding the Tiger batters helpless when scores were in sight.

At St. Louis the Browns beat the Chicago White Sox 7 to 3 in a close game, the Sox getting 6 hits to 7 for the Browns. Both pitchers worked well. Two errors by the Sox contributed to the home team's win.

Pirates and the Reds

In the National League at Pittsburgh the Pirates trampled the Cincinnati Reds under the short end of an 11 to 2 score, getting 14 hits and playing an errorless game. Comorosky, hard hitting Pirate right-fielder, made three scores for the home team while Sheely, first baseman, Paul Waner, and Bartell, second baseman, led in the heavy hitting.

In Brooklyn the New York Giants and the Dodgers split a double-header. The Dodgers won the first game 3 to 2 and lost the second 7 to 3. Moore, Dodger second baseman, was responsible for Brooklyn's defeat in the second game which went 10 innings. With the score tied Moore missed an easy chance and started the Giant rally which won the game. A home run by Frederick, centre fielder, and a long two-base hit by the same player, helped Brooklyn win the first game.

At Boston the Phillies took both games of a double header from the Braves, winning the first 6 to 3 and the second 13 to 4. In the first game a home run by Thompson, second baseman and lead off man in the batting order, a three base hit by O'Doul, left fielder and second in the batting order, and a two bagger by Klein, right fielder and third in the batting order, won the game.

Details of to-day's games follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Washington	10	13	1
New York	2	10	1
Boston	2	7	0
Philadelphia	16	16	0
Cleveland	7	8	1
Detroit	4	11	1
Chicago	3	6	2
St. Louis	7	7	1
Washington	3	11	1
New York	2	7	0 (sec. game)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	2	8	2
Pittsburgh	11	14	0
New York	2	9	0
Brooklyn	3	7	0
Philadelphia	6	12	1
Boston	3	6	6
Philadelphia	13	19	1
Boston	4	9	0 (sec. game)
New York	7	7	1
Brooklyn	3	8	1 (sec. game)

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	Played	Won	Post	Pct.
Philadelphia	28	20	8	.714
St. Louis	30	19	11	.633
New York	27	16	11	.593
Detroit	34	19	15	.559
Cleveland	29	14	15	.483
Chicago	32	12	20	.375
Washington	27	10	17	.370
Boston	29	8	21	.276

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	28	19	9	.679
St. Louis	29	19	10	.655
Pittsburgh	28	15	13	.536
Boston	27	14	13	.519
Philadelphia	26	13	13	.500
New York	26	10	16	.385
Cincinnati	29	11	18	.379
Brooklyn	29	10	19	.345

RIFLE SHOOTING

"A" Co., S.V.C., Annual Bisley Meeting

The following is the completed prize list in connection with the annual Bisley rifle meeting of "A" Co., S.V.C., of which the most prominent feature was the remarkable success attending the efforts of Pte. Wilson. This competitior was the winner in each of the day's events and he carried off every permanent trophy, five in all, offered for competition.

Mr. N. Mathieson, an old officer of the company, was a visitor to the range and showed that he has lost nothing of his old time interest in the unit and its musketry by kindly acting as range officer throughout the day.

MIH-HO-LOONG CHALLENGE CUP

Trophy.	Pte. E. O. Wilson	86

"A" CLASS

1st.	Pte. A. Green	84
2nd.	L/Cpl. Tuxford	80

"B" CLASS

1st.	Sgt. L. E. Fisher	77
2nd.	C.Q.M.S. Maxted	69

"C" CLASS

1st.	L/Cpl. Fielding	50
2nd.	Pte. Holmes (49-8)	41

OLD CAPTAIN'S PRIZE

Trophy.	Pte. E. O. Wilson	91

"A" CLASS

1st.	Pte. M. L. Lessner	86
2nd.	Sgt. Fanthorpe	82

"B" CLASS

1st.	Pte. H. P. Krogh	88
2nd.	Pte. J. G. Jensen	86

"C" CLASS

1st.	Pte. I Holmes	67
2nd.	Pte. Steventon (61-8)	53

SWISS CUP

Trophy.	Pte. E. O. Wilson	92

"A" CLASS

1st.	Sgt. L. H. Barton	90
2nd.	Cpl. B. E. Caulton	89

"B" CLASS

1st.	Pte. R. N. Nickels	78
2nd.	Cpl. Thellefsen	76

"C" CLASS

1st.	Pte. Steventon	76
2nd.	L/Cpl. Fielding (76-8)	68

MONK TROPHY

Trophy.	Pte. E. O. Wilson	382
	Pte. J. G. Jensen	362

BULLSEYE PRIZE

Trophy.	Pte. E. O. Wilson	25
	Cpl. B. E. Caulton	24

CLASS AGGREGATES

"A" Class:	Pte. E. O. Wilson	220
"B" Class:	Pte. H. P. Krogh	189
"C" Class:	Pte. I. Holmes	160

PING PING PRIZES

Pte. Lessner and Pte. Krogh	386
Cpl. Thellefsen and Pte. Wilson	380

LADIES' PRIZE

1st. Miss E. B. McGillivray (Pte. Wilson)
2nd. Miss D. Ellis (Pte. Wilson)
3rd. Mrs. A. . Gadby (Pte. Krogh)
4th. Mrs. H. P. Krogh (Pte. Jensen)

PISTOL SHOOTING

U.S. Marines v. American Co.

On May 20 at the Town Hall Range of the S. M. P. Specials the American Co., S.V.C., pistol team defeated the U.S. Marine team by 725 to 600. This was the third match fired between the two units.

The scores follow:

U.S. Marines

					Total
Sgt. Chambers	20	20	15	35	90
Lt. Bethel	10	13	20	35	80
Lt. Leland	20	15	10	35	80
Capt. Snow	20	15	5	35	75
Col. Kilgore	15	20	10	30	75
Pte. Ringwald	15	20	15	25	75
Sgt. Caine	5	10	10	40	65
Sgt. Jennings	20	10	5	25	60
Totals	125	125	90	260	600

American Co., S.V.C.

Sgt. Templo	20	25	15	40	100*
Sgt. Hutchinson	20	25	15	40	100
Sgt. Awad	20	30	15	35	100
Pte. Kuhn	20	30	15	35	100
Pte. Langley	20	25	15	30	90
Pte. Gordon	20	15	15	35	85
Pte. Jenkins	10	25	10	35	80
Capt. Sauer	15	15	20	20	70
Totals	145	190	120	270	725

*To for high run, won in shoot off.

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C.J.C. OFFICIAL RACE MEETING

Old Prince Wins the Derby, Alligator the Champions

The third official race meeting of the Chinese Jockey Club was highly successful in every way. The course was so fast that four records were broken.

The griffins, if not quite such a mighty lot as one had been led to expect, have proved to be very smart and have done some very good performances. The Glens have continued on their conquering way. Glenlivet surprised the stable by winning a half-mile very easily and, to show that it was not a fluke, annexed a five-furlong sprint equally convincingly. Glen Tilt similarly secured three good places.

The very big fields for practically all the races caused much excitement on the course. The starter was a much harassed man and it was sad to hear his piteous appeals to the jockeys to give him some assistance by lining up fairly at a reasonable distance from the mark. Mostly, he was utterly ignored and he would do better by changing his appeals to stern orders, provided the Stewards will give him the support they should.

The Champions

The Champions was a remarkable race, not only because it brought about the downfall of Soochow, who was considered almost unconquerable, but because of his utter eclipse and the wonderfully easy way in which Alligator won. There was a field of nine, all well in the class and including Busy Bee, who only qualified earlier in the afternoon, and who ran a great race, even at the furlong post giving his supporters fair reason to anticipate that he might beat Alligator.

Mr. Percy Kwok got them off in good order, and Soochow immediately cut out a terrific pace, several lengths in front of the next. Alligator was lying about fourth and kept there for three parts of the race. With a half-mile to go, the field, all well together, rapidly closed on Soochow, with Alligator coming up fast the outside. At the top of the straight, Alligator was called for a winner, and he looked it. He soon passed Soochow, but then Busy Bee got up and stayed with the leader dangerously long. However, when Dallas asked Alligator for a last effort, he responded splendidly and came on to win without half the effort of the other by three-quarters of a length. Soochow, thoroughly beaten, had been eased, and Star-Fort and Mount Blanc were running together many lengths behind the leaders. The latter finally secured third place by less than a length.

There was a remarkable scene when Mr. Toeg led in the winner comparable only to the displays of enthusiasm in Old Bill's hey-day. It was difficult to tell to whom was given the most cheering, but Norman Dallas, for his remarkably fine judgment and handling of the pony, and Alligator for his plucky running, deserved all the compliments they received. Dallas said afterwards that it was hard going for six furlongs and he was not too confident, but at the quarter-mile he knew he had the field beaten. The fact remains that Busy Bee gave him a great race, though it is probable one of the swashbuckling "all-out" jockeys would have forced Alligator out to a much greater margin.

If it was the speed that killed Soochow, he committed suicide, for he made all the pace himself. The quarters were:—29.1; 58.3; 1.29.4; 2.02.2; 2.32.3 (last quarter, 30.1).

The last Champions winner in which Mr. Toeg was interested was Columbia (late Carthorse), he being a joint owner with Mr. "Day." Columbia won at Shanghai in the Spring of 1921 and on that occasion Norman Dallas also was the jockey, that being his first Champions win. Columbia died about a month ago.

The races in detail follow:—

MAY 18.

1.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap. "A" Class

One mile

1.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, Wm. Hu, 152.
2.—C. H. Kao's ches., La Marguerite, T. Y. Tung, 145.
3.—Raymond's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 159.
Won by one length; short head.
Time, 2 min. 06⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $158.10. Places, $33.60, $62.09, $17.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 429, 131, 242.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 269, 310, 365, 193, 9, 97, 67, 138, 152, 357, 214, 99.

2.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap. "B" Class

One mile

1.—Willhu's grey, Bill Merchant, Y. S. Chang, 155.
2.—Honesty's grey, Star of Chekiang, S. C. Chang, 150.
3.—Willhu's grey, Donau, Wm. Hu, 150.
Won by three lengths, a neck.
Time, 2 min. 07⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.00 Places, $7.80, $26.40, $40.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 280, 35, 314.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 534, 329, 456, 448, 476, 349, 77, 432, 91, 152, 294, 526, 251, 350, 4, 369, 132, 313, 56.

3.—The Metropolitan Stakes

One mile

1.—Sheng & Co.'s. grey, Brison, J. Liou, 158.
2.—Fred Elias's grey, Firefly, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 149.
3.—Beudin & Speelman's grey, Zanzibar, G. A. Pollock, 152.
Won by a half length, one.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.10. Places, $7.90, $15.10, $13.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 322, 4, 360.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 158, 676, 357, 232, 434, 526, 15, 388, 76, 272, 170, 60, 52, 489, 294, 653, 354.

4.—The Griffins Sweepstakes

One mile

1.—Plane's grey, Bombing Plane, C. Encarnacao, 158.
2.—Fah Bee's grey, Old Warrior, H. Collaco, 158.
3.—Bill & John black, Boot Black, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 152.
Won by three lengths, the same.
Time, 2 min. 06 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.30. Places, $8.20, $23.60, $15.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 367, 441, 300.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 28, 164, 295, 456, 98, 227, 426, 141, 356, 306, 1, 30, 246, 248.

5.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap

One and a quarter miles

1.—Five Stars' bay, Quotation Mark, D. S. Li, 157.
2.—Sheng & Co.'s. grey, Commencement, J. Liou, 143.
3.—Miss Law's grey, Kilmory, H. C. Pih, 155.
Won by one length, the same.
Time, 2 min. 39⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.70. Places, $12.30, $39.30, $23.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 590, 415, 27.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 735, 594, 155, 231, 664, 157, 982, 582, 870, 98, 219, 707, 514, 566, 86, 5, 319, 894, 248, 783, 930, 726, 11, 947, 422, 550.

6.—The Citizen Plate

A half mile

1.—Law & Hickling's skew., Glenlivet, F. Noodt, 152.
2.—E. E. & W. H.'s. grey Gay Lad, L. P. Quincey, 152.
3.—A. E. Wong's grey, Salvation Union, A. N. Dallas, 152.
Won by four lengths, half.
Time, 58⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $29.50. Places, $9.20, $8.80, $9.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 287, 80, 498.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 196, 737, 705, 604, 53, 103, 47, 649, 123, 683, 86, 751 333, 467.

7.—The Garrison Cup

One and a half miles

1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's. grey, Soochow, H. Huang, 158.
2.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, D. S. Li, 155.
3.—Dallas & Tam's ches., Harry On, A. N. Dallas, 155.
Won by three-quarters, one and a half.
Time, 3 min. 15 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $6.10. Places, $5.10, $6.10, $5.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 811, 321, 378.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 149, 732, 59, 9, 397, 586, 572, 555, 468.

8.—The Trial Plate

One and a quarter miles

1.—Y. S. Mao's grey, Tigris, D. S. Li, 158.
2.—Y. S. Doo's Go-On-Rush, T. L. Wong, 155.
3.—Z. C's. grey, Lumbago, C. Encarnacao, 158.
Won by three-quarters, the same.
Time, 2 min. 43 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $57.50. Places, $18.90, $28.00, $32.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 473, 293, 439.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 510, 82, 302, 189, 107, 499, 719, 551, 827, 476, 741, 233, 96, 122, 505, 683, 17, 379.

9.—The Graceful Plate

Six furlongs

1.—H. F. Z. & T. S. C's. grey, Pronounceable, T. L. Wong, 155.
2.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Battlement, J. Liou, 155.
3.—Fah Kee's bay, Sportsmen Union, H. Collaco, 155.
Won by one length, two.
Time, 1 min. 31⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $149.20. Places, $18.30, $15.80, $6.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 183, 41, 677.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 386, 73, 650, 421, 367, 850, 192, 848, 576, 557, 1, 506 471, 558, 17, 857, 116, 206, 596, 223, 198, 50, 43, 398.

10.—The Union Stakes

One mile

1.—So & So's dun, Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 152.
2.—Zee & Tung's grey, Tell-Me-More, T. Y. Yung, 152.
3.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 155.
Won by one length, one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 04⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $43.10. Places, $10.80, $8.40, $7.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 284, 91, 752.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 381, 157, 224, 291, 165, 201, 709, 193, 118, 519, 251, 234, 27, 722, 197, 557, 132, 217, 106, 86, 64, 568, 151, 354, 146.

11.—The China Cup. Six furlongs

One and a quarter miles

1.—Sun's grey, Silverstone, L. P. Quincey, 158.
2.—Miss Law's dun, Glen Tilt, F. Noodt, 152.
3.—Fung's grey, Canidrome Car, A. N. Dallas, 155.
Won by a half-length; a head. Time, 1 min. 32⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $49.90. Places, $16.50, $8, $30.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 706, 362, 405.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 458, 640, 516, 320, 438, 559, 56, 185, 498, 294, 391, 30, 521.

12.—The Republican Stakes.

One and a half miles

1.—Perchang's skew., Tien Law Motze, H. C. Pih, 155.
2.—Haimkoo Tam's black, Ptolemy, L. P. Quincey, 158.
3.—C. S. Mao's white, Merry Lord, Wm. Hu, 158.
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 40⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $109.20. Places, $36, $42.90, $284.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 386, 381, 453.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 507, 484, 105, 127, 426, 116, 151, 571, 551, 160, 497, 182, 408, 168, 93, 91, 268, 250, 562, 555, 12.

MAY 19.

1.—The Speedy Plate

Five furlongs

1.—Law & Hickling's skew., Glenlivet, F. Noodt, 157.
2.—Sun's grey, Silverstone, L. P. Quincey, 163.
3.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Thoughts, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by two lengths; three.
Time, 1 min. 14 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.50. Places, $7.10, $18.50, $107.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 103, 368, 407.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 462, 43, 426, 410, 446, 155, 409, 217, 419, 78, 361, 254, 121, 298.

2.—The Hopeful Plate

One and a quarter miles

1.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, H. Huang, 155.
2.—Mrs. Yih's grey, White Diamond II, D. S. Li, 155.
3.—Two Fives' ches., Bucephalus, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by one and a half lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 36⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21. Places, $7.20, $8.10, $11.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 223, 550, 469.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 572, 566, 184, 475, 488, 236, 170, 393, 154.

3.—The Southern Cup

Seven furlongs

1.—M. S. P's. brown, Jolly Star, H. Huang, 155.
2.—Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 155.
3.—Sextette's grey, U.7, D. S. Li, 152.
Won by a half-length; three.
Time, 1 min. 45⅗ sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $415.20. Places, $55.60, $22.80, $12.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 564, 373, 265.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 310, 210, 504, 179, 358, 452, 355, 96, 123, 8, 117, 121, 522, 152, 385, 26, 365, 171, 579, 555, 117.

4.—The Victory Plate

One and a quarter mile

1.—Zee & Tung's grey, Tell-Me-More, T. Y. Tung, 157.
2.—So & So's dun, Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 157.
3.—Perchang's skew., Tien Law Motze, H. C. Pih, 160.
Won by one and a half lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 38⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $19.10. Places, $8.20, $10.30, $7.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 267, 584, 446.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 539, 387, 59, 471, 339, 199, 462, 137, 282, 317, 241, 536, 382, 383.

5.—The Welcome Plate

Seven furlongs

1.—Raymond's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 169.
2.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Collaco, 157.
3.—S. C. Chang's ches., Peony, C. Encarnacao, 157.
Won by a half-length; one and a half.
Time, 1 min. 48⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.20. Places, $13.30, $8, $24.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 647, 63, 637.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 589, 93, 49, 284, 121, 76, 434, 488, 526, 313, 210, 171, 485, 462, 115, 430, 187, 587, 82, 723.

6.—The Derby Sweepstakes

One and a half miles

1.—Fah Kee's roan, Old Prince, D. S. Li, 158.
2.—Eve's bay, Sultry Eve, A. N. Dallas, 155.
3.—Plane's grey, Bombing Plane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by one and a half lengths; the same.
Time, 3 min. 15⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $37.20. Places, $8.40, $7.20, $6.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 336, 435, 134.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 491, 265, 454, 125, 369, 533, 272, 33, 173, 597, 401, 261.

7.—The Successful Plate

Nine furlongs

1.—Toeg's bay, Alligator, A. N. Dallas, 155.
2.—C. E. & T. T's. bay, Grand Castle, C. Encarnacao, 157.
3.—Haimkoo Tam's black, Ptolemy, L. P. Quincey, 158.
Won by three lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 19⅗ sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.80. Places, $6.70, $6.70, $10.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 864, 184, 180.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 183, 160, 305, 208, 18, 111, 745, 458, 351, 292, 285.

8.—The Cheerful Plate

Nine furlongs

1.—Loong Kee's grey, White Dragon, T. L. Wong, 150.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Maker, Y. S. Chang, 150.
3.—Admiral Co's. bay, Heirdom, C Encarnacao, 153.
Won by three lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 22 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $111.10. Places, $34.70, $10.90, $21.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 861, 132, 728.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 322, 450, 133, 537, 119, 917, 589, 658, 681, 462, 166, 790, 817.

9.—The Ying Ziang Hsiang Stakes

Eleven furlongs

1.—Five Stars' black, Star-fort, D. S. Li, 147.
2.—Eve's bay, Busy Bee, A. N. Dallas, 158.
3.—F. Y. Waung's grey, Charming Ostent, T. Y. Tung, 150.
Won by one and a half lengths; many.
Time, 2 min. 51⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.10. Places, $5.70, $6.60, $9.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 359, 383, 616.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 392, 344, 331, 524, 98, 278, 771, 437.

10.—The Scurry Stakes

Seven furlongs

1.—Woo's bay, Fairy Castle, H. C. Pih 147.
2.—Miss Law's dun, Glen Tilt, F. Noodt, 152.
3.—E. E. & W. H's. grey, Gay Lad, T. L. Wong, 152.
Won by three-quarters; one.
Time, 1 min. 48⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20.10. Places, $8, $9, $18.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 566, 324, 306.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 655, 136, 658, 389, 321, 550, 697, 369, 251, 650, 103, 422.

11.—The Pacific Stakes

One mile

1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's grey, Soochow, H. Huang, 163.
2.—Perchang's grey, Tien Hsien, H. C. Pih, 150.
3.—Mrs. Z. I. Yang's skew., Indian Corn, D. S. Li, 158.
Won by one and a half lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.60. Places, $6.40, $12.90, $7.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 319, 44, 295.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 94, 632, 453, 4, 521, 567, 416, 357, 355, 321, 352.

12.—The Novelty Plate

One and a quarter miles

1.—Diamond's grey, Master Jumbo, D. S. Li, 160.
2.—Plane's grey, Luck Boy, C. Encarnacao, 158.
3.—Sub-Co's. ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 160.
Won by a head; one length.
Time, 2 min 41⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22. Places, $8.20, $7.70, $11.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 159, 529, 678.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 170, 532, 103, 615, 586, 158, 492, 485, 257, 571.

MAY 20.

1.—The Racing Stakes

One and a quarter miles

1.—Eve's bay, Busy Bee, A. N. Dallas, 158.
2.—Admiral Co's. bay, Princeton, C. Encarnacao, 154.
3.—Perchang's ches., Tien Tsong, H. C. Pih, 145.
Won by a half-length, a neck.
Time, 2 min. [illegible] sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.80. Places, $6.70, $11.80, $15.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 517, 36, 387.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 229, 1, 424, 139, 434, 525, 594, 94, 188.

2.—The Sprint Plate

A half mile

1.—Raymond's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 162.
2.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 157.
3.—C. S. Mao's dun, Merry boy, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by one and a half lengths; half.
Time, 58 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.50. Places, $6.20, $9.60, $19.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 390, 432, 355.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 471, 321, 328, 611, 181, 520, 659, 518, 54, 230, 245, 296, 522, 549, 289.

3.—The Nicety Plate

One mile

1.—Elias's bay, Firestone, T. Y. Tung, 145.
2.—Mrs. Z. I. Yang's skew., Indian Corn, D. S. Li, 158.
3.—Elias's grey, Firefly, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 143.
Won by a half-length; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 03 2-5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $269.70. Places, $30.20, $7.10, $3.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 773, 726, 15.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 585, 271, 43, 550, 466, 172, 284, 617, 453, 108, 34, 477, 395, 177, 438.

4.—The Moderate Plate

One and a quarter miles

1.—Bill & John's black, Boot Black, T. L. Wong, 152.
2.—Z. C's. grey, Lumbago, C. Encarnacao, 158.
3.—H. P. Wong's ches., Sheriff, F. Noodt, 145.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 34 4/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.20. Places, $6.40, $8.40, $7.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 327, 520, 307.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 181, 743, 51, 708, 111, 690, 656, 637, 178, 524, 813, 592.

5.—The Dolonor Plate

1.—F. Y. Waung's grey, Opera Life, A. N. Dallas, 148.
2.—Woo's bay, Fairy Castle, Wm. Hu. 157.
3.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Maker, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by two lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 05⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.90. Places, $11.10, $18.00, $9.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 591, 395, 747.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 527, 411, 39 72 762 217, 719, 701, 136.

6.—The Far Eastern Plate

One mile

1.—Shayaping's grey, Forward March, R. N. Harris, 152.
2.—Perchang's grey, Tien Hsien, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Harry White's grey, Don Julian, L. P. Quincey, 152.
Won by one and a half lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 03⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $181.59. Places, $57.30, $8.10, $70.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 231, 861, 608.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 432, 942, 961, 360, 218, 1017, 626, 682, 549, 137, 1043, 982, 796, 1158, 281, 253, 323, 906, 500, 1140.

7.—The "Z" Class Handicap

One mile

1.—Tam's bay, Hetman, Wm. Hu, 153.
2.—Miss Law's ches., Gleneagles, D. S. Li, 165.
3.—Admiral Co's. bay, Herodom, H. Collaco, 141.
Won by three lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 56⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $188.60. Places, $27.90, $9.60, $23.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 163, 161, 932.
Unplaced starters:—Nos: 874, 364, 128, 865, 849, 521, 767, 1190, 599, 754.

8.—The Peaceful Plate

Nine furlongs

1.—Diamond's grey, Master Jumbo, D. S. Li, 160.
2.—Sub-Co's. ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, Wm. Hu, 157.
Won by two lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 21⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $19.00. Places, $6.90, $6.80, $9.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 687, 841, 542.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 527, 301, 797, 51, 77, 928, 787, 252, 528, 704, 443, 91, 324.

9.—The Champion Sweepstakes

One and a quarter miles

1.—Toeg's bay, Alligator, A. N. Dallas, 155.
2.—Eve's bay, Busy Bee, Y. S. Chang, 158.
3.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by three-quarters; many.
Time, 2 min. 32⅖ sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.90. Places, $9.40, $35.70, $22.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 2362, 2864, 73.
Qualified ponies:—Nos. 3737, 3055, 2707, 8180, 8414, 358, 8122, 5539, 921, 4258, 7874, 1269, 4712, 2455, 6097, 8082, 2133, 1620, 1945, 5921, 3347, 7001, 4284, 6295.

10.—The Nil Desperandum Cup

1.—L. C's. ches., Athens, D. S. Li, 147.
2.—Miss Law's dun, Glen Tilt, F. Noodt, 152.
3.—Waung's ches., King's Life, T. Y. Tung, 155.
Won by one and a half lengths; half.
Time, 1 min. 30⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $37.00. Places, $8.00, $6.30, $7.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 750, 454, 656.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 390, 583, 55, 568, 521, 824, 355, 155, 653, 24, 686.

11.—The Consolidation Stakes

Seven furlongs

1.—Sextette's grey, U. 7, D. S. Li, 152.
2.—Haimkoo Tam's black, Ptolemy, L. P. Quincey, 158.
3.—Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 1 min. 46⅖ sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $28.50. Places, $7.10, $9.60, $7.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 719, 624, 629.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 523, 142, 159, 889, 85, 91, 591, 510, 367 601, 139, 597, 232, 401, 837.

12.—The Jockey Cup

One and a quarter miles

1.—Willhu's grey, Bill Merchant, Y. K. Wonk, 150.
2.—S. C. Chang's ches., Peony, R. B. Ozorio, 156.
3.—Z. Y. H's. grey, Tien Mao Shan, H. Herzberg, 150.
Won by three-quarters; one.
Time, 2 min. 42 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.15. Places, $5.70, $6.50, $7.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 524, 23, 223.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 16, 856, 9, 60, 171, 1022, 840, 65, 926, 919, 1005, 649, 566.

THE OPEN MARATHON RACE

London, May 18.

The Polytechnic Harriers Open Marathon from Windsor to London, the finish being at the Stamford Bridge athletic ground, was run off to-day. The distance was 26m. 385yd.

There were 47 starters.

S. Ferris, of the Royal Air Force, was first in 2hr. 40min. 47-3/5sec; Laaksonen, of Finland, second in 2hr. 43min. 48-1/5 sec. and H. Bignall, Highgate Harriers, third in 2hr. 44min. 34-1/5sec.

This is the fifth consecutive win of Ferriss.—Reuter.

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ROWING CLUB SPRING REGATTA

Shanghai Make a Clean Sweep of Interport Events against Tientsin: New Record for Griffin Fours

The spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club, combined with the Tientsin Interport races, was held on May 18, 19 and 20 at Henli.

The Shanghai crews had the good fortune, and this we may say without detracting from their skill and performance, to win all three interport events, eights, fours and pairs With the exception of the fours, Shanghai had to pull for every inch of the course to win, although the fours got away with a good start and romped home with eight lengths to spare. For Tientsin it must be said that until they came to Shanghai for final training, they were handicapped by squally weather up north. The weather was extremely bad at times.

Their style of racing differed from that of Shanghai. The local fellows had been coached to swing into a 30 stroke for the major portion of the course. Tientsin, excepting in the pairs, rowed a faster and shorter stroke than Shanghai. Perhaps this factor combined with Shanghai's youth, was too much for the representatives of the Northern port. Shanghai averaged between 22 and 23 years for the fours and eights. The veteran of China, Geyling, aged 44, added much to the average of the Tientsin crew, although it cannot be gainsaid that his experience was a vital element in their close finishes. Local racing experts attributed the Shanghai wins to the fact that they rowed a longer stroke, combined with a finished pull-through.

All Credit to Trainers

One may not go astray when one mentions the faithful work which Messrs. Roach and Woodhead did in training the crews. Without qualifying this statement, a committee member remarked, "In selecting the fours and eights we were confronted with a problem. We had veterans, but, instead, elected to choose certain others for their youth, their length, and their strength." For Mr. Woodhead it may be said, that he was out in the launch every morning before 6 o'clock. Mr. Roach took his place at cox, and between them they took a raw eight, composed of three Scots, two English, a Dane, a German, and an American, and developed them into such form that if they row the course in the autumn, it is expected that they will break Henli records.

Following are the various events, in order of finishing.

Event 1.—Lightweight Griffin Pairs (¾ mile) (Under 140 lb.)

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow S. R. Wilson	135
Str. N. F. Jensen	140
Cox M. Broomhall	145

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

Bow A. Terrible	123
Str. A. S. Newcomb	132
Cox B. Stone	133

Event 2.—Junior Fours (1 mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow R. Featherstonhaugh	143
2 J. J. Millership	135
3 J. D. Davies	145
Str. E. J. Palmer	165
Cox. A. J. W. Evans	133

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 4

Bow S. Godkin	170
2 E. Schneider	160
3 L. F. Stokes	160
Str. W. Dethleffsen	155
Cox R. G. Woodhead	175

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

Bow R. Bohlke	146
2 F. Soldan	154
3 C. Roeber	163
Str. L. Milberg	195
Cox E. Schuster	165

COLOUR BROWN: STATION 3

Bow C. Rommele	147
2 G. Walther	138
3 R. Ruperti	140
Str. G. Schulz	140
Cox G. Veth	138

Event 3.—Interport Fours (1½ miles)

SHANGHAI

	lb.
Bow G. S. McGill	160
2 A. W. Wagstaff	170
3 L. F. Payne	160
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	185
Cox P. Schweizer	132

TIENTSIN

Bow H. Wolcken	163
2 C. S. Morton	170
3 R. A. Wickerson	167
Str. R. Geyling	175
Cox C. A. Greenland	120

Event 4.—Griffin Pairs (¾ mile)

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow Y. J. Turner	146
Str. E. R. Davies	153
Cox N. E. Lack	144

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow P. Watkinson	157
Str. R. G. Dakin	156
Cox L. G. Day	163

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 3

	lb.
Bow L. B. S. Golds	143
Str. A. V. Sennitt	155
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 1

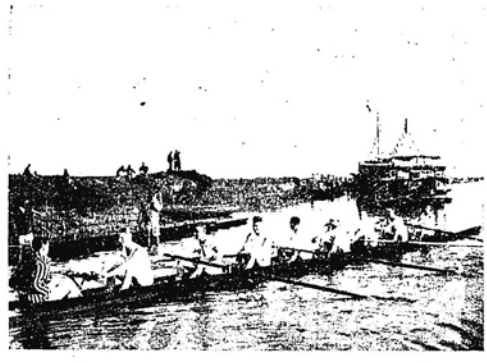
	lb.
Bow S. Godkin	168
Str. E. Schneider	160
Cox M. Broomhall	145

Event 8.—Interport Eights (1½ miles)

SHANGHAI

	lb.
Bow G. S. McGill	160
2 H. Aust	160
3 D. B. Monroe	178
4 A. W. Wagstaff	170
5 J. Huxley	175
6 J. T. K. Jensen	175
7 L. F. Payne	160
Str. H. H. Tod	152
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COMMITTEE v. CLUB



Club Eight, coxed by E. T. Nash, leaving the Pontoon.

Event 5.—Junior-Senior Pairs (¾ mile)

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow P. M. Nielsen	170
Str. S. Simonsen	175
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow W. Elmgreen	175
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	174
Cox P. Schweizer	132

Event 6.—Club Eights (¾ mile)

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow C. H. Mahon	146
2 G. Schulz	138
3 R. Rochlke	146
4 H. H. Tod	152
5 S. Simonsen	175
6 J. T. K. Jensen	183
7 J. Huxley	175
Str. P. Nielsen	170
Cox C. A. Greenland	120

COLOUR RED: STATION 4

	lb.
Bow G. Veth	132
2 H. Aust	160
3 G. J. Day	155
4 L. Milberg	193
5 C. N. Brown	148
6 A. J. Orton	166
7 R. G. Woodhead	175
Str. E. J. Palmer	165
Cox E. T. Nash	135

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow J. D. Davies	145
2 B. Stone	133
3 C. Rommele	147
4 R. L. Evans	136
5 D. B. Monroe	178
6 A. W. Wagstaff	170
7 S. Godkin	170
Str. A. C. Sinclair	154
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 3

	lb.
Bow N. E. Lack	144
2 H. G. Fabian	150
3 M. Broomhall	145
4 E. Schneider	160
5 G. S. McGill	160
6 D. B. W. Murray	170
7 L. F. Payne	160
Str. E. Wagner	140
Cox E. Schuster	165

Event 7.—Junior Pairs (¾ mile)

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow C. Rommele	147
Str. G. Schulz	138
Cox E. Wagner	140

TIENTSIN

	lb.
Bow H. Rothkehl	160
2 J. C. Millward	170
3 H. F. Weld	161
6 E. Geyling	190
5 R. A. Wickerson	167
4 A. McK. Annand	170
7 H. Wolcken	165
Str. C. S. Morton	175
Cox C. A. Greenland	120

THE PAIRS

In midstream, oars having left the water not too cleanly.

Event 9.—Griffin Fours (¾ mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 3

	lb.
Bow L. B. S. Golds	143
2 F. K. Partridge	184
3 J. W. Pote-Hunt	147
Str. A. N. Other	155
Cox L. G. Day	165

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow A. Terrible	123
2 R. G. Dakin	156
3 P. Watkinson	157
Str. A. S. Newcomb	132
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow R. Bohlke	184
2 F. Soldan	163
3 C. Roeber	165
Str. L. Milberg	195
Cox E. Schuster	165

Event 10.—Junior-Senior Fours (1 mile)

BOAT No. 3: STATION 3

	lb.
Bow W. Elmgreen	170
2 S. T. Simonsen	175
3 P. M. Nielsen	170
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	185
Cox A. S. Newcomb	132

BOAT No. 1: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow D. O. MacLennan	155
2 A. S. Sinclair	154
3 G. E. Sistonian	165
Str. D. B. W. Murray	170
Cox R. B. Roach	150

BOAT No. 2: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow S. Godkin	170
2 E. Schneider	160
3 L. F. Stokes	160
Str. A. J. Orton	166
Cox M. Broomhall	145

Event 12.—International Trial Eights (1 mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 2
SCOTLAND

	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	155
2 A. C. Sinclair	154
3 W. McLennan	155
4 D. B. W. Murray	170
5 G. E. Sistonian	165
6 A. W. Wagstaff	170
7 G. S. McGill	160
Str. H. H. Tod	152
Cox R. B. Roach	150

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 1
ENGLAND

	lb.
Bow W. R. Featherstonhaugh	143
2 J. J. Millership	130
3 P. Corneck	145
4 E. J. Palmer	165
5 J. D. Davies	145
6 C. N. Brown	168
7 N. E. Lack	144
Str. A. J. Orton	166
Cox R. L. Evans	156

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 3
GERMANY

	lb.
Bow G. Veth	132
2 O. Hausmann	162
3 R. Ruperti	140
4 R. E. Kuehne	156
5 W. Dethleffsen	155
6 E. Schneider	160
7 R. Bohlke	146
Str. H. Aust	160
Cox E. Schuster	165

Event 17.—Interport Pairs (¾ Mile)

SHANGHAI

	lb.
Bow L. F. Payne	160
Stroke J. T. K. Jensen	185
Cox P. Schweizer	

TIENTSIN

	lb.
Bow R. A. Wickersham	167
Str. C. S. Morton	175
Cox C. A. Greenland	120

Event 15.—Junior Sculls (1 mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 3.

	lb.
S. T. Simonsen	175

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 2

	lb.
T. Charleton	120

Event 16.—Committee v. Club

Eights (¾ mile)
Club "B"

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

	lb.
Bow W. Neugebauer	131
2 G. Schulz	138
3 R. Bohlke	146
4 A. C. Sinclair	151
5 P. M. Nielsen	170
6 E. Schneider	160
7 D. B. Monroe	178
Str. D. W. B. Murray	170
Cox E. R. Davies	153

Committee

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 4

	lb.
Bow N. E. Lack	144
2 C. N. Brown	168
3 L. G. Day	165
4 T. O. Schmid	170
5 F. Schuster	165
6 R. G. Woodhead	175
7 L. F. Payne	160
Str. H. H. Tod	152
Cox E. T. Nash	135

Club "C"

COLOUR RED: STATION 3

	lb.
Bow J. D. Davies	145
2 B. Stone	133
3 A. Boehlke	146
4 E. J. Palmer	168
5 S. Godkin	170
6 A. J. Orton	166
7 C. Roeber	147
Str. H. G. Fabian	150
Cox R. B. Roach	150

Club "A"

COLOUR BROWN: STATION 1

	lb.
Bow G. Veth	132
2 R. L. Evans	156
3 M. Broomhall	145
4 O. Hausmann	162
5 G. S. McGill	160
6 J. T. K. Jensen	185
7 J. Huxley	170
Str. H. Aust	160
Cox H. V. Gulston	155

Closing Day's Events

Interport Invitation Fours (¾ mile)

BOAT No. 1: STATION 1.

Bow G. S. McGill	160
2. H. Wolcken	165
3. R. A. Wickerson	165
Str. H. Weld	161
Cox R. B. Roach	150

BOAT No. 4: STATION 4.

Bow H. Rothkehl	170
2. H. Aust	160
3. L. F. Payne	160
Cox C. A. Greenland	120
Str. R. Geyling	190

BOAT No. 3: STATION 3.

Bow J. Huxley	175
2. A. McAnnand	175
3. P. M. Nielsen	170
Str. A. W. Wagstaff	170
Cox E. T. Nash	130

BOAT No. 2: STATION 2.

Bow E. A. Arnold	155
2. J. C. Millward	170
3. D. B. Monroe	178
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	185
Cox R. L. Evans	156

The Ladies' Races

MIXED FOURS (1/4 MILE)

(FIRST HEAT)

Bow Miss Davey
2. A. C. Sinclair
3. J. Pote Hunt
Str. Miss P. Stewart
Cox. B. L. Davey

(2ND HEAT)

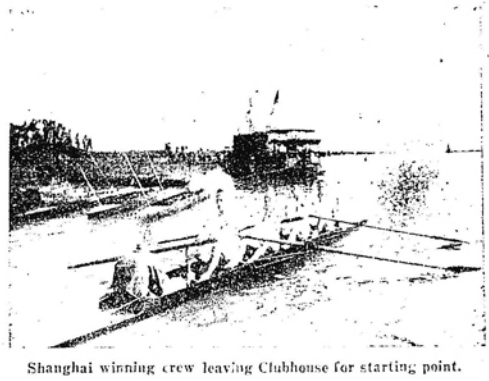
Bow Miss R. M. Meyers
2. L. F. Payne
3. J. T. K. Jensen
Str. Miss T. Meyer
Cox E. T. Nash

In the Ladies Fours, two crews, stroked by Miss Baxter and Miss T. Meyer, rowed a close race, the finishing time being 2 min., 28 sec. The winning boat was composed of the following:—the Misses P. Comming, E. Spence, R. M. Meyer, and T. Meyer (C. V. Jensen, Cox). The runners-up were the Misses P. Lavington, M. Davey, Mulligan and Baxter (Cox, C. Jack).

Top Hats and Whiskers

In the 1864 v. 1929 one of the former and two of the latter racing, one of the 1929 crews won by half a length. The race was comical throughout, the losers wearing "stove-pipe" hats and long beards, smoking cigars throughout the pull. Messrs. N. Z. Lack, H. H. Tod, M. Sachau., F. Roeber, D. B. Monroe, A. W. Wagstaff, S. Godkin, and A. J. Orton (stroked by R. G. Woodhead) went ahead, winning in 1 min., 26 1/5 sec., from the 1864 crew composed of Messrs. J. T. K. Jensen, L. F. Payne, E. J. Palmer, J. Huxley, C. N. Brown., G. McGill, H. Aust, and L. F. Stokes.

THE INTERPORT FOURS



Shanghai winning crew leaving Clubhouse for starting point.

BOXING

Three Titles Transferred at Olympia Tournament

London, May 10.

At Olympia to-night, in what was described as the greatest programme ever offered to a boxing public, three titles changed hands.

In the first fight Johnny Cuthbert, of Sheffield, beat Harry Corbett, of Bethnal Green, the holder of the British featherweight title, on points, after 15 rounds.

In the next contest Teddy Baldock, of Poplar, beat Kid Patterson, of Bethnal Green, the holder of the British bantamweight championship, on points, the fight going the full fifteen rounds.

The third title changed hands when Len Harvey, of London, knocked out Alex Ireland, the holder of the European and British middleweight crown in the seventh round of a fifteen-round contest.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

The Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club was held on May 17 in the club pavilion, Mr. H. W. Allison, vice-president, presiding, in the absence of Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, and supported by the committee of last season.

In his opening remarks the chairman referred to the very successful season which the club experienced during 1928, and in particular mentioned the match with Hongkong which Shanghai won. He pointed out that Dr. O'Hara had performed in creditable style and that Mr. D. W. Leach had been instrumental in winning the match. Dr. H. H. Morris won the prize presented by Capt. Barrett for fielding; Dr. O'Hara had honours for successful bowling, and Mr. D. W. Leach took the batting prize. (They were presented with suitable mementoes).

The accounts were duly proposed and passed and two resolutions which involved the financial status of the club were also proposed. Although the proposal was advanced that the initiation fee should be increased, this was voted down, but it was decided that a monthly increase should be incorporated in the minutes.

The officials for the ensuing year are: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, president; Mr. H. W. Allison, vice-president; and the general committee including Messrs. E. G. Barnes, G. S. Dunkley, G. F. Forshaw, R. Grimshaw, D. W. Leach, N. F. Meyers, T. L. Rawsthorne and Dr. W. E. O'Hara.

The following constitute the balloting committee: Messrs. T. A. T. Begg, R. D. Gillespie, J. Jones, H. Langley, A. L. Piper, F. L. Wainwright, and Dr. H. H. Morris.

During this meeting, and before the usual convention, the retiring Hon. Secretary was presented with a handsome memento. Mr. H. Allison in saying that Mr. C. W. Hampson had served the Club faithfully for a period of time could not but be pleased that that membership recognized his services. He had been invaluable as an officer of the club and in handing him a travelling clock, suitably engraved, he could do no more than express the best wishes of the entire membership in the presentation of the gift.

The Chairman said:—Gentleman, it being past the hour for which this meeting was called I will ask the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. (duly read).

As the report and accounts have been in your hands some days, I will with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

Before proceeding further, I will ask you to rise whilst I read the names of two of our members who have passed over since our last meeting:—Messrs. Mr. David Brand, an old and valued member and an interport cricketer of note, and Mr. G. H. Benwell though not an active member, a very keen supporter of the Club.

There are just a few items I would like to mention, and I will promise to be as brief as possible.

The season opened with the Interport match against Hongkong which was won eventually by Shanghai by a comfortable margin.

The win was chiefly due to a magnificent effort on the part of Dr. O'Hara and D. W. Leach in the second innings when they made their runs at that invaluable time when things were going badly. As these two gentlemen respectively lead the bowling and batting averages for the season, I think our congratulations are due to them for their very fine performances.

Whilst on the subject of cricket the cricket sub-committee last season did their utmost to provide as many games as possible for all members. It is felt, however, that members are inadvertently overlooked and it is proposed this season to coopt a member who is interested in, for want of a better name, we will call 2nd XI matches. This member so co-opted will act in an advisory capacity and by this means it is hoped that all keen cricketers will get the maximum number of games possible.

Later in the season the Club sent a side to Hankow and they had a most enjoyable game, the honours eventually going to Hankow. Our thanks are due to our hosts for their usual splendid hospitality.

Tientsin—An invitation has been received from the Tientsin C. C. for the Club to send a side up to play about September. It is sincerely hoped a side can be got together and they can be assured of having a thoroughly good time. A list will be placed on the notice board to enable members to signify if they are able to make the trip. Hankow has also been invited and it is hoped to have a triangular contest.

Tennis.—This section of the Club enjoyed a most successful season and, although, personally I am not a very good judge of the game, I am told that there was a very decided improvement in the all round standard of play.

I would like to offer our congratulations to Messrs Mansel-Smith and Goldman on winning the doubles championship trophies outright. It is to our regret that our friend Goldman has been transferred to Hongkong and we wish him further successes in his new surroundings.

Pavilion.—The usual necessary repairs have been carried out to the pavilion and we have now been able to instate new window frames for the rear portion behind the bar. These are guaranteed to give 100 per cent. ventilation and it is felt that this will be an appreciable item during the hot weather.

Your committee have asked me to state that they would very much appreciate the presence of more old members in the Club. Members who perhaps are past playing could give a lot of valuable support to the Club by turning up at the various matches, and it is hoped we shall see more of them during the present season.

Resolution.—A resolution is shortly being put before you in connection with the entrance fee and monthly subscription to the Club. I would mention that it has the full support of your committee who, whilst very reluctant to recommend any increase, they are convinced that in all the circumstances it is in the Club's interest. I would, therefore, ask you to give it your support. In this connection I would mention that only full playing members are entitled to vote at the meeting.

The Secretaryship

The Secretary.—I am sure all members will regret that our secretary Mr. Hampson, has found, that owing to pressure of business, he has had to resign the secretaryship of the Club. I feel that I am voicing the opinion of all members in expressing our appreciation of his excellent services during his term of office.

Your committee have appointed Mr. Quennell to succeed Mr. Hampson and I take this opportunity of extending to him a welcome to the Club. I am confident he will receive the support of all members.

If any members wish to ask any questions in connection with the accounts I am sure our friend Mr. E. S. Wilkinson will be pleased to answer them.

The Chairman then said:—

I have much pleasure in proposing that Capt Barrett be re-elected President of the Club for the ensuing year. Capt. Barrett is an athlete of great repute and has done a great deal for the Club both on and off the field.

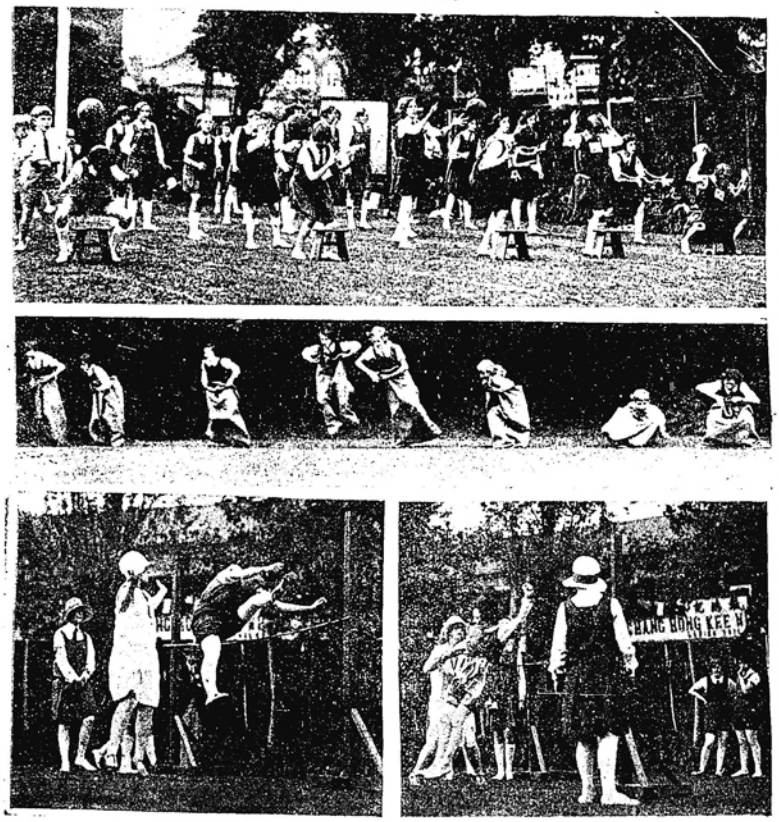
I have already referred to Mr. Hampson's resignation. In recognition and appreciation of his sterling work on behalf of the Club I am going to ask Mr. Hampson to accept this small memento from the Club, in the hopes that he will not altogether forget the Cricket Club in the future.

Before the resolutions the treasurer said:—

With regard to the rents receivable from other clubs during the winter, I am firmly of the opinion that these should be very considerably raised. The nominal rents which they pay, totalling $250, go only a very small way to compensate the Cricket Club for the dilapidations which occur during the winter, and I hope that those members of the Rugby, Soccer and Hockey Club who are also Cricket Club members will bear this in mind if it should be proposed at the opening of their next season that their subscriptions should be raised to provide the Cricket Club with adequate rents.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS' SPORTS

Photos by Lai Chong



1. The team ball race. 2. The sack race. 3. A fine effort in the high jump. 4. Another competitor in the high jump.

RECREATION CLUB

Election of Officers

The annual general meeting and election of officers of the Shanghai Recreation Club was held on May 29 in the club pavilion with Mr. R. P. Phillips, president, in the chair.

In his opening address Mr. Phillips paid a tribute to three members who had died during the past year and as a mark of tribute the assembly stood with bowed heads. He spoke of the extensive repairs done during the winter to the pavilion which was made possible through contributions from members and though there is more work still to be accomplished he was optimistic in the belief that it could be carried out without affecting the play for the present season. He said that there were indications of a large number of new members who would be proposed once the season starts and he was sure the club was entering on one of its most prosperous years.

With this same interest in the club he then proposed for the presidency Mr. T. G. Main who had served under him as vice-president and who was a capable executive. The nomination was seconded by Mr. C. E. Ollerdessen and Mr. Main was unanimously elected president for the coming year. Mr. T. W. R. Wilson was then elected vice-president, being proposed by Mr. J. O'Keefe and seconded by Mr. F. O. Madar.

The election of the committee was then held and resulted in the following members being chosen:—Messrs. R. P. Phillips, J. L. Wade, G. E. Marshall, F. O. Madar, A. V. White, R. J. S. Brandt, H. J. Hunt, and F. J. Brand.

The captain of the cricket club will be Mr. T. W. R. Wilson and vice-captain Mr. P. Madar.

The balloting committee was chosen as follows:—Messrs. G. N. Manley, C. E. Ollerdessen, F. V. Read, G. Gray, C. J. Smith, A. C. Cooper, P. Madar, W. E. Wilson, J. P. Hawes and R. Wegener.

PROCLAMATIONS have been issued by the Shanghai District Magistrate forbidding farmers to plant rice or trees on land which has been selected for the building of roads.

THE Ministry of Agriculture & Mines is shortly to establish an analytical laboratory in Shanghai with Mr. Hsu Ting-hu as director.

CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL SPORTS

Although rain was threatened all day, the afternoon turned out an ideal one for the sports held at the Cathedral Girls' School on May 22.

The results follow:—

500 yards flat race (Junior)
1—R. Angel; 2—C. Hodgman; 3—J. Murray.

Wheelbarrow Race (Junior)
1—K. Kershaw and C. Hodgmang 2—R. Angel and J. Murray; 3—E. Kershaw and J. Porter.

100 yards race (Senior)
1—E. Hammond; 2—M. Strike; 3—O. Murray.

High Jump (Junior)
1—Robbin; 2—P. Poskitt; 3—J. Starling.

Three-legged Race (Senior)
1—E. Hammond and P. Gray; 2—J. Pett and E. Davies; 3—N. Macdougall and O. Murray.

High Jump (senior)
1—W. Watt; 2—E. Hammond; 3—P. Gray.

Potato Race (Junior)
1—E. Kershaw; 2—T. Basset and E. Hughes; 3—R. Emmett.

Sack Race (Senior)
1—N. Macdougall; 2—J. Hodgmang 3—M. Strike.

Obstacle Race (Junior)
1—R. Emmett; 2—Maurice Hardman; 3—E. Hughes.

Obstacle Race (Senior)
1—P. Gray; 2—D. Campbell; 3—R. Taylor.

Inter-form Relay (Junior)
Winners: 1A

Inter-form Relay (Senior)
Winners: VA

Consolation Race (Junior)
Winner: P. Forshaw.

Parents and Old Girls Race
Ladies: Mrs. Crosthwaite; gentlemen, Mr. Kershaw.

The following cups were awarded:—
Senior Total Cup: E. Hammond and P. Gray.
Junior Total Cup: R. Angel and C. Hodgman.
Senior High Jump: A. Watt.
Junior High Jump: R. Angel.

SHANGHAI BOY'S FINE GOLF

Australian papers to hand give details of a wonderful performance at golf of a Shanghai boy, Jim Ferrier, son of J.B. Ferrier, ex-champion of Shanghai. It was done over the links of the Manly Golf Club, Sydney, N.S.W., in the course of the Public Service competition held there on April 21, when playing from the six mark, Jim Ferrier won by eight up on bogey. Not only did he win the handicap event but also the scratch event, for on his round he was four up on scratch bogey.

Below is given a table showing the length of the holes, bogey score and Ferrier's score, which indicates what a remarkable round he had. According to the "Sydney Morning Herald" young Ferrier gets a fairly long drive, but his greatest asset is accuracy in approaching and putting. The "Herald" adds that evidently he has been well coached by his father who is one of th elow markers of the Manly Club. It is of interest to add that Ferrier has just turned 14 years of age, and is down to a medal handicap of five.

The following table gives details of his performance:—

Hole	Length Yds.	Bogey	Ferrier's Score
1	315	4	4
2	101	3	4
3	122	3	4
4	320	4	5
5	320	5	4
6	152	3	3
7	450	5	4
8	102	3	3
9	367	5	5
Total	2261	39	36
10	210	4	3
11	310	4	3
12	316	4	4
13	450	5	5
14	210	3	3
15	401	5	4
16	586	6	6
17	324	4	6
18	163	3	3
Total	3046	38	37
Out	2261	39	36
Grand Total	5307	77	73

THE Shanghai Morality Encouragement Society has passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to approach the Shanghai Municipal Council with a view to suppressing pony and greyhound racing, opium dens, gambling houses and brothels. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Shanghai District Kuomintang has formed a cigarette suppression league.

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MORE INTERESTING GOLF

British Ladies Championship Won for Emgland

St. Andrews, May 16.

The fifth round of the British Ladies Open Golf Championship was played off to-day in fine weather and before a large crowd of spectators.

Miss Doris Park beat Miss Enid Wilson at the nineteenth hole.

Miss Glenna Collett, the American Woman's champion, defeats Mrs. Watson by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Joyce Wethered beat Miss Molly Gourlay by 7 and 5.

Mrs. Guedella, formerly Miss Edith Leach, defeated Miss Pyman by 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals Miss Wethered beat Mrs. Guedalla by 5 and 4' and Miss Glenna Collett defeated Miss Park by 4 and 3.

A Great Achievement

May 17

The weather was fine this morning when play commenced in the final round between Miss Glenna Collett, the American woman golf champion, and Miss Joyce Wethered, who won the Championship in 1925 but has not contested it since. The final is over thirty-six holes.

A crowd of 3,000 followed the players, many of the American golfers at present in England were present, including Horton Smith and Robert Harlow, Walter Hagen's manager.

Miss Glenna Collett, who is making her fourth attack on the British Ladies Championship, won the first two holes, Miss Wethered taking three putts on the green for both.

Miss Wethered took the third, sinking a two yards putt for a "birdie" three. The fourth was halved. Glenna Collett won the 5th while the 6th was halved. At the 7th hole Miss Wethered missed a two-foot putt and the hole, thus becoming three down. Miss Collett won the 8th by holding a thirty-yard putt for a two. She also won the 9th, Miss Wethered missing a three-foot putt. Miss Collett, who had played wonderful golf, thus made the outward trip in 34, which is described as the greatest achievement of all time by a woman on the old course at St. Andrews.

The next four holes were divided.

After some bad play through the green, Miss Wethered holed out a yard putt, for 5, at the long 14th hole, winning it to the accompaniment of cheers from the spectators.

The 15th was halved.

Miss Wethered won the 16th and the next was halved.

When going for the 18th hole Glenna Collett's second shot hit a hollow and her ball finished twenty yards from the hole. She was six yards short with her first putt and Miss Wethered took the whole.

Miss Glenna Collett thus finished the morning round two up.

Miss Collett's Failure

In the second round of the final in the British Ladies Open Golf Champeinship Miss Joyce Wethered, who started two down, won the first hole. The second was halved. On the third green Miss Glenna Collett took three putts, with the result that Miss Wethered won the hole, making the score "all square." Miss Collett was short with her approach shot at the fourth; which the Englishwoman took, making her one up.

Miss Glenna Collett won the fifth, again making the score all square; but lost the next owing to the fact that she got into a bunker. Miss Wethered won the seventh in four and got 3's for the eight and ninth, thus being four up at the 27th hole of the 36-hole match. She had only taken 35 for the outward journey against Miss Glenna Collett's 42; as compared with the latter's score of 34 for the same nine holes in the morning.

Miss Wethered was still three up at the 13th. Then the American player took the 4th in seven stroked against eight by her opponent. The next two holes were divided.

Miss Collett failed to sink a four-foot putt at the 17th for a half, and thus Miss Joyce Wethered won the match and the championship for England by three up and one to play.

This is the fourth time Miss Glenna Collett has failed to win the British Ladies Open Championship. But for these reversals she would rank as the best lady-player in the world, for she has been three times national women's champion of the United States and four times holder of the American North and South title. She is also an ex-champion of France and Canada.—Reuter.

Jolly's Struggle with Turnesa

Leeds, May 17.

In the semi-finals of the 1,000 Guineas Professional Golf Tournament H. C. Jolly, the Foxgrove professional, defeated W. Davies of Wallasey by one up, and Joe Turnesa (America) beat Charles Whitcombe, of Crewe Heath, the winner of the Tournament last year, by two up.

May 18.

Joe Turnesa to-day beat H. C. Jolly, the Foxgrove professional, at the thirty-seventh hole.

In the afternoon Jolly was one up at the turn and became dormie three, but he missed on eighteen-inch putt at the thirty-fourth and lost the hole. He also lost the next two holes.

At the thirty-seventh Turnesa holed out from the edge of the green while Jolly missed a four-yarder for a half.

The American professional won the two first holes. He sank a wonderful twelve-yard putt at the second.

The next two holes were halved.

Joe Turnesa drove out of bounds when going for the 5th, and lost the hole: but halved the sixth.

Jolly put his second shot from the tee within eight feet of the hole at the 7th. and holed out for a great three.

At the 8th. Jolly laid Turnesa a stymie, but the latter lifted his ball over his opponent's to win the hole.

The English professional sank a 5 yard putt to win the 9th.

At the turn the players were "all square."

After halving three holes, Jolly took the lead at the 13th. where Turnesa drove out of bounds.

Turnesa made the score all square at the 15th. with a "birdie" 3. He lost the next two holes however while the 18th. was halved, thus leaving Jolly two up on the morning round.—Reuter.

Prince in 9-hole Match

London, May 18.

At Swinley Forest, near Ascot, the Prince of Wales and Walter Hagen, the famous American professional who won the British Open Golf Championship last week for the second time, defeated Sir Victor Sassoon and Aubrey Boomer, the well-known British professional, by two holes in a nine-hole match played under Greensome rules, under which all four players drive off from the tee—the hole being completed with the best placed ball on each side.—Reuter.

Records for St. Cloud Course

Paris, May 21.

At St. Cloud to-day, on the eve of his 21st birthday, the young American professional Horton Smith, competing in a professional invitation tournament for a prize of £500, lowered the course record by two strokes with a 66. He repeated the score in the second round and thus led the field with a total of 132.

Henry Cotton, the English professional, did the two rounds in 72 and 71, Johnny Farrell (U.S.A.) 72 and 73; George Duncan (Britain) 71 and 74; Gene Sarazen (U.S.A.) 75 and 71; Walter Hagen (U.S.A.) 79 and 72.

May 22.

Aubrey Boomer, the St. Cloud professional, did the third round in 61, making a new record for the course. For the outward journey his card read: 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, or a total of 33 for the nine holes. Coming home he did even better, his score being 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3, or a total of 28. Apart from missing a six-foot putt at the eleventh and a similar one at the twelfth, his golf was flawless. He putted for the other holes with uncanny accuracy.

Horton Smith, the young American professional, won the tournament with a total score of 273.

The leading scores were as follows:

Horton Smith (America)	66	66	70	71	273
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)			61	71	278
Gene Sarazen (America)	75	71	67	72	285
Johnny Farrell (America)	72	73	74	71	290
A. Boyer (Nice)			73	73	292
Walter Hagen (America)	79	72	72	70	293
Henry Cotton (Britain)	73	71	75	74	293
Joe Turnesa (America)				72	294

George Duncan, the British professional, retired from the fourth round owing to an attack of sciatica.

Hagen Not to Play Compston

Walter Hagen, who is competing in the St. Cloud tournament, stated to-day that he will not be able to fulfil his engagements to meet Archie Compston, the British professional, at Moor Park on May 31 and at Birmingham on June 1. He said: "I am very tired. I require a rest. I have had a strenuous time and I could not do justice to myself or to the public by going on with the matches against Archie Compston. I regret that fact very much, but what more can I do? I shall go to Germany and afterwards to the south of France, before returning to America in about a week's time.

Hagen's manager, Robert Harlow, stated that he was quite willing to provide as a substitute Joe Turnesa, the winner of the "Yorkshire Post" Thousand Guineas Tournament played at Moortown, Leeds, last week.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Surrey Beaten by Sussex: Good Bowling by Fenley and Tate

London, May 17.

At Oxford, the South Africans defeated Oxford University by four wickets.

The 'Varsity had first knock and scored 152 runs.

The South Africans replied with 298.

In their second innings Oxford compiled 325 runs. Quinn bowled well for the visitors, taking six wickets for 94.

South Africa made the 181 necessary for victory for the loss of six wickets.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Sussex by two wickets.

Sussex had a disastrous first innings, scoring only 60 runs. Fenley was in fine form with the ball, taking four wickets for eight runs.

Surrey retaliated with 151, Tate taking six wickets for thirty.

Sussex did better in their second time at bat and scored 254, but Surrey managed to pass Sussex's total with two more wickets to fall.

Warwickshire journeyed to Northampton for their match with Northamptonshire and returned with full points, beating the home team by two wickets.

Northants scored 177 in their first innings. Warwickshire replied with 203, Clark taking six wickets for 58.

In their second time at bat Northants made 278.

The visitors made the necessary 253 for the loss of eight wickets.

Cambridge Plays Out Time

At Cambridge, the match between Notts and Cambridge University was drawn.

Notts batting first scored 396. The 'Varsity replied with 278.

Notts declared with 274 for 7 in their second innings, after Carr had reached his century.

Cambridge, with 393 required for victory, had a difficult task before them, but managed to play out time, their score at the close reading 145 for 8.

At Lord's, Gloucestershire beat Middlesex by 196 runs.

Gloucester had first knock and scored 190. Robins bowled brilliantly, taking eight wickets for 69 runs.

Middlesex replied with only 70. Goddard was unplayable and took seven wickets for 25.

Gloucester in their second attempt at bat declared when they had scored 321 for 4. Hammond compiled a brilliant 134. Dipper contributed 111.

Middlesex did better in their second innings with 245, but were still short of Gloucester's total by 196. Newman scored 112. Goddard kept up his fine form and took six wickets for 95 runs.

At Cardiff, Glamorgan beat Somerset by 128 runs.

Glamorgan scored 145 in their first innings. White took six wickets for 43.

Somerset retaliated with 110, Ryrn taking five wickets for 23.

Glamorgan made 227 in their second time at bat. White took five wickets for 63.

Somerset could only make 134 in their second innings.

South Africans' Easy Victory

May 21.

At Cardiff, the South Africans beat Glamorgan by 170 runs.

The South Africans, batting first, scored 212.

The home team could reply with only 113. Vincent bowled brilliantly, taking seven wickets for 36 runs.

In their second attempt the South Africans ran up a total of 186.

Against the fine bowling of Mac millan, who took five wickets for 36 runs, Glamorgan was all out for 115, leaving South Africa victors by 170 runs.

The feature of the game was the wonderful bowling of Mercer for Glamorgan. He took eight wickets for 60 runs in South Africa's first innings, and six wickets for 59 in the second.

At Bristol, Kent defeated Gloucestershire by eight wickets.

Gloucestershire, batting first, scored 119 runs. Freeman was in fine fettle with the ball and took seven wickets for 50 runs.

Kent replied with 334.

Gloucestershire scored 367 in their second attempt, B. Lyon contributing 127.

Kent made the 153 necessary for victory for the loss of two wickets.

The War of the Roses

At Manchester, Yorkshire beat Lancashire on the first innings.

Lancashire had first knock and scored 305. Hallows contributed a carefully-compiled 152 not out.

Yorkshire countered with 347.

At the close of play Lancashire had scored 127 for three.

At Northampton, Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings.

Leicester, batting first, complied 381 runs.

The home county replied with 363, Jupp reaching three figures with 104.

The visitors declared with 185 for three in their second attempt.

With 170 necessary for victory Northants set about their task. However, they had scored only 109 for 1 at the drawing of stumps.

At Leyton, Worcestershire beat Essex by 42 runs.

Worcestershire put up 284 in their first time at bat.

Essex replied with exactly 200.

Worcester made 197 in their second attempt and got Essex all out for 239.

At Birmingham, Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by 147 runs.

Derbyshire had first knock and compiled 218.

Warwickshire countered only 146. Mitchell was their chief stumbling block, taking five wickets for 46.

When Derbyshire had scored 291 for the loss of eight wickets in their second innings, they declared.

Against the 363 necessary for victory Warwick could only score 216 thus leaving Derbyshire victors by 117 runs. Wyatt batted well in Warwick's second innings, contributing a sound 164 not out.

Notts' Victory Over Surrey

In a benefit match for Durston at Lord's, Middlesex beat Sussex by 7 wickets.

Sussex batted first and scored 316.

Middlesex replied with 433. Hearne was the top scorer with 150.

In their second innings Sussex put up 220.

Middlesex scored the necessary 101 for the loss of three wickets.

At Nottingham, Notts beat Surrey by eight wickets.

The home team, batting first, put up the respectable total of 411, to which Walker contributed a carefully-played 115.

Surrey replied with 241, and had to follow on, but fared little better, being all out for 255.

Notts had no difficulty in securing the 86 runs necessary for victory, which they did for the loss of two wickets.

At Taunton, Somerset beat Hampshire by 197 runs. Somerset had first knock and made 213.

Hampshire countered with 113.

In their second attempt Somerset declared when they had scored 312 for nine.

Hampshire made 210 in their second innings.—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL SEASON OPENED

U.S.S. Pittsburgh Win from Japanese Team

In the opening game of the Shanghai baseball season the U.S.S. Pittsburgh defeated the Nagai Wata Kaisha nine by the odd run in three on May 19 at the Shanghai Race Course diamond in the presence of a big crowd. It was a pitchers' duel from the beginning to the end, Enrich of the "pirates" fanning nine batters and Hirai sending away 10 via the strike out route. Each team made one error which resulted in runs for opposing sides.

The Japanese were rather unlucky in the initial frame when Kimoto fumbled Umemoto's throw to allow Venable reaching first safe. Venable advanced to second on the fielder's choice and crossed the plate on Miller's bingle for the first run of the game. The "Pirates" added another point in the sixth canto when Venable smacked out a triple to the centre field and scored on Shaw's Texas leaguer. The Nipponese tallied the lone point in the seventh stanza. With two outs Hirai singled to short and dashed home when Miller dropped Umemoto's fly in the outer garden.

Box Score

Nagai	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Maki, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Nato, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Kimoto, lb.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Hirai, p.	3	1	2	0	2	0
Umemoto, ss.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Tsushima, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Shibuya, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Doi, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Koka, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tanabe, c.	3	0	1	12	3	0
	28	1	3	24	10	1
Pittsburgh						
Venable, ss.	4	2	1	3	1	0
Shaw, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Ledlaw, lb.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Kelley, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	1
Swafford, rf., lb.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Griffith, c.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Starke, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	0
Enrich, p.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Hogan, c.	3	0	0	9	1	0
	29	2	5	27	10	1

Scores by innings:

Naigai	000	000	100—1
Pittsburgh	100	001	00X—2

Summary: Earned runs—Pittsburgh 1, Nagai 0; Two base hit—Stark; Three base hit—Venable; Stolen bases—Kimoto; Miller; Griffith; Sacrifice hit—Umemoto; Bases on balls—off Enrich 1; off Hirai 0; Struck out—by Enrich 9; by Hirai 10; Left on bases—Pittsburgh 3; Nagai 2; First base on errors—Pittsburgh 1, Nagai 1; Umpires—June (plate), Walsh and Travers (bases); Time of game—1 hr. 30 m.

TIENTSIN RACES

Results of Third Day

Tientsin, May 17.

The results in the third day's races of the Tientsin Race Club's spring meeting were:

1st Race.
McBain's Phantom 1
Arthur Watts's Cracksman 2
Towne's Great Hope 3
Time: 2.04⅗.

2nd Race.
J. Burton's Myall 1
Zealot's Fifi 2
M. and W.'s Ticino 3
Time: 3.16⅗.

3rd Race.
Yoshida's Katsura 1
Hori's Tsubasa 2
Cossack's Conqueror 3
Time: 1.31⅗.

4th Race.
Hardale's Kingsbridge 1
R. S. Davis's Golf 2
C. L. L. Williams's Corpan II 3
Time: 2.41⅗.

5th Race.
C. and B.'s X-Ray 1
Silver's Silver Fox 2
Fairy's Funny Face 3
Time: 2.07.

6th Race.
Artik's Assessor 1
J. Burton's Coarang 2
Dallas's Earl of Plymouth 3
Time: 3.47⅗.

7th Race.
A. E. Tipper's Anchor Bay 1
Queensland's Badajoz 2
A. Watt's Cracksman 3
Time: 1.48.

8th Race: The Champions.
Howell's Gobi Eve 1
Romar's Romance 2
Fujiwara's Lucky Hill 3
Time: 2.37⅗.

9th Race.
William's Pal O'Mine 1
C. G. Davis Wairea 2
Cossack's Conqueror 3
Time: 2.44⅗.

10th Race.
D. & L.'s White Jade 1
Seiram's The Joker 2
Dickie's Earl of Oats 3
Time: 2.07.

11th Race:
Wiking's Grane 1
Cardenco's Sir Launcelot 2
Tonegawa's Myoji 3
Time: 2.46⅗.

—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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THE DAVIS CUP

Canada and Ireland Eliminated

Dublin, May 16.

Play in the second round of the Davis Cup between Italy and Ireland began here to-day.

Two singles were played and resulted as follows:

H. Demorpugo (Italy) beat G. Rogers (Ireland) 8—6, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, and G. de Stefani (Italy) defeated E. McGuire (Ireland) 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 4—6, 8—6.

May 17.

In the second round of the Davis Cup Italy eliminated Ireland by three matches to nil.

Yesterday Italy won two singles. In the doubles match to-day H. De Morpugo and Delbono (Italy) beat Holmes and Rogers (Ireland) 6-4, 7-5, 7-5.

May 18.

Italy has eliminated Ireland from the Davis Cup competition.

Yesterday Italy won two singles and the doubles. To-day they won the remaining two singles, thus beating Ireland by five matches to nil.

The results were:

H. de Morpugo (Italy) defeated McGuire (Ireland) 6-0, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2, and Stefani (Italy) beat Rogers (Ireland) 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5.—Reuter.

U.S. v. Canada

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Montreal, May 16.

In the first round of play between the United States and Canada in the Davis Cup elimination matches (American Zone) George Hennessey of the American team defeated Wright of Canada this afternoon. The scores were 6—3, 4—6, 6—0 and 7—5.

A strong wind hampered the play.

The U.S.-Canada will continue to-morrow and Saturday with Japan meeting the winner on May 23, 24 and 25.

May 17.

The United States defeated Canada again to-day in the second day of elimination play between the American and Canadian teams in the American Zone. Canada is thus eliminated in the American Zone and the United States players will meet Japan beginning on May 23. The winners of the Japan-United States eliminations will meet the winner of the Cuban-Mexican eliminations to be played in Havana.—United Press.

Hungary v. Monaco

Buda-Pest, May 16.

In the second round of the Davis Cup Hungary eliminated Monaco by three matches to two.—Reuter.

Sweden Defeated

Stockholm, May 17.

Play in the second round of the Davis Cup between South Africa and Sweden commenced here to-day.

Two singles were played, resulting as follow: L. Raymond (South Africa) beat M. Malmstroem (Sweden) 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and C. Robbing (South Africa) defeated M. Oestberg (Sweden) 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

May 18.

South Africa to-day beat Sweden in the second round of the Davis Cup by three matches to nil.

Yesterday South Africa won two singles. To-day in the doubles Raymond and Farquharson (South Africa) defeated Oestberg and Mueller (Sweden) 8-6, 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

Holland v. Egypt

Scheveningen, May 19.

Holland to-day eliminated Egypt from the Davis Cup competition by winning three matches to one.—Reuter.

Denmark v. Greece

Copenhagen, May 20.

In the second round of the Davis Cup Denmark eliminated Greece by four matches to one and will now meet Czecho-Slovakia in the next round.—Reuter.

Franco-American Ladies Match

Auteuil, May 14.

A two-day tennis match between French and American women began here to-day.

At the end of the day's play France led by two matches to one. To-day's results were:

Miss Helen Wills (America) beat Madame Lafaurie (France) 6-0, 6-2.

Madame Mathieu (France) defeated Miss Edith Gross (America) 6-3, 6-2.

Mlle. Barbier and Madame Bordes (France) beat Miss Morrill and Mrs. Bundy (America) 6-3, 8-6.

May 19.

At the end of yesterday's play France led by two matches to one, but to-day American won three matches to one. Thus on the two days' play America beat France by four matches to three.

The full results of the tournament were:—Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Miss Edith Cross (America) 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Madame Lafaurie (France) 6-0, 6-2;

Madame Lafaurie (France) beat Miss Edith Cross (America) 6-3, 9-7;

Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Madame Mathieu (France) 8-6, 6-0;

Miss Morrill (America) beat Madame Kleinadel (France) 10-8, 3-6, 7-5;

Mlle. Barbier and Madame Bordes (France) defeated Miss Morrill and Mrs. Bundy (America) 6-3, 8-6;

Miss Helen Wills and Miss Edith Cross (America) beat Madame Mathieu and Madame Lafaurie (France) 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.—Reuter.

Berlin International Tournament

Berlin, May 19.

The following were the results of the International Lawn Tennis tournament at the Rotweiss Club:

In the women's doubles final the South Africans Mrs. Neave and Miss Heine defeated Frau Stephanus and Fraulein Peitz 7-5, 7-5.

The men's doubles final was a thrilling struggle, resulting in Brugnon and Cochet, the French Davis Cup players, beating Dr. Prenn and Herr Moldenhauer 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 10-8.

May 20.

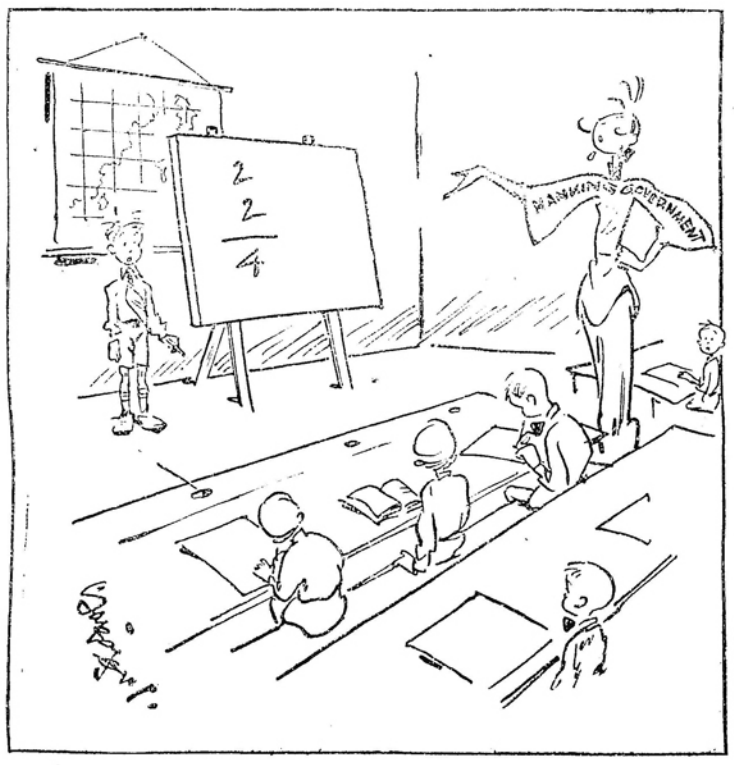
The International Lawn Tennis tournament at the Rotweiss Club was concluded to-day. The ex-Crown Prince was among the spectators.

In the women's championship of Berlin Baroness von Reznicek beat Fraulein Aussem 7-5, 6-3.

In the final of the men's singles Cochet, the French Davis Cup player, defeated Menzel, of Czecho-Slovakia, 9-11, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles Miss Heine, the South African lady champion, and Brugnon defeated Fraulein Aussem and Cochet, 2-6, 6-1, 7-5.—Reuter.

THAT POSTAL BAN



China (to Master "N.-C.D.N."): —"If you can't add any better than that, I shall send you home."

KENTUCKY DERBY

Won by Clyde van Dusen, the Favourite

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Louisville, Ky. May 18.

Clyde Van Dusen, a favourite in the betting, won the 55th annual Kentucky Derby here this afternoon ploughing through a muddy track to victory.

Naishapur, 6 to 1, was second. Panchio, 15 to 1, was third and Blue Larkspur, 11 to 5, fourth.

The winner's time was 2 min. 10 4/5 sec. He was ridden by Jockey McAtee, and paid his backers 8 to 3.

Thunder, lightning and rain marred the race which was over the muddiest course in the history of the classic.

Scores of women had their race day finery ruined.

Flags and bunting with which the stands were decorated dripped a dye-smeared downpour on those who got into the open in their anxiety to get a good view of the finish. The running conditions were described as "almost unprecedented."

Blue Larkspur, favoured by many to win, drew the outside position and jumped into the lead at the quarter mile post. Naishapur showed his strength at the half when the great colt of Man o'War, with a tremendous rush, burst into a lead which he maintained to the finish. Naishapur literally churned the slimy track and came home to victory in a splatter of muddy water, withstanding all challengers at the finish.—United Press.

A Harbin message says that there has arisen so great a demand for dogskins in northern Manchuria that stray dogs are not to be seen anywhere. These skins are sold to American and Germany where they are dressed and dyed and sold as some other fur, and as the demand still increases, dog-breading has become a new industry. At Sunhao, not far from Harbin, all the village is engaged in breeding dogs of the longhaired kind, and last year more than 100,000 skins were sold from that district. The skins fetch from $12 to $15 each, and Harbin agents go to Sunhao every week to make purchases. More villages are now breeding dogs.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. John Berkin has left Shanghai for Kuling.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hancock and infant have returned to Shanghai from Home Leave.

Mr. E. W. Torrey, manager of the National City Bank of N. Y. in Dairen, has been transferred to Shanghai.

Manila, May 17.—Mr. Randall Gould and family sailed for Shanghai to-day. Mr. Gould will be manager of the United Press bureau in Shanghai.—United Press.

Dr. J. C. McCracken, of St. Luke's Hospital and Dean of St. John's University department of medicine, and Mr. Maurice Votaw, Registrar of St. John's and professor of journalism, have left for the United States.

Sir Charles Addis has been appointed Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Reparations Experts' Commission over which Lord Revelstoke presided until his tragically sudden death. Sir Charles is one of the deputy-delegates, appointed to the Experts' Commission.

Friends will be interested to learn that Mrs. J. F. Macgregor has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to enable her husband to leave England and resume his duties in Shanghai. Mr. Macgregor is returning via Siberia and hopes to be here on May 31.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Hongkong between Mr. C. M. Harloe, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, Marine Department, Shanghai, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harloe of Shanghai, and Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barham, Elmlea, Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., arrived at Shameen on May 14 from Foochow via Hongkong to take up his new appointment as acting British Consul-General in succession to Mr. J. F. Brenan, C.M.G., who went on leave at the beginning of last month. Mr. A. A. L. Tuson, who has been acting Consul-General since the departure of Mr. Brenan, left Canton on May 17 for Foochow, where he has been appointed Consul.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Denison and their son have left for Home.

M. Fontenoy, chief editor of the "Journal de Shanghai," has been appointed Adviser to the Chinese Board of Communications.

Mrs. S. H. Harris of Kansas City, Missouri, has arrived from the United States to visit her son, Mr. M. J. Harris, Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Read of the P.U.M.C. have left for Europe for several months travel and holiday. Dr. Read will attend a professional conference in London. They may return to Peking by way of America.

Rochester, Minn. May 30.—Mr. B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the Japan "Advertiser" of Tokyo, was operated on to-day at the Mayo Brothers hospital here for phlebitis. Two veins in his leg were removed.—United Press.

Mr. Basil Newton, Counsellor to the British Legation and H. M. Minister's representative in Shanghai, has left for Peking, his term in China having been completed. He will be succeeded as the Minister's representative by Mr. A. P. Aveling, Second Secretary to the Legation. Mr. Newton will leave Peking this month for Home via Canada.

Mrs. C. W. Douglass, of the Presbyterian Mission, sailed last Saturday for the United States, by the Empress of Asia, in order to be present at the wedding of her daughter in New York in the middle of June, and that of her son ten days later.

A number of well-known local people left by the Empress of Asia. These included Mr. and Mrs. D. Heathcote and children; Mr. Andrew L. Shields of Hongkong; Mr. P. H. McKay, the well-known racing enthusiast; Dr. and Mrs. G. Vellioa; Mr. C. W. Skeet, local accountant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Mrs. Gilbert Davies and Miss Peggy Davies; Mr. C. W. Marshall, secretary of the Shanghai Club, who is proceeding to Canada for a holiday; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Peters; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Saunders and family; and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gabbott and two children; and Mrs. B. Stone, wife of the general passenger agent of the C.P.R. at Hongkong who is going to Japan; Capt. Duncan S. Harvey, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carmichael, Lt. H. C. Lockyer, R.N., Mrs. P. M. Lancaster, the Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts, Mrs. C. F. Shackleton, Mr. W. N. Scot, Col. P. C. Young, O.B.E., Mr. F. W. Rawsthorne.

According to a statement made by an official of the Waichiaopu to members of the Chinese press, a committee consisting of Mr. Hsu Moch, Fang Kuan, Chang Au-hua, Hsu Yuan and Lin Ping, has been appointed to discuss questions relating to the abolition of the posts of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the various treaty ports. The same official stated that negotiations would begin with the Diplomatic Corps after the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen over the rendition of the Provisional Court.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

CHARGE AGAINST FIVE SIKHS

Before Mr. A. J. Martin, Registrar, in H.M. Police Court on May 17, further evidence was heard in the case of five Sikhs charged with behaviour prejudicial to the public safety.

Mr. V. Priestwood appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Tycho Wing for the defence.

Asa Singh, one of the accused, stated he was employed as a watchman and previously had worked for the S.M.P. for three years. He said he was a man of good character and had never been in trouble before. He made a general denial of allegations that he had made political speeches at the Gurdwara and said that he had been in the habit of reading newspaper accounts of happenings in India for the benefit of the uneducated among the assembly. He denied having said, "The present troubles of King Amanullah show the rapid fall of the British empire and now the Sikhs should strike," neither had he said, "The British live in luxurious hotels while our children starve." He said there was no significance in his wearing a black turban, "All foreigners wear hats of different colours, why shouldn't we?"

The Story He did not Know

Under cross-examination by Mr. Priestwood he again denied having made political speeches and said his part in the meetings consisted solely of reading from the newspapers and from the religious books. Questioned on a speech he was alleged to have made concerning taxes in India he said it was from the "North-China Daily News" and produced a copy of the issue of July 20 last and pointed out an article on India which he said he read. He had also read from several papers published in India and said he believed them to be unharmful to British rule if the government allowed them to be printed and sent through the mails. Mr. Priestwood asked if the had ever heard the story about the farmer, the monkey and the dog? Witness replied "No."

"Would you tell it if you knew it?"

Mr. Wing. "He doesn't know it, but maybe it's an improper story and he couldn't tell it if he doesn't know it."

Mr. Priestwood: "Never mind answering now. Thanks to my learned friend the answer is nullified anyway."

Indar Singh, another of the accused said he was a watchman and of good character. He characterized as "all lies" charges that he had made political speeches in which he referred to the Kohinoor or a canopy having been stolen from a Sikh temple by the British or said, "Oh my brave followers of the prophet now is the time for the Indians to rise: they were not treated right for their work in the war." He had no sympathy with Sikhs dissatisfied with the present government in India and he wore a black turban "because it kept clean easier."

Under cross-examination he said again that the speeches he read were not political but religious and that he was a "very quiet, poor man."

The Gurdwara Procession

Asked if he had come to the gate of the Consulate on April 12, 1928, with a crowd of Sikhs to make trouble, witness replied, "We made no trouble. We came to see if we could get our Gurdwara opened again."

Mr. Wing then questioned witness and brought that out a crowd of Sikhs had marched to the consulate gate but had been prevented from entering by the police. Five of them were, however, called in and discussed the opening of the Gurdwara with consular officials. Among them was witness and two of the accused.

Ishar Singh, another accused, stated that he had resided in Shanghai for 20 years and for five years had worked for the S.M.P. as a warder. He had been given a discharge certificate which the police took away when they searched his box. He said he was secretary of the Gurdwara and speeches were made only with his consent. There was a strict rule that no political speeches were to be made and witness never allowed them. At the conclusion of the speeches he thanked the speaker because it was "nice." Witness had written a letter to the S.M.C. protesting against two police informers coming to the Gurdwara and suggested that all police be allowed to come instead of being restricted to a special police Gurdwara. He knew the police informers were making false reports about what went on because he met one of them drunk on several occasions and was told, "We'll get you yet." He had never referred to the C.I.D. as "dogs" and had no knowledge of the police informer in Nanking who was murdered.

Witness said that on one occasion a police informer had made a political speech at the Gurdwara with the idea of having it closed as a consequence, but witness had stopped him as soon as he heard the kind of speech that was being made.

An Unheard of League

Under cross-examination witness said he knew the previous secretary had been sent to gaol after pleading guilty to sedition and he admired such a man for his strength of character.

He "deeply deplored the activities of such people as communists" and when shown a copy of a paper "Kirti" denied he had written anything for it about labour troubles in Shanghai. Twenty copies had been found in his box but he said they "were old copies from the Gurdwara and if the British allow it to be printed and mailed in India it must be all right." He had allowed it to be read at the meetings "because the consul never told him not to."

Hakim Singh was then recalled to the witness box and on being shown a photograph of a group of Sikhs identified himself. Asked if the others were members of the Eastern Oppressed People's League witness said he had never heard of such a party. Mr. Priestwood then asked if another man in the picture was not Mr. Borodin's secretary; witness answered, "How do I know?"

Narain Singh another accused was also recalled and stated he had been aboard the str. Komagata Maru on its "famous" trip from India to Canada and back to India. He had taken no part in the trouble then and was not aware that he had been confined to his village in India because of participation in the affair aboard the ship in which a British colonel was shot by a Sikh.

The Sentence

Sentence of deportation with gaol terms of one month each was passed on May 20 in the case of Asa Singh, Indar Singh, Hakin Singh and Narain Singh, while the fifth accused, Ishar Singh, secretary of the Paoshing Road Gurdwara was sentenced to deportation and two months in gaol at hard labour.

In passing sentence Mr. Martin said he was "absolutely satisfied that seditious speeches were made at the Gurdwara whether read from a paper or given extemporaneously." And he made the distinction in case of Ishar Singh as he held that "as this accused was secretary of the Gurdwara and made a practice of thanking the various speakers, he was in a measure in accord with them regardless of the fact that such thanking was a formality.'

No Politics Discussed

The first witness, called by the defence, was Hari Singh who stated he was the vice-president of the Gurdwara and had been active in its affairs for several years. He had attended every meeting since the Gurdwara reopened last year and had never heard politics discussed. The procedure was, he said, for someone often a young boy or girl, to read from the holy book after which a member of the congregation would read news of India from the newspapers for the benefit of those who could not read. The newspapers were received from India and had all been passed by the censor and he saw no harm in reading them to the assembly. On one occasion an article about the non-payment of taxes in an Indian village had been read from the "North-China Daily News" and this was done, not with intent against the British government, but because several persons came from the particular village mentioned. He was sure politics were never discussed and said that should anyone start to bring politics into a discussion the secretary would stop them.

Chunda Singh was then called and said he was the president of the Gurdwara. His testimony was much the same as that given by the previous witness, that no political speeches were ever given as they were against the rules of the Gurdwara and that the only newspapers read were those received through the mail from India after they had been passed by the censor. He thought this was "all right because the censor passed them" and was firm in the belief that political speeches were never made.

Counsels' Summing-up

In summing up Mr. Wing said it was a very unusual practice in a case where the spoken word figured so strongly as it did in this not to come before the court shortly after the words were uttered and he called the court's attention to the fact that the alleged seditious utterances quoted by the prosecution were made 10 months and more ago He was of the belief that his clients were perfectly justified in reading from the newspapers mentioned in the case as they had been approved for circulation through the mails by the censors and, he held that because a man read from a newspaper or magazine did not necessarily mean he was in accord with the views expressed therein. He believed further that the evidence offered by Besant Singh (a witness for the prosecution attached to the S.M.P.) whose testimony he held to be strongest against his clients was completely against facts and he quoted instances in which he held such evidence was at variance with other evidence furnished by other members of the police.

Mr. Priestwood in return said he knew nothing about any censorship established in India and in any event a constant reading from a known labour newspaper, branded the reader as having a certain belief in what he read. He held the evidence of Besant Singh to be correct in every detail and thought he was a brave man to frequent the Gurdwara in the interests of the police when he knew the officials of the Gurdwara were against him. He believed the prosecution had established that certain of the accused had had or had at present strong communistic leanings and he thought this was no time to quibble in such matters. He asked for deportation because to allow the accused if found guilty, to remain at liberty on security for good behaviour would surely work to the detriment of peace in H.M. dominions.

Sentence was then passed as given above.

DEPORTEE'S RETURN

Before the Registrar, Mr. A. J Martin, in H.M. Police Court on May 22, Charan Singh was charged with returning to China after an order of deportation on June 25 1918, this being an offence under Article 90, Sub-section 8, of the China Orders in Council, 1925 This article lays down that no deportee may return without the written permission of the Secretary of State. Mr. V. Priestwood appeared on behalf of the Crown, and the defence was in the hands of Mr. Tycho Wing.

Mr. E. G. Abbey, Assistant Clerk of the Registry in H.M. Court, proved the order of deportation, and Det. Sub-Inspr. D. B. Ross, in charge of the Indian Branch of the C.I.D., gave evidence of arrest. He stated that he had arrested the accused on May 21 at the O.S.K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, had read over the warrant to him, and cautioned him. The accused had said: "Do you want to take me now?" He had raised no objection to his box being searched, and the police had found nothing incriminating in it. He had cautioned the accused through the interpreter, Besant Singh.

Mr. Wing: Ah, ha! I thought he would turn up again!

Hav.-Major Lal Singh and Hav. Phangan Singh of the S.M.P. identified the accused as the same man they had taken to India in 1918 as a deportee, and Det.-Sgt. J. C. Dickson of the S.M.P. Fingerprint Bureau, proved fingerprints taken from the accused on his arrest with similar prints taken from him on the occasion of his deportation. They were identical, he said. This closed the case for the prosecution, Mr. Wing asking no questions.

A Difficult Point of Law

Mr. Wing, in opening the defence, said that the prosecution was a technical one, based upon a difficult point of law, and he must ask for an adjournment in order to consult authorities. The point raised by the prosecution was the difference in power under the Order in Council of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India. Could the Viceroy give permission to return? The accused held a passport from the Viceroy and had been in China since 1920, during which time he had registered regularly at the Consulate and there had been no questions raised. If technically guilty, there was no moral obliquity, he said. The prosecution had been started because the accused had just been elected president of the Paoshan Road Gurdwara.

In the witness box Charan Singh proved his passport. When he first came to China he had gone to Hankow and came to Shanghai in 1922, where he had registered every year since. There had been no difficulties raised over his registration and he had produced his passport every time. In April this year he had been elected president of the Gurdwara and the C.I.D. had then called him. He had told them about his previous deportation. He said that he had been in no trouble in Shanghai.

At Indian Passport Office

Under cross-examination he said that he did not know why he had been deported. To Mr. Priestwood's suggestion that it was because of actions prejudicial to the Dominions, he said that the Court had then told him that the Indian government wanted him back and that was why he was deported. He denied that he had paid a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to obtain the passport. He said that he had been under security in India for Rs. 1,000. After the term of security expired he had gone to the passport office in his state and been told that it would be all right for him to return.

Last October he had lost his passport when he was drunk, but a friend had recently returned it to him. At that time he had applied for another passport. He denied that while he had applied for another passport he had the old one in his possession all the time.

Mr. Wing pressed very strongly for bail, on the ground that his client was being prosecuted on a technical point of law.

Mr. Priestwood opposed on the ground that the accused might run away.

His Worship ordered an adjournment, the accused to be remanded in custody.

PROVISIONAL COURT

BANK OF CHINA'S NOTE ISSUE

An aftermath of Mr. Hugh Middleton's recent action in the Provisional Court against the Bank of China, to recover the face value of $50,000 worth of notes issued by the Hankow branch of that institution, came up on May 22 before Judge Kao, when a similar suit for the same amount was brought by Shen Zang-kung, owner of the Chang Tai Stock and Shares Co.

In the Middleton case the matter was referred to Nanking and the same procedure was followed yesterday, when Judge Kao remanded the case for a ruling by the Judicial Yuan as to whether the action is within the jurisdiction of the local Court or is an administrative issue.

Attention centred on the interesting point of whether the bonds by which the bank is now paying off her note-holders were for the adjustment of the financial condition of the various banks from which the government made loans, or whether they were for covering the loans made from the banks. The Court held that the matter was an extremely delicate one and could not be settled without reference to Nanking.

Counsel for the plaintiff pleaded that the bonds had been issued to protect the loans of the Government and that to refund the notes by repayment with the bonds was not in accordance with the agreement made when the bonds were issued.

Counsel for the defendant held that the depreciation of the notes came about through the concentration of silver by the Government and a loan of $12,000,000. And further that the bonds were issued solely to protect note-holders and therefore as they are backed by the government they should not be disputed.

The hearing centred solely on the issues mentioned above and occupied but a brief time, the matter being referred to Nanking for settlement.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

THE CASE AGAINST THE I.S.S.

In the French Consular Court on May 23, before Judge Toussaint and MM. de Goth and Lion, Assessors, the hearing of the action took place in which the International Savings Society is sued by an employee named Rudolph for the sum of $50,000, claimed as "torts."

Through his lawyer, M. R. d'Auxion de Ruffé, the plaintiff claims that the society is illegal as coming under the Gambling Act of 1836 which declares lotteries illegal and that the I.S.S. has become a lottery since the date it started the special prize denominated the "progressive and cumulative reimbursement."

At the opening of the case, M. Barraud who appeared for the I.S.S. asked the Court to let him put forward a demurrer on the ground that M. Rudolph had no standing or interest in the case.

According to M. Barraud, there are quite a number of French laws which cannot be applied in Shanghai. For instance, Article 199, which obliges all marriages to be contracted first before the civil authorities and not the Church; Article 411, dealing with the loans on merchandize; punishment for using foreign measures in commercial dealings, (Art. 424); the interest law which according to the Code is fixed at 5 per cent. to when, here, in Shanghai, French people are under the jurisdiction of the Saigon Court of appeal which admits a very much higher rate of legal interest.

The I.S.S., said M. Barraud, was not a lottery. In a lottery people invest a certain sum of money to win a prize or to loose it. Here, the capital is reimbursed with a bonus. The investor may loss some of the interest, but he runs the chance to have his bond reimbursed before the contracted time of 15 years.

Times had changed and now, people recognize that transactions are legal when a small element of chance is thrown into them. What about the Champion lotteries in Shanghai? The thing to look for is the honesty of the people who are running that kind of businness and the intention of the contracting parties. For years, the I.S.S. had worked in the most honest and open way and even the complainant recognized this fact. The only thing he objected to was the creation of the cumulative and progressive reimbursement. But it was absolutely legal, and the most prominent actuaries in France had declared that the way of calculating them was quite sane and correct. M. Barraud concluded in asking the Court to say that the action of the complainant, did not lie as the Gambling Act of 1836 did not apply to the case and therefore that the complainant has no case.

The Progressive Reimbursements

M. d'Auxion de Ruffé in replying said that the society, in working as it did at the beginning, was even so working against the law of 1836, but since it had started the progressive and cumulative reimbursements, it was conducting a real lottery and nothing else. Of course, it was honestly conducted, but anyhow it was a lottery. M. Rudolph was a bondholder and had the right to claim damages for torts done to him by the creation of such a kind of reimbursement. But it was not $50,000 which he was ask-

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ing now, but only $5,000, which sum represented the damages done to him by depriving his chance of a reimbursement by obliging him to contribute to the progressive reimbursement fund. The society was not only working against the French law but also against the Chinese law.

In a brief reply M. Barraud called the attention of the court to the fact that the Chinese Government had authorized the I.S.S. to sell its bonds in Chinese territory on the condition that it shall continue to conduct its business as before, with a guarantee that the previous contracts with the bondholders would not be altered in the future.

The case was adjourned, for decision to be rendered on the demurrer.

FRENCH MIXED COURT

DEATH OF GABBOTT CHILDREN

At the French Mixed Court on May 23 Tsang Ah-ching, a chauffeur, was charged with criminal negligence in causing on February 26 an accident which resulted in the death of the little daughters of Mr. B. L. Gabbott.

On March 8 an inquest was held at the British Police Court, when Mr. A. J. Martin, sitting as Coroner, returned a verdict in which he declared himself satisfied that the lorry was not proceeding at an excessive speed and that the accident occurred owing to the chauffeur not allowing his lorry sufficient space to pass baby carriage which was proceeding along the road close to the footpath.

M. du Pac de Marsoulies and Mr. Master appeared for the prosecution and M. Barraud for the defence.

The Court first heard the evidence of the accused who declared that he saw nothing of the accident, that he was going at about four miles an hour parallel to the footpath at about five feet from it. He did not turn towards Route Pichon but farther on.

Allegation of Negligence

M. du Pac commented upon the difference of this testimony with that given before the Coroner, when he said that the distance was of one metre only.

In his address to the Court, M. du Pac de Marsoulies deplored the death of these poor children and declared that he was not charging the man with murder, as there was absolute evidence that he had knowledge of the accident only after having been the cause of it. But he would show to the Court that the man was guilty of gross negligence. Witnesses had declared that the lorry upset the perambulator. The only difference in their evidence was that some said the front wheel upset the pram when some others say that it was the back wheel. It must borne in mind that the road did not belong to the motorist only. The amah who was pushing the pram, could not use the footpath, on account of some sand deposited there and of ladders lying upon it. Moreover the footpath was a soft, muddy one and it was quite necessary for the amah to use the road itself.

The French By-Laws

There was no other vehicle in front; therefore the chauffeur could go quite out of the way of the pram. According to the by-laws of the French Municipality, that kind of lorry had the right to use either side of the road and as there was no other carriage there at that time, the chauffeur could have given more room to the pram. Again, Article 6 said that the driver must drive at a distance far enough from the curb as to avoid accidents. The driver did not act accordingly.

The driver had to be especially careful when driving a tractor dragging a lorry of a length over 30 feet and broader than the tractor itself.

The facts were that the chauffeur, in beginning to turn to enter Route Pichon, did not allow room enough for the pram. He asked the court to sentence him according to Article 298 of the Penal Code and for acting contrary to By-Laws 3,7 and 11 of the French Municipal Council.

Contention of the Defence

M. Barraud in reply, contended that the fault was greatly that of the amah. It was raining. She was wearing soft Japanese sandals and being afraid of remaining on the mud path decided to use the road. But the foot path was not in the state described by M. du Pac. It should have been a very small matter for her to go over the sand which was not even half a foot high. Even if she was afraid to do so, she ought have looked behind to see if no vehicle was coming, then go again on the footpath after passing the sand. The ladders were not along the fence, but standing. This fact had been ascertained by the Coroner and M. Jacobleff, the French Traffic Inspector. The amah had committed a great imprudence.

But there was a remarkable piece of evidence. The driver was going parallel to the pram. The pram was struck behind. Therefore the pram was at an angle with the lorry, otherwise the amah should have been killed and not the children. The truth was that the carriage was at an angle very near 90 degrees with the lorry. The blood marks on the ground proved that theory.

Nobody would ever know what really happened on that terrible morning, and the Court must give the accused the benefit of any doubt.

Judgment was reserved.

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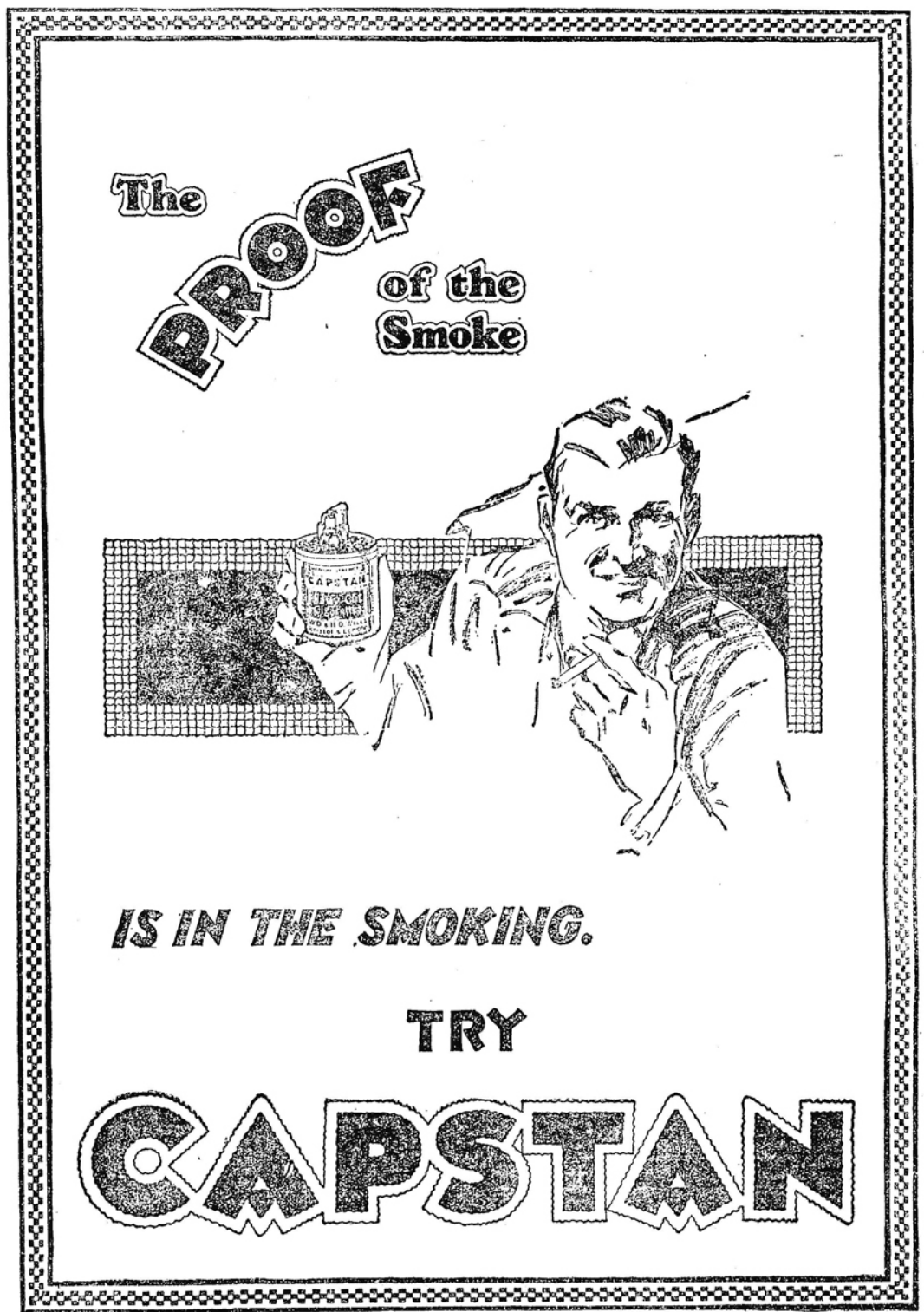

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

PARTIES' POINTS FOR ELECTORS

Conservative, Liberal and Labour Platforms Setting Out Their Respective Policies

The Conservatives deny that unemployment can be cured by palliatives, but promise reduction within three of four years. They promise there shall be no protection or taxes on food and a large programme of social and industrial legislation.

The Liberals say they will reduce unemployment to normal limits in a year without adding to national or local taxation. They will also press for the reduction of useless expenditure, the removal of artificial barriers to trade at home, and for their removal abroad, and also vigorously, for disarmament. They also promise a large amount of social and industrial legislation.

The Labour programme based on the decisions of the Labour Party Conference, aims at the socialization of capitalism, the control of economic resources, the creation of a new social order and the relief of immediate distress. The rest of the programme is along the usual lines.

THE CONSERVATIVE AIM

Nation Well-Educated, Housed and Employed

London, May 20.

In connection with the forthcoming General Election, the following are the principal points of Conservative policy.

Unemployment cannot be cured by palliatives.

The Government has used palliatives to the full extent to which they are economically safe, they have supplemented these by other measures designed by steady, progressive and permanent means to produce a return to normal unemployment conditions — namely, 600,000 unemployed compared with the present figure of 1,150,000.

A Conservative Government it is claimed, can achieve this reduction in three or four years.

The measures taken and to be taken to this end are improved relations between employers and employed, encouraging the reorganization of industry; to make it easier for men and women to emigrate to the Dominions; training of the unemployed (especially juveniles) to prepare them for work when it comes, transference of workers from districts in which their employment has been lost to other districts where they can be employed; safeguarding of British industries; assistance to railways to improve their rolling-stock and to modernise their methods; legislation in the next Parliament to improve conditions in factories; land drainage legislation, use of home products for the supplies of the fighting forces, imperial funds for colonial development, increased grants for roads, and relief to industry by transferring a portion of the burden of local rates to the Exchequer.

Prosperity Slowly Returning

Other points of appeal to the country are:

No protection or taxes on food.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his 1929 Budget has caused the price of tea to be reduced by fourpence a pound.

Prosperity is slowly returning if the country avoids the hurricane tactics proposed by the other two parties which would multiply existing evils.

Just as slumps and booms are bad for trade, stunts or stagnation are bad in politics.

Ten per cent. of the workers are unemployed but ninety per cent. are enjoying a higher standard of life than ever before.

No step will be taken which involves the slightest risk of raising the cost of living.

Assistance to fishermen by remission of harbour dues.

The only Conservative pledge given at the last election which has not been kept, the Premier claims is that to introduce factory legislation. This will be done in the next Parliament.

No Foolish Promises

If other nations will take obligations in terms which are beyond any doubt in interpretation Great Britain will support an international agreement on the regulation of working hours.

Slums will be cleared and old houses reconditioned.

Education pledges have been more than fulfilled, but the work of reform is only half done. A new and comprehensive Education Bill will be introduced and designed to offer a full course of higher education for all children and the linking up of schools with universities and technical colleges.

Attention to improved maternity benefit under insurance schemes, with better provision for medical and midwifery services.

Immediate inquirry into the whole question of the care of children from one of five years of age.

Conservatives will not promise more than they can perform. Their industrial policy aims at modernization of industry at home and multiplication of markets overseas.

The general aim is a nation well-educated, housed and employed.—Reuter.

LIBERAL MESSAGE OF HOPE

Big Schemes Without Burden to Tax-payer

London, May 20.

Mr. Lloyd George has described the Liberal message to the country as one of hope, encouragement and promise which will bring assurance of remedies prepared to conquer the national evils of unemployment, industrial depression, agricultural decline and social distress.

With regard to unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George has given the pledge that if the nation entrusts the Liberal Party at the forthcoming Election with the responsibilities of Government they will be ready with schemes of work which can be put immediately into operation, work not merely useful in itself but essential to the well being of the nation. It is claimed that the work put in hand will reduce the number of unemployed in the course of a single year to normal proportions (600,000), and when completed will enrich the nation and equip it for successfully competing with all its rivals in the business of the world.

These plans, it is emphasized, will not add one penny to the national or local taxation.

That is the pledge regarding the practicability of which some Liberal candidates are sceptical.

Mr. Lloyd George declares that the first need of the nation is more vigour, drive, understanding and vision at the head of affairs.

The Singapore Base

The second need, he says, is to cut down ruthlessly unproductive expenditure, to remove artificial barriers to trade at home, and to press vigorously for the removal of barriers abroad.

The third need is to press more vigorously for world disarmament.

There must be systematic development of the resources of the Empire at home and outside.

The next four great outstanding reproaches on British statesmanship which must be removed are: the decay of the countryside, slums, chronic unemployment, and a colossal drink bill.

The first step for the alleviation of the unemployment position would be the re-organization of the transport system of the country to be begun within three months. This includes a complete national system of roads and bridges.

Other points in the programme are:

Revival of the countryside, by better marketing, drainage and security of tenure.

"Unprofitable expenditure" will be cut down by such means as postponing completion of the great Singapore book scheme until attention has been given to the home country.

Taxation of improvements which accrue to private sites by the expenditure of public money.

Money to be Borrowed

The Liberal scheme is guaranteed not to burden the tax-payer or the rate-payer. The initial expenditure on the large unemployment schemes would be met by available balances (such as that in the Road Fund which is provided by the licensing of motor vehicles) and by borrowing. "You will have to anticipate your revenue for a few years," declares Mr. Lloyd George, "but can you borrow £40,000,000 to pay unemployment benefit, as is done now, and not borrow to give them work?"

Liberals who voted Conservative at the last election are assured that they may safely vote Liberal at this election because the Liberal Party will not repeat the experiment of 1924 and will not again use its influence to instal and maintain in power a Labour Government.

In the election contest itself, the Liberal Party expressly repudiates any idea of arrangements with Conservatives or Labour for the purpose of avoiding triangular contests. They are putting candidates into 500 of the 615 constituencies.—Reuter.

LABOUR DESIGNS ON CAPITAL

To Lay Foundations for New Social Order

London, May 20.

The complete Labour Party policy is based upon decisions of the Labour Party Conference in October 1928.

The aim is to transform Capitalism into Socialism, and the Party asks the country for power to lay the foundations of a new social order and to relieve immediate distress. Society is to control its economic resources and to "refashion its organization so as to secure justice for the workers."

The more pressing and important questions would be taken first—the remainder of the programme being carried out "as rapidly as Parliamentary opportunity permits."

The principal objects of the Labour Party if it is returned to power are:

(1) To secure to every member of the community the standards of life and employment which are necessary to a healthy, independent and self-respecting existence.

(2) To convert industry, step by step, and with due regard to the special needs and varying circumstances of different occupations, from a sordid struggle for private gain into a co-operative undertaking, carried on for the service of the community and under its control.

(3) To extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, pensions, the care of the sick, and maintenance during unemployment—in the absence of which the individual is the sport of economic chance and the slave of his environment.

Unemployment Question

(4) To adjust taxation in such a way as to secure that due provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the material apparatus of industry, and that surpluses created by social effort shall be applied by society for the good of all.

(5) To establish peace, freedom and justice by removing from among the nations the root causes of international disputes, by conciliation and all-in arbitration, by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, by disarmament, by political and economic co-operation through the League of Nations, and by mutual agreements with States which are not members of the League.

It will be evident that the full programme of the Labour Party cannot be launched at once, and interest centres on what the first steps will be.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proposes to begin the attack on unemployment by a modification of the whole structure of Government by means of a coordinating committee under the Prime Minister on the lines of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The Committee would contain representatives of the departments which are concerned with the labour and industrial life of the country—Exchequer, Board of Trade, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Agriculture, etc. This Committee, he maintains, would contain experts representing capital and labour who could deal in an understanding manner with problems referred to it. It would be the centre of seeing, thinking about, investigating and gathering together information regarding employment and unemployment. Markets, currency and everything relative to the active coordinated life of the country would be considered by this Committee.

Peaceful Foreign Policy

The coal mining industry would be nationalised, the transport system and electricity dealt with on an extensive scale—including road, bridges and railway reorganisation.

Land drainage, afforestation, coast erosion, housing, emigration, colonial economic expansion and banking would be part of the early programme.

Emigration agreements with the Dominions would be designed to protect both the migrant and the Dominion workers.

In factory legislation, the Labour Party would attempt to work in conjunction with the International Labour Office and with regard to the conditions in foreign factories.

A peaceful foreign policy continuing that of 1924 is emphasized; diplomatic relations with Russia; no European commitments which would hamper British freedom of action; a settlement of war obligations; international arbitration; a frank discussion with a view to a complete and early understanding with the United States.

Those remaining unemployed would be maintained while waiting to be absorbed.—Reuter.

RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

London, May 20.

The Government at present has a majority of one. This is the result of the complete list of seven unopposed returns consisting of four Conservatives and three Nationalists, as compared with thirty-two unopposed members in the 1924 General Election.

A total of 1,724 candidates have been nominated, which figure is a record for the British Parliamentary Elections.

The total is made up of
588 Conservatives
570 Labour
510 Liberals
25 Communists
31 others.

Women candidates of all Parties total 68. They comprise 10 Conservatives, 30 Labourites, 35 Liberals and three Communists.

Baldwin's 100,000 Audience

Blackpool offered a new holiday excitement to-day to 100,000 Whitsun excursionists, in the shape of an election speech by Mr. Baldwin, which was carried by wireless and loud-speakers to thousands of visitors on the sea-front.

The Premier spoke to a crowded, visible, audience in the principal theatre of Blackpool, from which a network of wires extended across the promenade and were linked up with dozens of loud-speakers on the sands, which were packed with care-free listeners.

Mr. Baldwin referred to the greatly improved relations between employers and workers since the end of the War. He said that he believed the present methods of co-operation would become much closer.

Unemployment, he remarked, was beginning to fall, even the most depressed industries were improving and the prospects of regaining the prosperity which existed before the War were getting brighter.

When Mr. Baldwin sat down a woman presented him with a fine bull-dog, which took to its new master kindly.—Reuter.

PROCEEDINGS BECOMING LIVELY

London, May 21.

With the election campaign now in full swing throughout Great Britain, a certain liveliness is developing in the constituencies.

Two writs for alleged slander have been served on Mr. Alfred Short, the Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, who is standing for re-election. One has been issued by the Conservative candidate Mr. Rubin, and the other by the Workers' candidate, Mr. Gee. Mr. Rubin is now in hospital in Wolverhampton suffering from concussion as the result of a brick thrown at him at an open-air meeting.

At King's Norton, Birmingham, where the huge Austin Motor Works are situated, Sir Henry Austin, the chairman of the company, said recently that if the McKenna safeguarding duties were repealed by the new Parliament the Austin motor works might have to close down on account of foreign competition. To-day Mr. R. Dennison, the Labour M.P. for King's Norton, who is standing for re-election, caused a sensation by issuing a statement that if the Austin or any other works closed down in consequence of the return of a Labour Government, the latter would take control of the works.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Burnley to-day, said that he had just travelled 1,400 miles in Scotland carrying a message to the Labour movement. He added: "You will see wonderful things in this Election. The one thing I am sure of is the return of a Labour Government."

The figures for 512 constituencies, for the new Register of Electors, from which returns have been received, give a total of 13,167,632 women and 11,808,225 men.

Nominations Completed

The four nominations to-day for the English Combined Universities and the belated nominations of two Liberal candidates bring the total number of candidates nominated up to 1,730, of whom seven have been returned unopposed. This leaves 1,723 candidates to fight for 603 seats.

This total is made up of 586 Conservatives, 570 Labour, 513 Liberals, 25 Communists and 29 others.

The women candidates of all parties now total 69.

The Irish Elections

Polling for the North of Ireland House of Commons, which consists of 52 elected members, takes place to-morrow. Already sixteen Unionists and six Nationalists have been returned unopposed.

There are 61 candidates for the remaining 30 seats, namely; 27 Unionists, 10 Independent Unionists, 6 Socialists, 6 Nationalists, 5 Liberals, 3 Local Optionists, 2 Independents, and 2 Town Tenants. Two of these are women, one being an official Unionist candidate and the other a local optionist.

Thirteen contests are being held in Belfast, where excitement is running high.

In the last Parliament the Unionist Party had a clear majority of sixteen members.

McKenna Duties Controversy

May 22.

The Conservative newspapers have taken up with eagerness the controversy which has arisen as the result of Sir Hery Austin's recent statement that if the McKenna Safeguarding duties were repealed the Austin Motor Works might have to close on account of foreign competition.

This morning most of the Conservative papers comment on the matter. They see in Mr. Dennison's statement a new menace of nationalization, as the Labour Member for King's Norton declared that he was speaking officially on behalf of the Labour Party.

In an interview last night Sir Henry Austin declared: "Of course we would not close our works without a struggle but, if and when we do shut down, it will be because the business is ruined. It is too nonsensical for the Labour candidate to ask British electors to believe that his party proposes going round the country buying up ruined motor-car businesses.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is expected to refer to the subject in the speech he is making at Birminghan to-right.

Safeguarding's Benefits

Despite the strenuousness of his political tour, the Premier, who is working his way to London prior to jumping off again to tour the Eastern counties, informed Reuters' representative at Leeds to-day that the strain has not yet told on him.

Addressing a meeting of electors numbering 5,000 this afternoon in Leeds Mr. Baldwin hoped that his hearers would vote for his Party, adding, "But I do beg every in-

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dividual to vote according as he or she thinks right to."

Addressing an audience of 3,000 at Bradford, the Premier declared that 80,000 people had been employed through the operation of the Safeguarding and McKenna duties. He quoted as an example the fact that 16,000 German pianos were imported into Britain in 1924 but that last year the number was under 3,000. He added: "We have nearly doubled our exports in musical instruments, which were negligible before the Safeguarding of Trades Act was brought into force." He pointed out that the Liberal and the Labour parties were pledged to abolish the whole of the duties imposed under the Safeguarding of Trades Act if either of them was returned to power.

Speaking at Birmingham this evening, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, dealt with the "threat" recently uttered by Sir Herbert Austin, when he said that if the McKenna Safeguarding duties were repealed by the new Parliament the Austin motor works might have to close down on account of foreign competition.

McKenna Duties Not Essential

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that it was intolerable that men who had honours because they were party politicians should use their power over the lives of thousands of men to strike terror into their hearts.

The leader of the Labour Party declared that the experience of 1924 showed that the McKenna duties then were not essential to the motor industry.

Mr. MacDonald added: "When capitalists threaten to intimidate I say self-respecting men will never tolerate that sort of political influence, and we shall have to come to the assistance of every victim on account of it."

Speaking at Morley, in Yorkshire, to-day to a body of electors, the Rt. Hon Philip Snowden, the well-known Labour M.P., said he would like to remind Sir Herbert Austin of the existence of the Emergency Powers Act, which empowers the Government to deal drastically with anybody conspiring to interfere with trade.

Addressing a Liberal Election meeting at Alnwick, Viscount Grey of Fallodon said that he was convinced that the Liberal vote would be vastly increased in the coming Elections. He stated that even 200 members would be enough to save the country from the twin evils of protection, as practised by the Conservatives, and the reckless expenditure threatened by the Socialists.

A Warning

Sir Herbert Austin, the Chairman of the Austin Motor Works, has issued a lengthy reply to the speeches made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden.

Sir Herbert says that he holds it his duty to warn electors, especially his workers, because it would be too late after the Election. He states that he is well aware of the Emergency Powers Act. He is also aware that if any Government committed the unpardonable crime of deliberately destroying an important industry by repealing the McKenna duties, the electors would not leave it in office long enough to put the Emergency Powers in operation. Anyway, he concludes, no Government department could resurrect an industry in the last stages of decay.

The Policy in China

Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham to-day, declared that as the result of the policy pursued by the British Government in China the latter now recognized that Britain's one desire is to see China strong and united and to live and trade there in their mutual interests, without any desire to interfere in her liberties or to secure another foot of Chinese soil.

He added that if the Chinese could form a solid and consistent government and carry out the reforms necessary to bring their system of law, justice and police up to the levels of Western civilization, they would find no better friends than the people of Britain in the development of their country.

More Women in Scotland Too

The final figures for the total number of electors in all the 514 constituencies of England and Wales are 11,867,380 men and 12,225,156 women.

In all the 71 constituencies in Scotland the total electors are 1,113,602 men and 1,566,657 women.

The returns for the remaining ten constituchcies, in the North of Ireland, are not yet complete.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES AND REPARATIONS

President Considering Payments over Longer Period

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 19.

President Hoover, the Secretary of State Colonel Stimson, and the Secretary of the Treasury Mr Mellon, have begun a series of conferences with the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to consider the plan drawn up by Mr. Ogden Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, to defer Germany's obligations to the United States, spreading the scheduled series of German payments over a longer time than at present provided.

The Under-Secretary's programme regarding German reparations, it was learned to-night, provides that the United States shall contribute to the general scheme for reparations payments to be drawn up by the Conference of Experts, which has been sitting in Paris for the past several weeks.

No decision has yet been reached with regard to the United States' attitude, the United Press is informed by the Treasury Department, and any reports to the contrary are erroneous. The President and his Cabinet secretaries will probably continue their conferences with the leaders of the Congress during the present week, in an effort to decide on the American attitude.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained. It is is indicated that the Administration is determined that this country shall not commit itself to any programme without the full knowledge and consent of the Congress.

It is known that America is proceeding cautiously, determined to go slow in any plan involving the creation of an International Bank to handle the reparations question —United Press.

Practical Agreement

Paris, May 20.

Tired but smiling the experts of the Reparations Conference emerged this evening from the longest sitting they have had up to the present.

The Conference practically reached an agreement in regard to the reservations made by Germany and the distribution of German reparations among the creditor nations.

Simultaneously the American Embassy announced the readiness of the United States Government to reduce the American claim in connection with the expenses of the American Army of Occupation in the Rhineland by ten per cent.

May 21.

President Hoover's gesture in connection with German Reparations is welcomed by the French press as having an intrinsic moral and international significance.

What Germany Has to Pay

May 22.

The creditor nations have presented a memorandum to the German delegation on Reparations agreeing that Germany shall pay an average annuity of 2,050 million marks plus reimbursement to Belgium for the German marks issued in the country during the German occupation.

This is virtually identical with the compromise scheme drawn up by Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Reparations Conference, and presented to that Conference on the fourth, which involved a revision of the percentages of division of the German payments to each creditor nation as fixed at the Spa Conference.

It is noteworthy that in the memorandum presented to the German delegation to-day no mention is made how the payments are to be distributed.

It is certain that the head of the German delegation, Dr. Schacht, will not accept as a whole the suggestions made by the Reparations experts of the creditor nations and that a stiff fight is assured before compromise on many points is likely to be reached, even though the creditor nations are completely agreed on the problem of distribution. Likely stumbling blocks include objections by Germany to the proposed special payment to Belgium; the limited character of the concession offered by the creditor nations in regard to the release of the lien they hold under the Dawes plan on the German State railways; and finally the refusal of the creditor nations to grant a moratorium of two years in connection with Reparations payments.

The German delegation has started conversations on these subjects, using the American Reparations delegates as intermediaries.—Reuter.

Discord of German Delegates

Berlin, May 23.

Dr. Voegler, the second German delegate on the Committee of Experts on Reparations at Paris, has resigned.

Herr Kastl, Chairman of the German Industrial Association, will replace Dr. Voegler, whose resignation was not unexpected, as discord was known to exist among the German delegates at Paris. There is a disposition to believe that Dr. Voegler was influenced by big industrialists, who feared that the proposals of Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Reparations Conference, would result in a vastly increased taxation of German industries.

Dr. Voegler conferred with the Ruhr iron and steel magnates last week, after which his view, which he had already expressed, that the demands of the creditor nations were too heavy, hardened the industrialists, who were sanguine that the Government would be unable to accept the Allied proposals if the delegates were not unanimous.—Reuter.

NO LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT

Favourable Result from a Conference

London, May 18.

The dispute in the Lancashire cotton mill industry has been settled, following a joint conferce.

The settlement is due to a special meeting of Trade Union delegates accepting a proposal made by the mill-owners to consider the men's case at the Alma miles, Oldnam, if the latter returned to work, and to revise the scale of pay, with arrears due to the men, if it were found that the new rates were unfair.

On the third it was announced that the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Associations had decided to close the mills from that day till the end of an unofficial strike of card-room operatives at the Alma Mills which had been going on for some weeks. If it had been carried out the lock-out would have affected over 200,000 operatives at 560 mills.—Reuter.

RUMOURED TROUBLE IN INDIA

Movements of Troops Alleged in Preparation for Disorders

London, May 19.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wires that very stringent precautions are being taken to guard the Viceroy, provincial governors, other high officers and public buildings.

It is rumoured, he continues, that troops are being secretly moved in Northern India.

There have been, the correspondent declares, five outbreaks of fire at the railway workshops at Lahore in the last three weeks. The police, he adds, hold evidence of the imminence of grave happenings, this necessitating preparedness.—Reuter.

THE KING'S NURSE DECORATED

London, May 18.

It is announced that the King has conferred the Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, upon Miss Nettie May Purdie in recognition of the devoted nursing service rendered by her during His Majesty's illness.—Reuter.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA

Commission Appointed by President to Investigate

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 20.

Mr. George Wickersham, New York lawyer and a former Attorney General of the United States, will head the special commission appointed by President Hoover to investigate and report upon law enforcement conditions in the United States.

The President announced the personnel of the Commission to-day as follows:—

George Wickersham of New York, chairman,

Newton D. Baker, widely known Ohio lawyer and Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet. Mr. Baker is a Democrat,

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Law School of Harvard University,

William Houston Kenyon, New York lawyer,

Frank Joseph Loesch, Chicago lawyer and former special state's attorney for Cook County, Ill.,

Judge William Irwin Grubb of Birmingham, Ala.,

Judge Kenneth Mackintosh of Olympia, Wash.,

Judge Paul J. McCormick of Los Angeles, Calif.,

Ada Louise Comstock, of Cambridge, Mass., president of Radcliffe College since 1923, and widely known as an educator,

Henry Watkins Anderson, widely known Red Cross worker and lawyer, of Richmond, Va.,

Monte Lemann, president of the Louisiana Bar Association.

The selection of Mr. Wickersham to be chairman of the Commission, which will conduct an extensive survey of law enforcement conditions in the United States with a view to recommending a programme to the Administration, came as something of a surprise. It had been reported he would be a leading member but did not desire the chairmanship.

The Commissioners will get down to work in the near future. Their investigations are expected to continue over several months.

Temperance by Law

May 21.

All members of President Hoover's commission to study the conditions of law enforcement in the United States were committed to the principle of enforcement of "temperance by law," it was revealed to-day.

An exhaustive inquiry was conducted prior to the President's selection of the personnel of the commission, as announced yesterday, to determine the attitude of each man with regard to the principles of the national alcoholic prohibition laws and similar measures. All the members professed their belief in the right of a government to regulate the habits of its citizens for the welfare of society as a whole.

The commissioners, however, had "open minds regarding the Volstead Act (the basic prohibition law of the United States) as an instrument for the enforcement of the will of the majority," it was said.

The commission, of which the former Attorney General Mr. George Wickersham of New York is the chairman and which includes representative citizens from each section of the country, will make a thorough study on every phase of law-breaking in the country and report to the President, who will use its findings in framing the details of his law enforcement programme —United Press.

GERMAN DOMESTIC LOAN

Only Mks. 300,000,000 to be Issued at Present

Berlin, May 16.

The Minister of Finance announces that, for the present, only Mks. 300,000,000, of the Mks. 500,000,000, domestic loan agreed by the Reichstag yesterday, will be offered for public subscription.

Issue will be made at 99 and the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. They will not be redeemable for five years, after which 10 per cent. of the total will be repayable every year.—Reuter.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT BASEBALL GAME

Ten Thousand People in Stampede Because of Rain

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 19.

Two persons were killed and more than 100 seriously injured when a crowd of more than 10,000 persons stampeded in the stands at the Yankee Stadium this afternoon.

Ten of the injured may die, physicians said.

The panic was the worst in the history of organized baseball in New York City. It occurred during this afternoon's game between the New York American League team and the Boston Red Sox and was caused by a sudden downpour of rain, almost a cloudburst, in the fifth inning of the game.

The great crowd in the stands, which are not covered, struggled to reach the exits in a mass and police and guards were powerless to control them.

A semblance of order was restored when the police drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot if the crowd did not stop pushing.

The sky was overcast at the beginning of the game but the usual big Sunday crowd of fans was out and paid no attention to the first scattering drops of rain. The heavens suddenly opened shortly after 4 o'clock, however, the rain literally falling in torrents. Seats in the stands are arranged in tiers and it is necessary for each person to descend to the lower levels before he can leave the open section.

There was a rush for these exits as the downpour started, people falling over one another and crushing women and children under foot. Many people had most of their clothing torn away and thousands suffered bruises and contusions. Police reserves were called out to aid in restoring order. Every ambulance in the region of the baseball park was also summoned.

The management of the Stadium said that the number of guards would be increased in future and new exits built to permit of emptying the stands faster.

The Yankee Stadium is the finest and newest of the big American baseball and athletic fields and was built only a few years ago at a cost of several million dollars. A preliminary police investigation of the tragedy tends to absolve the management of blame, as all legal requirements had been fulfilled.

The conduct of the police also is described as most efficient, and it is believed that, had it not been for the prompt action of the police guards in quelling the crowd, there might have been heavy loss of life. Newspapermen who saw the panic from the safety of the press gallery, which is protected from storms, said that the stands for a few minutes were a mass of struggling humanity which it seemed impossible for the police to control.

Baseball Authorities Absolved

May 20.

The office of the District Attorney to-day completed its preliminary investigation of yesterday's tragedy at the Yankee Stadium in which two persons were killed and many injured when 10,000 spectators in the stands stampeded and trampled on one another attempting to escape a cloudburst, and absolved the officials of the New York American League Baseball Club from blame.

All evidence submitted to the office of the District Attorney tended to show the tragedy was unavoidable and the result of mass hysteria, according the statement given out to newspapers.

"Babe" Ruth, the famous Yankee home-run hitter, sent a message to a number of boy fans who were injured in the stampede and confined in hospitals.

"I miss you as do all the players on the Yankee team," Ruth said. "Please hurry and get well so that you can come back to the games."

Mrs. Ruth, the new bride of the Yankee star, personally called on many of the injured in hospitals, taking flowers to them.—United Press.

PARIS, May 19:—With Mme. Alphonse Daudet, the widow of the great French writer, as god-mother, the Dayang Muda of Sarawak, Lady Bertram Brooke, was received into the Catholic Church to-day.—Reuter.

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ZEPPELIN FORCED DOWN IN FRANCE

Decision to Land After Long Struggle Against a Mistral with Three Disabled Engines

Paris, May 17.

Dr. von Eckener, the commander of the airship Graf Zeppelin, has sent a wireless message to the aviation centre at Lyons asking that the military authorities at Valence, fifty miles south of Lyons, be warned that he intends to try to land the Graf Zeppelin there.

Dr. Eckener's decision was reached towards the close of a struggle which had been made all day long by the airship to reach its home port, Friedrichshafen.

The engine-trouble which led to the resolve to turn back first developed when the vessel was over Saragossa, in Spain, yesterday evening.

Battling her way in the teeth of head-winds, the Graf Zeppelin reached French territory at eight o'clock this morning. After crossing the Gulf of Lyons the Zeppelin headed up the Valley of the Rhone, where it encountered a "mistral," a strong wind blowing down from the north at eighteen miles an hour against the twenty miles an hour at which the airship, in its damaged condition, was travelling. Three engines were then out of action through fractures in the driving-shafts.

The Zeppelin reached Nimes, eighty miles from the Mediterranean, at nine o'clock this morning.

Fifteen miles further on, near Bellegarde, it was stationary for twenty minutes and then slowly proceeded eastward at a height of about 2,500 feet.

French Assistance

The last report, which was received some hours before the decision to land, stated that the airship was over Montélimar, having progressed approximately a further 80 miles.

Messages received from the vessel during the day indicated that serious damage had been done on board and some alarm is felt for the airship, with its eighteen passengers, including one lady, Mrs. Pierce of New York, and the crew of 41 officers and men.

The reports received here state that, viewed from the ground, the airship appeared to be almost disabled in the strong "mistral," the engines apparently having stopped while, frequently, it turned slowly round till it was broadside on to the directing of the wind.

The French are doing their utmost to assist and troops have been ordered out as a landing party. The Prefect of Drome, the department over which the Zeppelin was last reported, has ordered all high tension electric cables to be neutralised to prevent the possibility of an accident should the airship touch any of them if it attempts to come to ground.

The Graf Zeppelin is preparing to land at the Omers Pierre-feu aerodrome, near Toulon.

A Safe Landing

The Graf Zeppelin landed smoothly at Cuers Pierre feu at 8 o'clock this evening.—Reuter.

Toulon, May 17.

The landing of the Graf Zeppelin caused very great excitement in the neighbourhood. Excited spectators made a wild stampede for the landing-ground. The police and military detachments on the scene had very great difficulty in keeping back the crowds which swarmed into the ground.

Weather conditions were favourable and the landing-party had no difficulty in seizing the mooring-ropes and holding the airship until it was safely secured.

Dr. Hugo von Eckener, the commander of the dirigible, was the first to jump out. He paid a warm tribute to the work of the landing-party.

All the passengers landed in high spirits. Mrs. Pierce of New York, the only woman passenger, declared that nobody had been in the least alarmed at the experience.—Reuter.

Probable Abandonment of Trip

Friedrichshafen, May 17.

Four new engines for the Graf Zeppelin are being sent to Toulon to-day.

It is generally believed that the present voyage of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin will be cancelled and it is doubtful whether the airship will carry out its proposed world trip, including the Far East. Dr. Ludwig Duerr, technical head of the Zeppelin Works, announced at noon to-day following reports that the big air liner was returning to Lake Constance after battling with severe winds over France.

"It is not likely the Graf Zeppelin will reach here before nightfall," Dr. Duerr said, "and it probably will not land until dawn on Saturday."—United Press.

Foul Play Not Believed

London, May 18.

The fact that four out of the five engines with which the Graf Zeppelin was equipped broke down during its recent trip, has led to talk of sabotage at Friedrichshafen, but its commander, Dr. von Eckener, is reported to have declared that he did not believe there had been any foul play.

Meanwhile three spare motors are still lying at the works pending instructions from Dr. von Eckener while a fourth motor, which had been consigned to Japan, has been intercepted at Genoa.

Dr. von Eckener has telegraphed to the French Minister of War and the French Minister of Marine paying a warm tribute to the efficient manner in which French sailors and soldiers helped in landing the airship at Cuers Pierre-feu. His messages, to which cordial replies have been sent, have caused a very favourable impression in France.—Reuter.

CROYDON TO TOKYO

American Newspaper Owner's Projected Flight

London, May 22.

The American newspaper magnate Mr. Van Lear Black leaves Croydon on a flight to Tokyo on the 31st. He proposes to travel viâ India and Pangkok and to return to Europe viâ Russia.

The aeroplane which will be used, the same as the one in which he made his recent visit to South Africa, is now in the final stages of an overhaul at Amsterdam after the accident in the south of France which concluded his flight from Cape Town.—Reuter.

TWO ATTEMPTS ON ATLANTIC

U. S. Aviators for Rome: French for New York

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 19.

Roger Williams, the American aviator, and his navigator and co-pilot, Lewis Yancey, are departing for Old Orchard, Maine, to-day and hope to take off on their trans-Atlantic effort as soon as weather conditions are reported favourable. They may get under way by Tuesday or Wednesday and will fly to Paris and possibly to Rome if their gasoline supply holds out. They will take off from the hard, sandy beach off Old Orchard, which offers a favourable run-way for a heavily loaded 'plane.

The French flyers, Rene Lefevre and Jean Assolant, who plan to leave Le Bourget, near Paris, on a non-stop flight to New York, may take off on Monday or Tuesday if weather conditions are favourable and will land at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, if their present plans work out successfully.

Tuesday will be the anniversary of Colonel Charles Lindbergh's arrival in Paris on his famous trans-Atlantic flight, and the French flyers hope to take off on the same day to commemorate the event. Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field, on May 20, 1927 and landed in Paris next day. The French flyers expect to follow the same route he traversed across England and Ireland and hope to break his record of 33½ hours for the 3,600 miles between Le Bourget and Roosevelt Field.

Williams and Yancey are also out to break Lindbergh's record and hope to break the world long distance flight record.

Non-stop Flight to Rome

May 20.

Williams and Yancey arrived safely at Old Orchard this evening after an uneventful trip and are all ready to take off for Europe as soon as weather conditions are favourable. They have arranged to receive special reports on weather conditions in the North Atlantic area.

The Americans are flying a Bellanca monoplane, the Green Flash, which Martin Jensen used in his recent endurance flights. The machine has been equipped with new motors and otherwise re-conditioned.

The French flyers Rene LeFevre and Jean Assolant, are awaiting favourable weather reports here before attempting a take-off on their proposed non-stop flight to Le Bourget Aerodrome, near Paris. They expect to make at least one attempt to take off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, and if not successful may proceed to Old Orchard, starting from the long, sandy beach there.—United Press.

Old Orchard, M., May 22.

Roger Williams and Lewis Yancey, American aviators here awaiting favourable weather before taking off on an attempted non-stop flight to Europe, took their Ballanca monoplane, Green Flash, for a trial flight to-day and later announced that all was in readiness for their trans-Atlantic effort.

The weather was clearing to-night and the flyers hoped to be able to take off to-morrow.

The French flyers Rene LeFevre and Jean Assolant were still at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, waiting for favourable weather reports before taking off on their attempted non-stop flight to LeBourget Aerodrome, near Paris. It was thought possible the two planes might get away at about the same time.—United Press.

EFFORT AT NON-STOP RECORD

Fort Worth, Texas, May 19.

R. L. Robbins, a commercial pilot, and his assistant, Jim Kelly, have completed 12 hours flying in an effort to break the world record for non-stop flying with refuelling from other aeroplanes in mid-air. The world record is held by the United States Army 'plane "Question mark." Robbins and Kelly are using a rebuilt Ryan monoplane and hope to continue until late to-night, establishing a new record.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC AIR MAIL

Test Flights to be Carried out by a Goodyear Dirigible

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Arcadia, Calif, May 20.

The dirigible airship Volunteer, 128 ft. long, will be assembled immediately by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, a subsidiary company of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., for a cruise along the Pacific Coast.

The Volunteer will conduct extensive test and experimental cruises, its crew studying conditions and collecting data as to air currents and general conditions of aerial navigation in the Pacific area, preparatory to inauguration of the Goodyear Zeppelin air mail and passenger service between Los Angeles and Honolulu, the first leg of the proposed trans-Pacific service to link the United States with the Orient.—United Press.

DARING AVIATORS MISSING

Failure on Last Lap England to Australia

Sydney, May 19.

Flight-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen, who left Folkestone on March 18 on a flight from England to Australia, are missing.

They were due at Port Darwin (W. A.) on Saturday evening from Bima in Sumbawa Is., in the Dutch East Indies, but have not been sighted since they passed over Koepang, in Dutch Timor, at 11.45 a.m. on Saturday.

Captain Grosvenor, in a Moth aeroplane, flew out to sea from Port Darwin to-day and searched the coastline but, after a 400-mile flight, reported that he could find no trace of the airmen.

Grave fears are entertained for their safety, though it is possible that they landed at Atamboewa.

May 21.

Sir Keith Smith has received a message from Koepang, in Dutch Timor, stating that the 'plane in which Flight-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen were making a flight to Australia from England, when sighted on May 18, was flying north-north-east. He is of the opinion that the airmen turned back with the intention of trying to reach Atamboewa.—Reuter.

Batavia, May 21.

The Resident at Koepang confirms the view of the authorities that Flight-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen have not landed at Atamboewa.—Reuter.

ROUND THE WORLD AIR HONEYMOON

Married Couple to Make Long Flight in Easy Stages

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, May 22.

Plans for an around-the-world honeymoon aeroplane flight by Mr. Werner Gunther, American aviator, and his bride, including a stop in Shanghai, were announced by John Lack, attorney for the flyer, here to-night.

Gunther lives in New York and was married on April 10. His wife, Mrs. Mathilda Gunther, shares his interest in aviation and will act as his assistant during the flight. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther are naturalized Americans.

The Gunthers will fly a small Bervill "Air Coach," now being built for them in New York, where their flight will start. They plan to fly across the continent to San Francisco by easy stages, thence to Seattle, Juneau, Alaska, and to Japan viâ the Aleutians and the Kuriles, and Kamchatka.

From Japan the couple will fly to Shanghai, and thence to Canton, following the southern route already taken by many aviators to Europe, viâ Karachi.

Mr. Gunther is arriving in San Francisco on Friday to complete arrangements for the flight and later will return to New York for the take-off. He believes that the small 'plane he will use is entirely practical for a leisurely flight around the world, according to his attorney, and has worked out a route which will not call for any single hop of more than 700 miles.—United Press.

ACCIDENT TO DUTCH SEAPLANE

Explosion of Fuel Tank due to Short Circuit

Batavia, May 20.

D 23, one of the two Dutch seaplanes which arrived here on the 18th from Holland, has been totally destroyed. The sea-plane was set on fire owing to a short-circuit exploding the fuel reservoir. Two natives were badly burned and one European slightly.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT NEAR BUDAPEST

Budapest, May 18.

While an air-liner from Vienna to Budapest was flying over the Danube, near Budapest, to-day, an explosion occurred, a wing dropped off and the machine fell into the Danube.

The pilot and a passenger were drowned.—Reuter.

CLEVELAND CLINIC FIRE

Many in Serious State from Poison Fumes

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cleveland, O., May 17.

The death-list from the explosions and fire which destroyed the Cleveland Clinic Hospital stood at 127 early to-day with many additional victims in a serious condition from inhaling poisonous gases generated in the building.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Offer of Post Accepted by Mr. Dwight F. Davis

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 18.

Mr. Dwight Filley Davis, former Secretary of War and widely known as the donor of the Davis Cup, emblematic of the tennis championship of the world, announced to-day that he had accepted the request of President Herbert Hoover to be Governor-General of the Philippines.

The appointment was tendered to Mr. Davis some days ago and he accepted it only after careful consideration. His name will be sent to the Senate shortly for confirmation.

An official statement announcing Mr Davis' appointment was given out at the White House this morning by the President, who made no comment, merely stating the appointment had been made.

There was no indication as to when the new Governor General would depart for the Orient.

A Brilliant Career

The new Governor-General of the Philippines has not had any experience in the Orient, but has had a long and successful record as a government executive. He was director of the War Finance Corporation 1921-23, Assistant Secretary of War, 1923-25, and Secretary from 1925 to last March 4.

Mr. Davis served overseas in the World War, and was awarded the D.S.C. in March 1923 "for extraordinary heroism" in operations at Bealay and Chaudron Farm, France, September 29-30, 1917.

The new Governor-General was born in St. Louis, July 5, 1879. He graduated from Harvard and Washington Universities and practiced law in St. Louis, where he was active in public life. He became a captain in the 5th Missouri Infantry on May 16, 1917, an later was promoted to be colonel.

Mr. Davis has been an active worker in the Republican Party since he took his law degree from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1903. He is a member of the American Legion and of many clubs in Washington St. Louis, and New York.

In St. Louis, Mr. Davis was active in Child Welfare Movements and in the work of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.—United Press.

Manila, May 18.

News of the appointment was received with general satisfaction here.

Mr. Davis, an ardent sportsman, had long been well and favourably known to young Filipinos and numbers many Filipino political leaders among his personal friends.

It is understood that his appointment followed personal conferences in Washington between the President, the Secretary of State and the Filipino delegation which had been in the capital for some weeks in connection with tariff legislation. Filipino leaders generally believe that the new Governor-General would carry out the programme of cooperation started by Colonel Stimson.—United Press.

THE SOVIET TOUCH AGAIN

Money to Stir Up Trouble for British at Basra

Basra, May 19.

Iraq police boarded the Soviet str. Kommunist when she arrived here to-day from Odessa. An armed guard was placed aboard and the crew were not allowed to land. Local English banks have refused to negotiate bills for the vessel. It is understood that this action was taken at the request of the authorities.

It is reported that there are nearly 700,000 silver rupees aboard the Kommunist, this money being designed for use in stirring up further trouble in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s oil-fields at Abadan, where rioting, attributed to communist propaganda, occurred recently. The British sloop Cyclamen and the special service vessel Triad are standing by.—Reuter.

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IMPORTANT WIN BY U.S. RAILWAYS

Commission's Methods of Rate-Making Overthrown

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 20.

The railroads of the United States to-day won an important victory in the O'Fallon railway valuation case in which they attempted successfully to overthrow the Inter-State Commerce Commission's methods of valuations for rate making purposes.

The railroads contended the I.C.C.'s system was not based on "current reproduction costs" and took their case to the Supreme Court of the United States which to-day decided in their favour.

The case had been looked forward to for months as the most important railway test case since the war and involved the whole principle of increasing government control of the carriers.

Justice James C. McReynolds delivering the Supreme Court's opinion held that the I.C.C. was not given weight to decide as to current values although the Act of Congress of 1920 specifically directed the Commission to consider all relevant facts. The Justice said Congress must be obeyed.

No Increase in Rates

May 21.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favour of the railways in the suit brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the St. Louis-O'Fallon railway to determine rate-making rights of the carriers does not mean a general increase in railway freight rates throughout the nation, in President Hoover's opinion.

The President voiced his views on the important decision rendered by the Supreme Court on Monday, in its regular sitting, in his weekly conference with newspaper correspondents this afternoon.

The St. Louis-O'Fallon case should not necessarily be construed as setting a general precedent, the President explained, adding his personal opinion that the carriers will keep rates within the bounds of existing levels.—United Press.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN POLAND

Village Believed to Have Been Set Aflame by Incendiaries

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 17.

One hundred persons are dead, 500 families homeless and a number of persons injured as the result of a fire which destroyed 250 houses in the village of Iwie, eastern Poland, according to an Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Warsaw to day.

The glare of the flames from the burning village was visible 30 miles away, the news agency says. Authorities immediately started an investigation of the disaster believing it was of incendiary origin. British United Press.

DUTCH TEA TAX TO REMAIN IN FORCE

The Hague, May 17.

The Minister of Finance announced to-day that the Netherlands Government has no intention of abolishing the import duty on tea as a result of the repeal of the tea duty in England.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 21:—The Treasury Department issued another statement to-night denying the rumour recurrent in Wall Street that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, intended to resign his post in the Hoover Cabinet.—United Press.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 21:—The condition of Mr. B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the "Japan Advertiser" of Tokyo, is "as favourable as can be expected" considering the long duration of his disease, physicians at the Mayo Brothers Hospital said here to-night. Mr Fleisher was operated on yesterday for phlebitis and two veins in his leg removed.—United Press.

THE CHURCH ISSUE IN MEXICO

Conference with Vatican to Settle Differences

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 19.

The United Press learns from a high authority in the Catholic Church that the proposal of President Gil of Mexico, that representatives of the Mexican Government should meet with representatives of the Church to attempt an adjustment of the differences between the two, has been forwarded to Rome.

The Mexican President proposed a formal conference between Mexico and the Vatican representatives to settle the long-standing dispute which has resulted in the virtual overthrow of the old Catholic hegemony in Mexico.

A majority of the former bishops and archbishops of the Church in Mexico have approved the Gil proposals enthusiastically, understanding that these conform to a plan submitted by Archbishop Flores, who has advocated such a conference for some time.

"It is now thought certain that the conference will be held," the United Press informant said, "and it will undoubtedly be of the utmost importance for the whole future of religion in Mexico."

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, it is understood, has replied favourably to a communication from Mr. Dwight Morrow, the United States Ambassador in Mexico City, asking that he be allowed to use his good offices and his personal influence in favour of a settlement of the controversy. The Ambassador, however, will act in a purely non-official capacity.—United Press.

SINGAPORE HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT

Suggested Steps to Deal with the Tembaga Shoal

London, May 21.

After investigating the desirability of improving and developing Singapore Harbour, the Imperial Shipping Committee has published several conclusions.

It considers that, at the present time, it is not advisable to undertake any scheme involving a material increase in port charges.

It recommends an increase in the wharfage for ocean-going vessels.

It considers that no change should be made at present in the coaling arrangements of the port until experience shows the effect on the demand for bunker coal of oil-fuel and pulverized coal.

Immediate steps, the Committee says, should be taken to ascertain the cost of completely removing the Tembaga Shoal and reef to a minimum depth of 33 ft. If the cost is excessive the northern half should be dredged to 33 ft.

The northern half of Maeander Shoal should be dredged to 33 ft. if the cost of its complete removal proves excessive.

Consideration should be given to improving the approach lights to the harbour, and finally the Committee considers that no additional dry-dock should be constructed at the present time.—Reuter.

THE NEXT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Meeting in October to Consider Legal Questions

London, May 16.

Reuter's Agency learns that the first practical step for preparing for the next Imperial Conference has been taken by the summoning of Dominion representatives to meet in London next October, to consider legal questions concerning the operation of Dominion legislation.

These include the question of defining the status of the Governors-General as representatives of the King, the extra-territoriality of Dominion legislation and merchant shipping.

The Right Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, is the only Dominion Premier who can possibly attend this gathering, which will be an Inter-Departmental Committee, as proposed at the last Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

The Earl of Rosebery

London, May 21.

The death has occurred, at the age of 82, of the Earl of Rosebery.

The deceased was Under-Secretary for the Home Office in 1881-3; Lord Privy Seal, 1885; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1886 and 1892-94; Prime Minister and Lord President of Council, 1894-5.

Among his publications were Sir Robert Peel, Napoleon, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Miscellanies Literary and Historical.—Reuter.

Lord Rosebery's career was cut short because, when he went up to Christ Church from the playing fields of Eton, though his scholastic promise was brilliant, he refused to conform to academic prejudice against an undergraduate who kept a racing stable. But Oxford still tells the story of his boast that, before he reached middle age, he would marry the richest heiress in the land, win the Derby, and become Prime

LORD ROSEBERY
At the time he was Prime Minister

Minister. All these ambitions he duly achieved. He married the only daughter of Baron Mayer de Rothschild, who left him a widower twelve years later, with two sons and a vivaciously beautiful daughter. He won the Derby not once, but thrice, with Ladas, Sir Visto, and Cicero. And he was Liberal Premier for a brief term in the middle nineties.

Gypsy's Prophecy

The Oxford story hardly does justice to Lord Rosebery's good taste or romantic aura. His boast was not vaunting ambition, but the repetition of a gypsy's strange prophecy, made when he was a small boy in Scotland, to the intense amusement of his unprescient parents. When he entered the big arena Lord Rosebery was a superb figure. Handsome, debonair, aristocratic, scholarly, uniting the literary with the sporting flair, a commanding social personality, an incomparable orator, he seemed to his immediate contemporaries to wear in advance the mantle of the great Gladstone. But the Nonconformist conscience was then rampant in the land, and his Liberal associations irked the opulent nobleman. He lacked the will to reap a harvest that he scorned. Perhaps he was a little too much the gentleman to love the trafficking of the party hustings. He soon showed traces of ennui, and, after one or two rebuffs, withdrew into semi-private life.

A Polished Debater

There was always a touch of Puck in Lord Rosebery. His delight as a debating roysterer, with the wit of Aramis and the wrist of D'Artagnan, was to bring the Oxford Union manner into the House of Lords; to ripple its somnolent surface by imparting a breath of the morning to an assembly "where it is always afternoon". He was a great puller of august legs. Especially he loved to tease, and provoke into scholarly wrath, the great old Duke of Argyll, with whom he had many a tussle. But nobody smiled more appreciatively than Lord Rosebery when his Grace, determined at all costs to repress the exuberance of his youthful opponent and put him in his place, recalled the days when, as a small boy in kilts, Lord Rosebery used to sit on his knee and listen to the ticking of His Grace's watch. Lord Rosebery has been a successful coiner of classic phrases. He it was who flashed out at Earl Balfour in his "A.J.B." days, with a biting gibe at "pretty Fanny's way". He was also the author of a metaphor that has come mordantly home to roost—"Ploughing his lonely furrow"!

The Demon of Insomnia

At one crisis of English party warfare, early in the present century, Lord Rosebery seemed about to throw aside the indolence of contempt, with a clarion call at Chesterfield. He whipped the fossils in his own party unmercifully. "There is a Toryism in Liberalism greater than any in the Carlton Club; there are those who sit still, with their flyblown phylacteries bound round their brows, proclaiming an obsolete policy"! But the mood passed. Others seized the sceptre that his hand was too dilettante to grasp. Much less able and gifted men achieved far greater distinction. And Lord Rosebery, troubled by a persistent demon of insomnia, which he strove to conquer by solitary midnight walks round Berkeley Square, or by night motor jaunts on Epsom Downs, retired definitely to the elegant backwoods. His eldest son, Lord Dalmeny, once captain of the Surrey Cricket team, is mainly a sportsman. His second son, Mr. Neil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's replica in voice, face, shape, and manner, after a promising parliamentary *début*, died like a gallant English gentleman in the Great Adventure. His daughter is the beautiful Lady Crewe.

Horses Scratched

London, May 21.

Among the nominations rendered void by the death of Lord Rosebery are Midlothian and The Bastard in the Derby and St. Leger; Kitty Fisher in the Oaks; and Camelford in the Manchester Cup, the Coronation Cup and Ascot Gold Cup. All bets on these horses are cancelled.

Midlothian had been well backed for the Derby, one bet taken being £10,000 to £1,000 after the horse ran so well in the Newmarket Stakes.—Reuter.

BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT ON MISS MORROW

Demand for $50,000 from Lindbergh's Fiancee

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Westwood, Mass, May 21.

Widespread operations by a gang of black-mailers were revealed here to-day when the police confirmed reports that Miss Constance Morrow, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Dwight Morrow, had received letters threatening her with death unless she placed $50,000 in a given spot.

The threat against Miss Morrow is the latest of a series of blackmail letters sent to wealthy and socially prominent members of Greater Boston, of which Westwood is a suburb. Those threatened include Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Lars Andrewson and Mr. Curtis Guild.

Detectives have been assigned to guard Miss Morrow, who has been attending school here.—United Press.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S RESIGNATION

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, May 19.

General Plutarcho Elias Calles, Minister of War in the cabinet of President Portes Gil, has tendered his resignation according to reports in the vernacular press to-day.

Public announcement of the War Minister's action will be made during the week, according to the press reports.

General Calles, former president of the republic, assumed the portfolio of war following the outbreak of revolutionary activities by enemies of the Gil Administration early in March. He was in charge of the punitive expedition of Mexican Federal troops operating against the rebel armies in the north and received much of the credit for the success of the Federal forces.—United Press.

U.S. PRESIDENT'S OIL PROGRAMME

Governors of Oil Producing States in Conference

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 22.

President Hoover took a second step to-day in his petroleum conservation programme designed to eliminate waste in the oil industry.

The White House announced that Mr. Hoover had invited the governors of all the oil producing states to meet with representatives of the Federal Government this summer in Colorado Springs, a popular Colorado summer resort, and there to discuss general petroleum conditions. The governors and the President's representatives will visit the principal oil fields if such action seems advisable, and will map a national programme for control of the drilling of oil wells and the elimination of waste in the production of crude petroleum.

The President proposed the formation of an inter-state contact committee, which would be a permanent organization composed of representatives of the petroleum producing states and the Federal Government. This committee would serve as a permanent organization also for contact with the President's Federal Petroleum Conservation Board.

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur will head the Federal delegation to the Colorado Springs Conference.

The conference between the Federal representatives and the governors of the oil producing states will start in Colorado Springs on June 19.—United Press.

TUNNEY IN BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Alleged Jilted Lady in Pursuit of Half a Million Dollars

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Stanford, Conn., May 21.

Attorneys acting for Mrs. Katherine King Fogarthy filed notice in the local court to-day of an attachment on the residence here of Mr. Gene Tunney, former heavy-weight world champion.

The attachment was in connection with a suit for $500,000 damages brought against the ex-boxer by Mrs. Fogarthy for breach of promise.

Mrs. Fogarthy alleged that Tunney proposed marriage to her a week after her divorce from John Fogarthy and that she accepted him. No date was set for the wedding and Tunney failed to keep his promise, marrying instead "a certain other person, who was notified" of his previous engagement.

Tunney's friends denied the charge and stated that the ex-pugilist would fight the suit. Tunney was married after his retirement from the ring to one of the wealthiest heiresses in the United States.—United Press.

Husband Contemplating Suit

New York, May 22.

The alleged love affairs of Gene Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, drew a tightening net of difficulties around the retired pugilist here to-night.

Lawyers for Mrs. Katherine King Fogarthy, who filed a writ of attachment yesterday against Tunney's home in Stamford, Connecticut, filed Mrs. Fogarthy's half million dollar breach of promise suit in the court at Bridgeport, Conn. to-day. The petition recited details of an alleged friendship between the boxer and Mrs. Fogarthy prior to Tunney's marriage to his present wife, and asserted that Tunney promised unqualifiedly to marry Mrs. Fogarthy after her divorce from her husband, John Fogarthy.

Lawyers for Tunney are expected to file an answer denying the charge, which the ex-boxer's friends declare is absurd.

In Hot Springs, Ark., however, John Fogarthy gave out a statement supporting his former wife's charges against Tunney. He said Tunney's relations with Mrs. Fogarthy were responsible for his marital troubles, which led to divorce, and declared that for some time he had been contemplating a suit against the ex-champion for $500,000 damages for alienation of affections.—United Press.

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"DADDY" BROWNING BENEFACTOR

Elderly Husband of Young Wife "Peaches" in New Role

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 19.

Mr. Edward Browning, multi-millionaire real estate operator and widely known eccentric, announced to-day that he was preparing to sell 60 parcels of real-estate in the greater Manhattan area and to use a part of the proceeds to establish children's playgrounds and a hospital.

The realtor expected to realize $6,000,000 from the sale of his holdings, which would be disposed of at a public auction. He said his playgrounds system would be near a hospital which he expected to endow if a suitable location could be found in the vicinity.

He also planned to endow a permanent hospital for boys.

The real-estate to be auctioned included apartment houses and office buildings, largely in the up-town district of Manhattan.

Mr. Browning has many times been featured in the New York newspapers and achieved world wide notoriety at the time when suit was brought against him by his child-wife, "Peaches" Browning. The tabloid press for weeks printed pictures of the pair and dubbed Browning with the sobriquet of "Daddy" because of the difference in age between the millionaire and the young girl whom he married with a great fanfare of publicity.

Mr. Browning lived for many years in the Bellecleire Hotel in the Central Park district of New York and had trunks filled with clippings from the New York newspapers detailing his eccentricities over a score of years. He has been married several times and first achieved great publicity when he furnished special quarters in one of his apartments for his first wife, who later divorced him. One of the rooms of the apartment was reported to have had gold-plated walls.—United Press.

SPAIN'S UNIVERSITIES REOPENED

Closure of Over Two Months Ended by Decree

Barcelona, May 20.

King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing the reopening of the universities throughout Spain which were closed down on March 18 owing to outbreaks and riots by the students against the Government headed by the Dictator, General Prinao de Rivera.

Since the universities were closed down there has been a growing discontent among the younger generation which is epitomized as "the revolt of youth."

Among other suggestions the possibility of an appeal by intellectual leaders and professors to the League of Nations against the forcible closing of the universities by the Government was under consideration.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH CANADA

"Asahi's" Comment on Arrival of Canadian Minister

Tokyo, May 21.

Expressing gratification at the initiation of direct diplomatic relations with Canada, the "Asahi," in its editorial columns to-day, notes with satisfaction the growing volume of trade between the two countries and the residence of over 15,000 Japanese in Canada as factors tending to draw them closer together.

Yesterday, it may be recalled, Mr. Hugh Keenleyside arrived here to take up the post of First Secretary of the Canadian Legation, which is opening next week. Canada's first Minister to Japan, Mr. W. de M. Marler, is not expected to arrive here till October.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 20:—Republican leaders in Congress announced to-night that the Party caucus on the Tariff Bill introduced into the House of Representatives earlier this month will be held on Wednesday night. Leaders hope to pass the Bill on May 29.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

TRADE'S DANGER IN SOCIALISM

Churchill's Appeal for Votes Against the Threat of Socialism

London, May 23.

A plea to Conservatives, constitutionalists and patriotic Liberals "to arouse themselves to defend the welfare of the nation against the Socialist threat to commandeer works" was made by Mr. Winston Churchill in an Election speech at Woodford, in Essex, this afternoon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, under the McKenna Safeguarding duties, the public were getting cheaper motor cars every year and unemployment at Coventry, one of the chief motor-car manufacturing centres, was practically non-existent. Then the Socialist Party, with the Liberals yelping at their tail, came on the scene and declared that they would sweep away the McKenna duties.

This, said Mr. Churchill, was only a sample of the general disturbance of the revival of trade and employment which would follow the return of the Socialists to power, with the connivance of the Liberals.

The Emergency Powers Act, he contended, was intended for real emergencies like the Great War and the General Strike. If a Socialist Government could make use of the Emergency Powers Act to take over any works or to close down any newspaper on the pretext that a national emergency had risen, no man's business would be safe. "I do not believe that they have the power," concluded Mr. Churchill, "but their meaning is plain."

The Great Cost of War

Later.

A statement of Liberal policy, prepared under the direction of the Liberal leaders, declares that the primary object of the Liberal foreign policy is to abolish war as a method of settling international disputes.

It says that war in the past or future takes over thirteen shillings out of every pound of national taxation—money which if war were ended would be expended in education, national development and other public services.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE INCREASE IN NORTH IRELAND

London, May 23.

There has been little change in the elections for the North of Ireland House of Commons, which consists of 52 members, as compared with the previous House, in which the Unionist Party had a clear majority of sixteen members.

The final returns, excluding the four seats for Queen's University, which have not yet come in, are as follows:—

Unionists	31
Nationalists	11
Independents	2
Socialists	1

The Government has gained two seats from the Socialists in the Belfast divisions and, counting the virtually certain election of four Conservatives from Queen's University, will have an increased majority of twenty, as compared with its majority of sixteen in the last Parliament.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES IN RUSSIA

Comrades Executed for Various Activities

Moscow, May 23.

It is officially announced that, as the result of "counter-revolutionary activities in the railway transport, gold and platinum industries, Comrades Von Meck and Velichko—both of whom were formerly high officials in the Commissariat of Communications—and Palchinsky, a former professor of Leningrad in the mining industry, have been executed.

"Other persons implicated" have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

THE GOLF MATCH WHICH FAILED

Compston's Attempt to Lure Hagen into Playing at Moor Park

London, May 23.

In an "out for blood" article in the "Evening Standard," the English professional, Archie Compston, endeavours to stimulate the American, Walter Hagen, to retract his decision to cancel the proposed matches between these famous players at Moor Park on May 31 and at Birmingham on June 1.

Hundreds of tickets have been sold for these matches, and the withdrawal of Walter Hagen on the score that he is too tired to play has caused a sensation in the golfing world.

It is recalled that Hagen lost a famous match last year against Compston by 18 up and 17 to play and also that he lost the competitive matches he has played, during his present visit to England, against Duncan.

"I can't make out whether he or his game is unfit, but there is still time for him to change his mind," says Compston, who wants to show Britain that he is a match for the Americans in a hand-to-hand contest.

The promoters of the matches are endeavouring to get Johnny Farrell to deputize in place of Hagen.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH'S FLIGHT FROM AFGHANISTAN

Simla, May 24.

Ex-King Amanullah, his wife and his brother Inayatullah, who arrived unexpectedly yesterday at Chaman, near Quetta, in British Baluchistan, are now on their way to Bombay *en route* to Europe.—Reuter.

NEW REPARATIONS CRISIS

Resignation of One of the German Delegates

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Berlin, May 23.

Dr. Vregler has formally submitted his resignation from the German delegation to the conference of experts which is discussing the reparations problem in Paris and the Government will advise Mr. Owen Young of the American delegation and chairman of the conference to this effect.—British United Press.

FRENCH TITLE TO DISAPPEAR

"Marshal of France" to Vanish by Extinction

Paris, May 23.

The Cabinet has decided that there shall be no further promotions to the rank of Marshal of France, thus confirming the previous decision of the Government to allow the title to disappear by extinction. It is felt that, in view of the honour attending to this title in its association with the great soldiers who took part in the War, its conferment in peace-time would be derogatory to the high distinction it carries.

Only four of the seven War marshals are now living, namely, Joseph Joffre, Henri-Philippe Petain, Franchet-Desperey and Hubert Lyautey.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 23:—The Transport General Workers' Union and the Workers' Union have decided to amalgamate as from August 5.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO S. AMERICA

Important Delegation to be Sent to Brazil and Argentina

London, May 24.

The Board of Trade, in an announcement made to-day, states that an influential economic mission, headed by Viscount D'Abernon, formerly Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly visit Argentina and Brazil with a view to the development of British industrial, commercial and financial relations with these countries.

The announcement recalls the visit of the Prince of Wales to South America four years ago, after which His Royal Highness drew attention to the possibilities of an extension of British trade with that continent.

It is pointed out that many hundred millions of British capital are invested in Argentina.—Reuter.

BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT ON MISS MORROW

Believed to Be Work of a Mental Defective

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Boston, Mass. May 22.

Police of the suburb of Westwood to-day were convinced that a mental defective sent the blackmail letter received by Miss Constance Morrow, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, who was threatened with death if she did not deposit $50,000 in currency in a spot designated by the writer of the letter.

Boston detectives, after working on the case all night, submitted their findings to the Westwood police, who also had gathered considerable evidence, pointing to the fact that all the blackmail letters which had been sent to a dozen socially prominent residents of greater Boston were sent by the same person, who never appeared to claim the blackmail money demanded when false packages were placed in the spots designated.

Several decoy packages had been placed, the police said, but the letter writer never had appeared. A number of defectives have been detained and are being questioned and the police said that they would continue their investigations until the letter writer had been arrested or his activity stopped.—United Press.

SPANISH REBELS ON TRIAL

Prosecutors' Demand for Death Sentences

Madrid, May 23.

At the court-martial at Ciudad Real of 33 officers and three civilians in connection with the insurrection at the end of January, when a regiment of artillery mutinied, the Public Prosecutor to-day demanded that sentences of death should be passed in eight cases and penal servitude for life in the remainder.—Reuter.

U. S. REPRESENTIVES AND THE TARIFF BILL

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 23.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives decided by 206 votes to 24 to-day to put the new tariff bill up for a vote in the House on Thursday.

Amendments to the bill are limited to 91 which must be offered from the floor, thereby preventing amendments from the Democratic opposition.—United Press.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Mr. Charles Mitchell of the National City Bank and Mr. Charles Fisher of the General Motors Corporation were to-day elected to memberships of the board of directors of the Anaconda Copper Co., succeeding Mr. A. L. Melin and Mr. George H Church.—United Press.

RUSSIA'S TERMS TO BRITAIN

Recognition: Long Credit, Loans and then Some Trade

London, May 23.

Mr. Ernest Remnant, the Editor of the "English Review" and the organizer of the Industrial delegation to Russia, returned to London to-day.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said that the objects of the Mission had been achieved; namely, to prove that Russia offers the largest single market available for British goods and a clear way towards the establishment, on an economic basis, of trade between Britain and Russia.

He added that some considerable orders had been obtained, but the delegates were clearly informed that orders from Russia were dependent on the provision of loans and long credits, which, in turn, would depend on the political recognition of Russia by Britain and the settlement of debts due to British subjects.—Reuter.

TERRORIST STUDENT SENTENCED

Sequel to Attempt on Life of Lithuania's President

Kovno, May 23.

A young terrorist student named Vosylius has been sentenced to death by court-martial in connection with the recent attempt to assassinate Professor Valdemaras, the Premier of Lithuania.

Vosylius has confessed that he was a participator in the attempted assassination and denounced another student named Gubelis, who he alleges was the ring-leader in the plot.

May 24.

Vosylius was shot to-day at dawn. An appeal for a reprieve had been sent to Professor Valdemaras, but this was rejected.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN LABOUR COMMISSION

Former Speaker of Commons the Chairman

London, May 23.

The personnel of the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. J. R. Whitley, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, to investigate Indian labour problems had been announced. It consists of twelve members, including the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras; and one woman, Miss Beryl Power, of the Ministry of Labour.

The appointment of this commission, it may be recalled, was announced by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, at the reopening of the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi on January 28.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Fidel La Barba Defeated

New York, May 22.

"Kid Chocolate, slashing Havana negro featherweight (112 lbs), obtained a decision over Fidel La Barba, American college boy and for the last two years the featherweight champion, in their 10-round match here to-night.

The decision was close and the fight fast throughout.

Thousands of fans booed in decision when the judges announced their decision in favour of the Cuban negro and a crowd gathered about the ring in protest.—United Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ON RETURN HOME

Cuers Pierre-Feu, May 23.

The Graf Zeppelin left for Friedrichshafen this evening at 8.25 o'clock.—Reuter.

Friedrichshafen, May 24.

The Graf Zeppelin has arrived safely here.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Election Budget Generally Popular: Mr. Snowden's Disastrous Mistake: A Smallpox Epidemic

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 18.

Mr. Churchill this week introduced his last Budget, with a special eye to the coming Election campaign. The Budget may be commonplace, but it is sound, and, apart from Party criticism, there are very few objections to it. The Betting Tax has been an absolute failure; hence, its disappearance. Some of the bookmakers think that the duty of £10 per telephone is dear, but, after all, this is a very small amount in the outlay of the big firms. Of course, industry is a bit sore that it has not received any particular preferential treatment, such as the anticipated de-rating, but, after all, it has been very much helped by the Derating Act as a whole and therefore has little of which to complain. On the whole, the Budget ought to make a special appeal to the country, since it specially appeals to women. No doubt the dissatisfied elements of the community who expected something, such as motorists and entertainment providers, will lament their ill success, but this is all they will do.

In the House itself, of course, there is political criticism. Mr. Snowden made a virulent attack on the debt settlements with Foreign Governments and indicated that the Labour Party would very likely repudiate the whole arrangement under which we undertook to accept as an annuity from our war debtors only such a sum as would suffice to meet our agreed liability to the United States of America. Sir Hilton Young very wisely pointed out that no man by a single utterance had ever dealt a shrewder blow at our national credit than Mr. Snowden had done that day. If these settlements were torn up, the exchanges of Europe would be thrown into the melting pot, with fatal results to our foreign trade.

We shall hear a great deal more of this issue in the course of the Election, since repudiation of national settlements is a very dangerous policy to adopt. One is inclined to think that Mr. Snowden has made a disastrous mistake, but he had to attack the Chancellor on something, since there was little in the rest of the Budget which he could attack.

Smallpox Scare

We shall not forget in a hurry the outbreak of smallpox which was occasioned by the Anchor Liner Tuscania, which recently arrived at Glasgow from Bombay. It really has been and is very serious, though it is idle to pretend that it has been on any very large scale. Figures are very difficult to obtain, but it would seem to be a fair estimate that we already have 1,000 cases of smallpox, though it is not alleged that everyone of them is attributable to the Tuscania outbreak. In London alone there are at the present time 202 smallpox cases under treatment. Towns like Northampton have 100; there is hardly a place of any importance where there are not some. Hundreds more people are being isolated or are under observation and every day there are new cases. So far most of the deaths, of which there have been a number, have been those of people who actually travelled home in the Tuscania.

Many people were amazed to discover that under the present rules a ship is not put into quarantine for smallpox. There is considerable divergence of opinion on the matter, but the procedure followed in the case of the Tuscania was quite in accordance with the rules laid down by the Ministry of Health. The greaser who caught the disease was at once isolated. The passengers were vaccinated and allowed to go to their homes, provided they were kept under surveillance. It has usually been found that this system is much more successful than putting the whole ship into quarantine for fourteen days.

Divorce and Politics

The agitation in the South Kensington Division of London as to whether the local M.P., Sir William Davison, is to continue as the Conservative candidate, continues furiously. A second Conservative candidate—in effect, an "anti-divorce" nominee—is to be selected shortly to stand for the division at the general election as the opponent of Sir William Davison. A large body of Conservative electors object to Sir William Davison because he has passed through the Divorce Court. Thousands of circulars have been sent to voters in the division by the Emergency Association, to test local opinion with regard to Sir William Davison. It is stated that the replies received assure support for another Conservative who has not, like Sir William, been divorced. It is quite clear that the electors of South Kensington—particularly the women—are divided among themselves on the question whether a divorced man should sit in Parliament.

Sir William Davison, however, definitely has decided to contest the seat again, with the support of a large section of the official Conservative Association, and of many non-political associations in the borough. Conservative Party headquarters are not going to interfere in any way. The Roman Catholic Churches in the division naturally are behind the Emergency Association. It will be interesting to see which of the Conservative candidates is returned.

As a rule, when a Member of Parliament is divorced, he resigns, or does not stand again. This has just been the case in respect of Capt. Arthur Evans, who sat for Cardiff South, but who is not standing again at the next General Election. We did not at first understand why but now we know it is a result of a case in the Courts.

Longer Prison Sentences

There is a black time ahead for minor evil-doers if the recommendations of Sir William Joynson-Hicks are brought into force. He has made a strong appeal to magistrates to inflict heavier sentences when imprisonment is ordered. He was speaking at the annual meeting of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners Aid Society at the Mansion House.

"I desire to offer my protest," said Sir William, "against short sentences. It is absolutely impossible to devise any system of training—moral, mental or physical—for men who are sent to prison for less than three months. That is the problem I have to consider. There are 7,000 women sentenced every year. Only 2 per cent. on an average receive more than six months, while 81 per cent. get less than a month. It is quite impossible for the prison administration and prison workers to do any good at all with that 81 per cent."

One wonders what the 81 per cent. will have to say about this. It is improbable they have the same enthusiasm about their reform as the Home Secretary!

England Drinks Less Beer

According to the figures just published by the Temperance Alliance, the consumption of beer in Great Britain has undergone a considerable decrease during recent years. A comparison between 1913 and 1928 shows that beer consumption has decreased by 29.2 per cent., whiskey-drinking has decreased by 59.5 per cent. Nevertheless, the drink bill for last year was £50,000,000 more than the income tax receipts and more than three times the bill for education.

A new crusade for temperance is on foot. The Temperance Alliance is approaching all candidates in the coming election with three points—control of clubs; local option, including "no licence"; Sunday drinking. The aim at the moment is not prohibition, but merely adequate control and public ownership. This is the thin end of the wedge; one day the English will wake up to find the country is "dry."

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Prominent Liberal Dissentient: Glasgow Drinking Less

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Glasgow, Apr. 25.

Great surprise was occasioned in Scottish Liberal circles by the announcement of Mr. A. Mackenzie Livingstone, Liberal M. P. for the Western Isles, that he would not stand again for the constituency, owing to his inability to accept Mr. Lloyd' George's statement that he can reduce unemployment in the course of a single year to normal proportions without adding one penny to the national or local taxation. Mr. Mackenzie Livingstone was one of a number of prominent Liberals who have been most uneasy about the Lloyd George fund and apprehensive as to its influence upon the fortunes of the party, but, while the resignation may cause disquiet to Mr. Lloyd George, he will not admit it. While dissensions within the party are bad for it, the greatest drawing magnet in British politics to-day generally is at his best when he is up against big opposition or herculean difficulties and his policy, while it may be doubted unquestionably has secured for him and for the Liberal Party a greater publicity than they had before.

The Communists are getting busy. Perhaps that is not quite correct, for they always are busy and in this respect set a great example to Conservatives, Liberals, and Labourites. But they have just decided that they will contest four seats in Lanarkshire. The divisions they intend to fight are Motherwell, Hamilton, Rutherglen and Coatbridge. With the Nationalist Party in Scotland determining to fight seats, the coming General Election bids far to becoming historic in more ways than one and it is difficult to see how certain seats possibly can be represented by members who will possess a majority of the votes recorded.

A Taxation Question

The postponed debate between Sir Robert Horne, Hillhead's representative, and Mr. Wheatley, Labour M. P. for the Shettleston Division of Glasgow, has taken place. The subject was the provision made in the new Act reforming local government for reference to the Sheriff Court of the fixing of the rate of remuneration for collection of rates with rents. Sir Robert argued that the clause was a clear act of justice to house-owners, emphasising that it meant that payment would be made in accordance with the proof of cost of collection, subject, of course, to a statutory limitation of the amount. Mr. Wheatley, on the other hand, contended that the house-owners are already adequately paid for the service and that no evidence had been adduced that the present remuneration is sufficient to meet the costs. The debate was excellently conducted and concluded with an exchange of congratulations on the way in which it had been carried out. Just whether it did any good or not, it is impossible to state, but it proved immensely popular and was tremendously enjoyed by the big audience present.

It is interesting to note that Glasgow's value is now £11,800,000, and, in conjunction with all cities and places in Great Britain, is far too heavily taxed. Businesses to-day have little scope, owing to the very heavy taxation and the high rates which have to be paid.

Glasgow More Temperate

A big effort was made by the "Trade" to get the hours of opening extended. They found the opposition, however, too much and the magistrates, after hearing the arguments on both sides, decided that there was to be no change. There is certainly nothing near as much drunkenness in the streets in these days as there used to be in former years. The city is much more temperate than it used to be. Cinemas, bowling greens, tennis courts, etc., all have tended to bring about this very desirable state of things and the curtailing of the hours of public houses also has tended to bring about the improvement. It can hardly be thought that the general public desires the hours of the public bars to be extended. There are sufficient facilities for getting drink without having to enlarge them and there can be no doubt that the magistrates rightly interpreted the wishes of the public in deciding that for the present there is to be no alteration in the hours.

A Church Union

By an overwhelming majority, the United Free Churches, Kirk Sessions and congregations, have voted for the union of their Church with that of the Established Church of Scotland and the Union soon will be accomplished. There is a minority, small but a very significant and a powerful one, of the United Free Church who will not go into the Union nor will be dissolved. Led by that doughty fighter, the Socialist minister of religion, the Rev. James Barr, the minority is determined to maintain the existence of the United Free Church and he has a small but by no means a negligible following. The voting of the Established Church of Scotland is not yet known, but there is not the slightest doubt of there being a majority here against the Union. For a long while now, that has been the desired aim of the leaders of both churches and hopes are expressed that, when the final consummation takes place in the autumn, it may be possible for His Majesty to be present. It would certainly make the auspicious occasion much more historic if that could be so.

Admiral in the Pulpit

Admiral Sir James Startin addressed a crowded meeting in the South Leith Parish Church, where the Rev. John MacNeill is conducting a special mission. The Admiral, who at one time was Senior Naval Officer on the China Coast, gave a great testimony to the power of Christianity in the life of a man and the immense congregation was greatly taken with his bright, blunt quarter-deck style. It is questionable whether South Leith Parish Church ever has had a more interesting personality in its pulpit. Here in Glasgow on Friday night we saw the rather extraordinary scene of people being turned away from the large hall of the Christian Institute, owing to the place being filled. The China Inland Mission held its annual young people's meeting. It is not often that in these days an audience proves too large for one of the big halls when a missionary meeting is being held.

Decorous Students

Capping Day passed off quietly. It was hard to realize that these occasions in the past had been the centres of hilarity and indecorous behaviour which have characterised the conferring of degrees, but evidently the severe criticism passed on the former students has not been without salutary effect. No one could complain of anything on Saturday. It was a little too dull. Sir Donald MacAllister, Bart. presided in the Bute Hall where the graduation ceremony took place and there was a large gathering of the students and their friends. Amongst the divinity graduates were the Rev. Vera M. Findlay, Glasgow's lady minister, who has charge of the Partick Congregational Church and upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred. Over 150 degrees were bestowed and in addition medals and prizes gained in different subjects were presented. The Professor of Spanish at this University to-day is Mr. W. E. Entwistle, M.A., the son of a late missionary in China. Mr. Entwistle received his earlier education at the schools in Chefoo and then went to Aberdeen, where he had a brilliant career at the University.

Big Shipyard Order

There was general satisfaction when it was learned that orders for eighteen large passenger and cargo steamships had been placed with Scottish shipbuilding firms by the Cia. de Nav. Lloyd Brasileiro of Rio de Janeiro. The orders have been divided between Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., and the Burntisland Ship Building Co., Ltd. Scotland still is pre-eminent in its building of ships and the new orders will ensure work for large numbers.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Peace Time Preparations for War: Air Readiness

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Apr. 24.

M. Laurent Eynac, the French Air Minister, has been invested by the Supreme Council of National Defence with powers for centralizing the whole of the French military and civil air services. At the request of M. Briand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had the susceptibilities of other Powers in mind, it was agreed that the title originally proposed, "Army of the Air," should be replaced by "Air Forces," and that General Pujo, instead of being "Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Air," should be called "Director-General of Air Forces." The Air Minister, however, will be the responsible personage, and he alone will have power to grant promotion in the air services. Five "air zones," each under the command of a general, have been marked out—four in France and one in Northern Africa. The general reserve of the air forces will consist of two regiments of night-bombers, two regiments of day-bombers, and two pursuit regiments, which will be at the disposal of the Government for reprisals, in case of need, in enemy territory, or for any other offensive purposes in the event of war.

This is France's mild reply to the great development of aviation in Germany, that country being now in possession of many large machines which readily could be converted for military purposes. The creation of an air zone in Northern Africa is the beginning of an attempt to give air protection to Algeria and Tunisia, which at present are at the mercy of Italy. While M. Briand and his excellent friend, Mr. Kellogg, are congratulating themselves over their peace pact, the preparations for national defence go on as usual, and the taxpayers are meeting the usual bills.

Lost Art of Making Love

Only three weeks ago, I recorded some rather depressing views on the "lost art of making love" in France, and now I find M. Marcel Prévost investigating the increasing indifference of young Frenchmen to the other sex. As the author of "Les Demi-Vierges," a book which created a great sensation in its day and added a new expression to the French language, M. Marcel Prévost speaks with authority on these questions, and his latest novel, "L'Homme Vierge," bids fair to be as keenly discussed as the other. In an article contributed to the "Journal," he remarks that all those who have studied the pre-war generations of Frenchmen, without losing contact with those of to-day, must be struck by the change which has taken place in the relations between the sexes. To use an unceremonious but up-to-date figure-of-speech, the rate of exchange has risen for men and declined for women.

This is the outcome of the ravages of war and the subsequent difficulty of making a living. The mind of the modern young man is concentrated on making a good position for himself, and he is apt to regard a wife as an encumbrance and a cause of expense. Moreover, modern life has little idealism. A typical young man's mind is very little occupied with questions of art or literature. Masculine conversation bears almost entirely on motoring and other varieties of mechanics, wireless technicalities, sport, and finance. Woman is not excluded from the company or amusements of young men, but they receive her with condescension. She pretends to be interested in what interests them and to wish to be treated as a "pal." In reality, she is running after them and not they after her. The indulgent disdain of the modern young man for women in general is not merely a fact. It has become a fashion, thereby influencing the very numerous individuals who, having no marked opinions of their own, do as they see others doing.

The "Pal" Principle

Girls (very unwisely, in M. Marcel Prevost's opinion) have accepted the "pal" principle, and the result is that the persistently gallant

(Continued on Page 332.)

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OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Sydney's Easter Shows: Protected Bird Becoming a Nuisance: Vital Statistics: Strikers Losing Sympathy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Apr. 1.

The great Easter Carnival is in full swing in Sydney. The Royal Agricultural Show has attracted a large number of visitors from all over Australia, while the Sydney Cup race meeting held at Randwick is an added attraction. Heavy rains in the Riverina and the northern sections of New South Wales have restored the farmers to a better humour and made it possible for them to take the much-needed yearly holiday, which embraces business and pleasure at the Show. The excellence of farming implements, the majority to-day being driven by motor traction in lieu of the long-used and useful horse, is continued. Even small orchards of some fifty acres now are utilising tractors for ploughing and general haulage purposes.

In one Riverina district the owner of an orchard of medium acreage ploughs at night owing to the intensity of the heat during the day. This he manages by the aid of powerful spot lights. It is a popular innovation with his ploughmen, for they much prefer sleeping throughout the heat of the day than working in the out-of-date method, struggling behind horse teams amidst the dust and sweat, which is clung to tenaciously by "die hards." Another good omen for the farmer is the splendid prices realised at the recent wool sales, first-class greasy merino wool securing better prices than any hitherto known. Germany and Japan were the main buyers.

The Kookaburra's Food

Lovers of Australian birds and especially the giant of the Kingfisher tribe, namely the much advertised and highly respected Kookaburra, are somewhat worried over the bird's evident lack of natural food. It has been admitted that there is a serious lack of food for the Kookaburra and recently it has taken to obtaining food by means which would soon result in it being declared a pest. It has been stated that the bird preys on young chickens, and a correspondent of one of the Sydney daily papers asserts that a kookaburra stole a duckling.

Worse still, another Kookaburra found a small pond of goldfish at the mountain home, Glanmire, of Mr. A. E. Ivatt, at Wentforth Falls, near the Jamieson Valley. The bird made it a practice to visit this pond and dive after the fish. The gardener noticed him steal a goldfish over a foot in length, so, after "Jacky" had consumed the fish and started to dive down for another one, the gardener chased him away. So timid became the fish that it was necessary to wire the top of the pond to prevent the Jackass from entering the water. The fish beneath this protection have become quite perky and "Jacky" can only cackle his laughing rage at his inability to reach them. The Kookaburra, or Australian Jackass, is protected throughout the year and his cheerful laughter at early dawn and late evening has earned for him the title of the "Bushman's Clock."

Victoria's Birth Rate

Although the city of Melbourne has passed the million mark in its population figures, the general birth rate for the whole State is on the decline, according to the Government Statistician, Mr. A. M. Laughton. The number of births for the year 1928 is 576 less than that for 1927. The rate per hundred of population, 19.7, is the lowest the State has known. The infantile mortality rate was 5.66 in every 100 births, being the second lowest on record, while the deaths during the first year of life were 47 fewer than last year. The death rate for 1928 was 10.11, compared with 9.71 per thousand in 1927, the total number of deaths recorded being 17,708, or 135 more than 1927.

The increased number of motor vehicles upon the roads naturally has led to an increased number of accidents, although the increase of 50 per cent. does not appear normal in view of the activity of the Safety First campaigners. Altogether, 300 deaths are attributed to motor vehicles!

Demonstration in Sydney

On the night of March 27, the timber workers, who are on strike, led by a few Communists, held a demonstration in Hyde Park, Sydney, N.S.W. Permission had been obtained from the police for the holding of a march, but, as a proposal had been put forward by the Communists to burn an effigy of Mr. Justice Lukin, (the judge of the Arbitration Court whose award the strikers strenuously condemn), it was not granted until Mr. J. S. Garden, who has long been recognised as one of the prime movers of Communistic views and demonstrations in Australia, had given his word that the effigy would not be burnt. Ballot papers were also to be burnt. It is now claimed that the promise was not kept and that the demonstration was not as quiet and orderly as agreed upon. The police report that no effigy or ballot papers were burnt, although some daily papers state that they were, and photographs taken by flashlight are published to substantiate the fact.

Many thousands of people lined the route of march and all the timber strikers, with doubtless many sympathisers and Easter holiday makers, took part in the march. A band was in attendance and songs were sung. In George Street, a main thoroughfare, after the procession, a riot occurred and seven men were arrested. It is apparent that the demonstration was but another method adopted by some unionists to attempt to force the present issue; especially as the cowardly tactics adopted to prevent free labourers working for the timber merchants were not gaining them sympathisers, but rather losing them. Mr. Bavin, the Premier of New South Wales, is disturbed by the fact that a few Communists should be able to lead such a big body of men by the nose. The sane unionist viewing the affair in the cold light of day probably already has come to his senses. Even the increased allowance of 5/— per week to all unionists on strike does not prevent the optimistic outlook that immediately after Easter the end of the strike is a possibility. There is an interesting state of affairs in Melbourne where the office of the timber workers, in the Melbourne Main Trades Hall building, has had all its furnishings sold up for a paltry 40 odd pounds, in order to pay the rent owing to the Trades Hall Authority from whom the room is leased.

In the coal trouble a new complexion has been placed upon matters by the prosecution of Mr. John Brown, the Newcastle coal magnate, by the Federal Government, for failure to obey the award of the Federal Arbitration Court. Thus the Court has been compelled to take action against the Timber Workers Union in Melbourne, and also a coal mine proprietor in New South Wales. If the situation was not boding ill, the humourous side could be more discerned.

Illness of Dr. Maloney

"The little Doctor," one of the most popular members of the House of Representatives Dr. Maloney, member for Melbourne, became seriously ill while proceeding by train to Canberra in order to attend Parliament. The "Little Doctor," as he is universally known, belongs to the old school of Labour politicians. In Melbourne proper, his unobstrusive work on behalf of the poor for nearly half-a century has earned him widespread regard. He is 75 years of age. His lifetime friend, Mr. Prendergast, the Victorian State politician, who is the same age as the "Doctor," and who has led the Labour party in that State for many years, until quite recently, hastened to Canberra to see Dr. Maloney the moment his illness was known publicly.

Miss Nellie Stewart, Australia's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury, wired from Sydney offering the use of her car to convey Dr. Maloney to Melbourne the moment it was possible to remove him. The car could not be used, however, the medical men in attendance considering an ambulance more suited to the case.

Norwegian Vessel Founders

Victorian waters have been particularly unfortunate for both oversea and coastal vessels during a period of some months. Vessels have entered Port Phillip, calling for medical aid, in crippled condition, or else with flags at half-mast, while the Kanowna, an Australian coastal passenger steamer of some popularity, failed to make port and foundered on the southernmost point of Australia. Now a wheat cargo has been lost some 160 miles from the Port Phillip Heads when the Norwegian vessel, Selje, coming from Melbourne North West to Adelaide (South Australia), met and came into collision with the Kaituna, bound from Adelaide to Melbourne, during the night of March 28. On the Selje was the Master, Captain C. Endresen, his wife and the crew, mainly composed of Norwegian subjects. The vessel herself was built in Sunderland, England, in 1921 and was of steel construction. She had been chartered by the Australian Wheat Growers Association to convey their product to European markets and was laden to the value of £75,000.

The Kaituna, though crippled and asking assistance, which was given by a tug sent at all speed from Melbourne, managed to take on the Master, his wife and all the crew of the sinking Selje.

OUR PARIS LETTER

(*Continued from Page 331.*)

Frenchman has become a slightly ridiculous anachronism, even from the feminine point of view. If the modern style of short skirts and generally scanty clothing originated in an unconscious desire to react against masculine indifference, it has failed in its object. The number of Frenchmen whose chief interest in life is the pursuit of woman and the cultivation of means to make themselves more attractive to her, steadily is diminishing. The modern habit seems to be to regard marriage as a necessity of the future rather than the beginning of a state of connubial bliss and constant enjoyment of the society of the beloved object.

The idea of matrimony is not rejected, but is held in abeyance, with the reservation that prudence may be abandoned should some exceptionally attractive person of the other sex come within range: but modern materialism sees to it that this form of attraction has much less hold on the Frenchman of to-day than it had over his father and grandfather. From inquiries made among priests, schoolmasters, university professors, and others in touch with the rising masculine generation, M. Marcel Prévost comes to the conclusion that continence is the rule, rather than the exception, among young Frenchmen of the educated classes—a conclusion which no observer could have drawn a quarter of a century ago. The classic type of Frenchman, such as one finds in Ouida's books, for instance, rapidly is becoming extinct.

Jealousy Remains

While M. Marcel Prévost's deductions may be correct so far as the higher classes (from the point of view of money and culture), are concerned, it would be rather hazardous to assert that the Latin temperament of the great mass of the people has been modified to any appreciable extent. The newspapers still tell us about plenty of jealous husbands who shoot faithless wives, and amorous youths using revolvers and knives on girls who do not respond to their attentions. Only yesterday we had the case of a midle aged widower with four children, who became fascinated by a woman of 38, spent his hard-earned fortune in satisfying her caprices, instituted her as an unofficial stepmother to his children, allowed her to poison his eldest daughter's mind against him, and finally, in a moment of exasperation, shot his mistress.

Fortune-tellers still flourish, and, in nine cases out of ten, their clients are influenced by some affair of the heart. At Lyons, the other day, one of these feminine *marchands de bonheur* was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for selling love-philtres to women who wanted to regain the affections of some fickle husband or lover. Several witnesses, called for the defence, asserted that they put a few drops of the magic potion in the beloved one's coffee and that the results were all that could be desired. The magician told them that the charm would take a certain length of time, but would be effective in the long run, and they were convinced that she was right. We may be sure that they still cling to their illusion, in spite of the conviction. The woman who took their money was technically guilty of false pretences, but she "delivered the goods" in another form—hope and patience—and she may have averted more than one drama. A love-philtre is much less dangerous to society than a revolver or a bowl of vitriol.

A committee has been appointed by the Waichiaopu to investigate the Pien-Ma (Sino-Burma) dispute, says the Chinese press.

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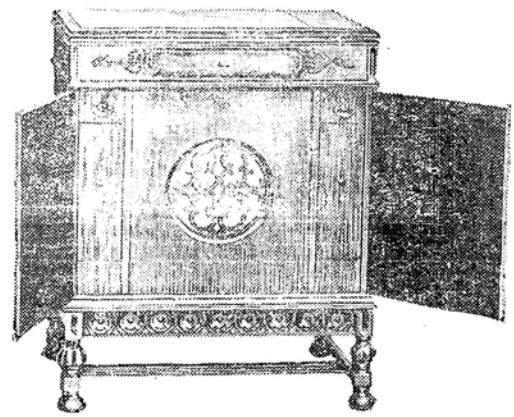

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

WHAT HAS KEPT BACK CHINA'S INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE?

The Merchant's Humble State Down Through the Ages: No Rights and Justice Uncertain

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT

Throughout the 19th century European bourgeoisie were steadfastly growing in power, wealth and influence. Merchant princes and magnates have long since been exercising great influence over European cabinets, shaping, formulating and frequently controlling the foreign policies of their governments, and the legislatures are called upon to pass innumerable acts for their protection and interests.

Conditions in China until a few years ago, were just the reverse. Traders and merchants had always been treated with contempt. Of the four social constituents, scholars, farmers, artisans and merchants forming the principal elements of the Chinese society, merchants are found at the bottom of the list.

From the Beginning of Time

This historical prejudice was not an accident, but a tradition with a long history handed down from time immemorial. In the Han Dynasty, the merchant was denied the privilege of wearing silk gowns, or riding in a carriage: his descendants for three generations were banned from joining government service. The oppressive law had always been upheld with more or less rigidness by succeeding dynasties, especially during the period of Jui and Tang Dynasties.

So severe were the laws enacted and enforced against merchants during the Yuan and Ming eras in order to maintain social distinction between different castes that merchants could only wear dress and cap made in a certain fixed pattern different from those used by scholars. Disabilities that had been imposed upon them had the effect of making them almost dregs of the society. The Manchus, however, adopted a much more liberal policy, and removed many of the oppressive laws. They nevertheless persisted in treating economical and commercial affairs as something not worthy of the Government's attention. Not many decades ago the pawn-broker's profession was fit only for convicts, and money lending was but a rascal's job. In many an official document merchants were described and stigmatized as crafty and unscrupulous persons.

The Merchant's Persistency

That the Chinese merchant has been able to exist holding his own under such unfavourable conditions, was only due to his own individual efforts, industry and frugality. Not only was he deprived of government protection and facilities, he must thank his good luck if he were left alone by the rulers. It had never been the custom of the Imperial government of China to improve his statue, or to raise his social condition. The government did not consider economic and commerce subjects as deserving their serious attention. The Manchus signed away tariff autonomy and extraterritoriality, granting special privileges to aliens without the slightest inkling of their importance and significance, nor realizing the adverse effects such acts would necessarily impose upon the economic life of the nation. These national birthrights had been surrendered more through the rulers' stupidity and ignorance than by foreign aggression. Public sentiment would exonerate the imperial government for refusing to take into consideration any question relating to commercial affairs and economical problems, which must be left to the despised merchant, in whose affairs scholars, the most honoured caste from which officials were largely recruited, persistently refused to condescend themselves to interfere. It would be below the dignity of the Government to have anything to do with such matters.

The Chih Hsien and the Law

It will be recalled that, prior to the eventful year 1900, the general policy and attitude of the Imperial Government towards commerce, domestic and foreign, was one of gross negligence. There was no civil code, no corporation law and no commercial law. The Chinese merchant during those days was simply permitted to exist, drifting along and working out his own salvation in his own way. His only protection, if it could be called such, was through his trade guild, many of which had attained great prominence and influence and received official recognition. He was not sure of his legal rights. His civil rights and disputes were determined by the Chih Hsien, commonly known as a district magistrate, whose functions were more administrative in nature than judicial. Cases were decided not by fixed rules of law but in accordance with the magistrate's personal whims and his individual conviction of what was just. Legal training did not form a necessary part of his qualifications to office.

Incidentally, a chih hsien had to refer to the Tai Tsing Code, the only code then in existence, consisting of several hundred volumes, which few would care to read, and still fewer could master or understand. This code at its very best, was most primitive and obsolete containing many contradictory rules, its principal aspect being the conspicuous absence of delineation between criminal and civil processes. Thus, a chih hsien was given power to inflict criminal punishments upon a civil defendant and not infrequently upon a plaintiff as well. The merchant was liable to be bamboo'ed or flogged for debts or other civil claims, and when his debt reached too large an amount, he could be put in chains as if he were a criminal, for which indignities scholars alone were exempt.

Viceroys and Trade

The component parts of the imperial Manchu Government had for a long time remained the same, consisting of six ministries, i.e. civil appointments, rites, war, works, revenue and punishments. The Manchu rulers evidently did not regard commerce as a national problem of sufficient importance to justify the creation of a ministry of commerce until a few years before their final collapse. It was, however, true that for some years before the actual organization of the ministry of agriculture and commerce, the viceroys of Chihli and Nanking, two of the most powerful of all viceroys, held the concurrent title of Imperial High Commissioner respectively of northern and southern trade.

In the first place the title was in the nature of an ornament. Though the name would imply a change of policy suggesting that the Manchu Court had at last awakened to their sense of responsibility respecting commerce, the bulwark of the wealth of the nation, in reality such was not the fact. The office was created and title conferred upon the two viceroys for the benefit and convenience of the foreigners rather than for Chinese merchants. The two Imperial High Commissioners were really diplomatic officers with whom foreign diplomatic representatives might deal more readily on all local and provincial questions, instead of referring everything to Peking. Matters of internal commerce did not come under their jurisdiction.

An inspection of the stones making the bounding line of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai would convince one of the truth of the statement. The stones were erected by order of the Viceroy of Nanking acting in his capacity as diplomatic agent of Peking by virtue of his title of Imperial High Commissioner of Southern Trade.

A New Ministry Created

With the opening of the present century, the Manchus were still found adhering tenaciously to their passive policy of doing nothing, until popular demand for reforms became so insistent that the Court was obliged to yield. The first definite step taken during the first decade of the century was the issuance of a series of imperial decrees, one of which sanctioned the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This measure, important as it undoubtedly was, must not be taken at its face value, nor accepted as an indication of the Government's real intention to improve the legal status of Chinese merchants. The Ministry was headed by a Manchu prince or some other mandarin possessing no commercial training or experience of any kind. Nor did the government announce or show any desire to pursue, a vigorous economical and commercial policy.

Nevertheless the change marked the beginning of a step in the right direction, for it was during this decade that the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country received official sanction from the Throne and in time developed into a powerful machinery through which mercantile interests began to get in touch with the Government important but in many respects rudimentary, commercial laws, civil code, and corporation laws were compiled and in part promulgated; and judicial reforms aiming at eventual separation of judicial and executive functions were also introduced at this period.

The Official Leaning

It must be conceded that China with her immense population and unlimited supply of natural wealth has all that is requisite to make her a first nation, yet she is still a backward country from every point of view. Her economical and industrial backwardness is without question due to these historical backgrounds. It is within the memory of the present generation that the aspirations of a well-to-do family during old days were always to make their sons great scholars with a view to their ultimately becoming high officials instead of great merchants and industrialists. This sentiment, which unfortunately still lurks in the Chinese mind has produced a most demoralizing effect. The average Chinese still hold erroneous ideas that fortunes and wealth may only be acquired by entering government service and not through legitimate industrial and commercial enterprises, as has been done in the western countries

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PILLARS OF THE KING'S HOUSE

VI.—The Royal Squire's Agent, Mr. Beck

BY ARBUTHNOT MAUNSELL

Sandringham considers the royal family its own private property. The villagers talk of the King and Queen "coming home" to stay among them. Windsor and Buckingham Palace are doubtless all very well in their way. Balmoral is nice enough for a fishing and shooting holiday, but, argue the people of Sandringham (in the broadest Norfolk dialect), what's the use of pretending that "they" are at home unless "they" are with us?

And, although the burgesses of Windsor and the clansmen of the Deeside may be annoyed, Sandringham is right. In Norfolk the King becomes the Squire, and the Queen, the Squire's lady. Here they can put off the trappings of great place and play at being a plain, everyday married couple. There are several conspirators who spend their lives helping them to sustain the charming illusion.

Chief among them is Mr. Beck, the "Squire's" agent, who has managed to make the Sandringham estate the model of efficient and good order for the rest of the country. He is a tall, lean, massive-boned man, grey-headed and moustached, with the stride of a giant, and an air of quiet command. He lives with his wife and his sons in a pretty house inside the grounds of Sandringham House, near to York Cottage. His office adjoins it, and from here he has directed the affairs of the King and of King Edward for many years—"more years than I care to think of," he told me with a smile not long ago.

There is not a man or woman or child on the estate that does not know Mr. Beck, and I should imagine that there are very few dogs, either, who are not well acquainted with him. For his part, he knows the history of each one of the tenants, as well as that of their family, relatives and friends.

The Tour

If you call on him Mr. Beck will receive you with a grave and old-fashioned courtesy, and offer you a glass of sherry. Accept it, for you will not often again taste so sound a wine. He will transact your business for you almost before you have realized that he has begun to look into it, paying the same attention to it whether it concerns a trifle or the whole future of a farm. He is diligent, thoroughness personified.

You see him in his most typical frame of mind, driving on a tour of inspection round the estate, with the King. Both in tweeds, looking round them, stopping every half mile to inspect this or that improvement, deep in earnest conversation, they have only one thought in their minds—Sandringham.

There is always so much to see, so many little improvements and alterations. There is that new type of cottage, put up six months, ago. "No," says Mr. Beck, "the damp did not come through the walls in spite of the wretched winter." there is the clearing which has been carried out in the coppice down near the duck-decoy. "It will certainly improve sport." There is the new barn built on this farm, and the improvements to the fencing on that one.

The King inspects, comments, suggests, approves, and criticizes just as though his Norfolk estate were his life's work; and Mr. Beck assists him in maintaining the illusion. This complete change of interest is, of course, His Majesty's best recreation and holiday. Mr. Beck knows it, and takes care that while the King remains at Sandringham, nothing but Sandringham shall occupy his mind.

Regular Visits

Besides all this, there are so many visits to be paid. The "Squire" and his agent must look in at the school, which has just been repainted; they must inspect the village men's club, which every tenant and worker on the estate may join for a subscription of less than a penny a week, where there is a magnificent billiard table, and—what is even more wonderful—excellent beer cheaper than you would think possible. They must go on, still deep in conversation to the "Feathers," the village inn of Dersingham, the little village almost at the gates of Sandringham House. The King actually owns this tavern, and a most excellent innkeeper he is, judging by its cosy parlour and the air of comfort with which it welcomes guests. His Majesty makes a point of paying a visit of inspection there each time he comes to Sandringham.

A friend of Mr. Beck's, and a frequent visitor to Sandringham is Mr. Richard Marsh of Newmarket, for many long years trainer of the "Squire's" race-horses, and of his father's before him. Genial, ruddy, and the best of company Mr. Marsh is always popular, and Sandringham laments that since he retired, his appearances have been less frequent.

Inevitable post-war economy has diminished the amount of money available for the "Squire's" string of horses, and perhaps, Mr. Marsh laments the grand old days when he won the Derby for King Edward with Minoura, but he is never despondent over the prospects of the royal colours. Nothing has delighted him so much for years as the victory of Scuttle in the Two Thousand Guineas, though, of course, he had nothing to do with the filly's training.

Newmarket King

On Newmarket Heath Mr. Marsh is a King. He and his brother have been in the Sport of Kings for so many years, and their shrewdness and integrity are so famous, that their judgment is valued above rubies by racing men. One morning a few years ago I was walking towards Newmarket Town with one of Mr. Marsh's daughters, then a little girl not long out of the nursery. A grandly dressed man approached us, and, raising his hat with an air of deference, said to my companion: "You do not happen to know what your father thinks of his horse's chances in the second race to-morrow do you, my dear?

Though his racing stable may not fully maintain the tradition of its fathers, the "Squire's" pedigree stock, his Cleveland bays, and his draught horses are the envy of all the other competitors at agricultural shows throughout the country. Sandringham and Windsor are the headquarters of these among his interests, and naturally Sandringham thinks that Windsor's part in the business is purely nominal. At all events I cannot believe that Mr. Beck mentions Windsor when he accompanies the "Squire" on a visit to the farms where these magnificient animals are bred.

They are all charming, these folk down in Norfolk, from Mr. Beck to Queen Alexandra's old coachman, whom you will find pottering about the stables, convincing himself that he is very busy. "He won't retire," they will tell you, "so he just comes and does what he likes."

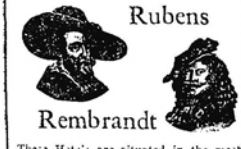
A character, this coachman, by the way. You must get him to tell you tales of the days when "horses was horses, not show animals like they have come down to being now," of the days when he drove King Edward and his friends, when the world seemed brighter and merrier to his old eyes.

What a pity, you think, that it is all charming make-believe, that the King and Queen cannot stay on here for ever, living simply and quietly among their own people. They fit into the background so perfectly, so naturally, that you wish this idyll of English country life could never be interrupted.

Alas, they must come back to Palaces, to duties, to wearying ceremonies, to high affairs, to take up again the ceaseless burden which is their heritage. But we should all recognize our debt of gratitude to Mr. Beck and his faithful friends, who enable them to forget their vast responsibilities, and to gather fresh strength and inspiration for their business in life.

THE END

TWO LONDON HOTELS



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THE BOOK PAGE

AS THEY SEEM ABROAD

"KINGS, CHURCHILLS AND STATESMEN."—By Knut Hagberg. Translated from the Swedish by Elizabeth Sprigge and Claude Napier. London: The Bodley Head. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

As the title indicates, there is there a medley of estimates, and the medley is even more varied than is announced, for it includes four articles outside the prescribed limits, and in them not the least interesting matter may be found. The treatment is as varied as the subjects, some of the articles having no particular value, while others, especially those dealing with contemporaries, are at least useful as showing how it strikes an outsider.

One of the Churchills

The Sovereigns selected for review are George IV. Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and the ex-Kaiser. There is nothing very striking or original in this section. Nor have the sketches of the great Duke of Marlborough and Lord Randolph Churchill any particular merit, but interest is quickened when the author comes to deal with Mr. Winston Churchill, whom he manifestly finds a congenial subject, and about whom he writes with obvious sympathy and understanding. The summary of his judgment on Mr. Winston Churchill's war policy is that "the contention of Churchill and Lloyd George was shown in the end to be more just than the wisdom of the soldiers." He also says of the first-named—"His talent is unique. He has given proof of greater intelligence, energy, and courage than almost any other contemporary statesman. . . . Time after time has Churchill shown himself to be a great and far-seeing statesman." On the other hand, "Churchill has certain characteristics which are injurious to a modern politician. He is neither pliable nor conciliatory. . . . He has had difficulty in getting on with his superiors. . . . He has a fault, fortunately very rare, which is disastrous for him who wishes to appear to the best advantage among mankind; he is incapable of telling a lie, small or great. . . . Lloyd George has been able to conceal the demoniacal in his nature under an agreeable covering of poetry and smiles. Churchill is out of touch with the masses."

Full-Blooded Heroes

"Jaunty John Palmerston" is treated with much gusto. The author appreciates a man who in his eighty-first year could dine on two plates of turtle soup, a large helping of cod and oyster sauce, a pâté, two entrées, several slices of roast mutton, a big thick slice of ham and a portion of roast pheasant, and could breakfast with relish on mutton chops and port wine. A vigorous physique was the basis of a clear intellect and a resolute will in one whose sturdy patriotism made him the darling of the nation. At the time of the Schleswig-Holstein trouble, Palmerston reminded Queen Victoria more than once that "she was an English Queen and not a German Princess," and France very soon had reason to regret her failure to support Palmerston in checking Prussia. Not less hearty is the estimate of Lord Fisher, whom, if the author chips him a little, he enjoys. "His inmost conviction was that the Bible and the British navy were phenomena, which, though separate in human eyes, were one in the sight of God. . . . To be in the sight of God, that for Fisher was to devote days and nights to the provision and improvement of dreadnoughts and submarines." His manner in discussion is suggested by King Edward's request to him on one occasion, "Would you kindly leave off shaking your fists in my face?"

A Vanished Comet

On Lloyd George Mr. Hagberg is at his best. "He has never acted upon any settled plan, he has never considered the implications and the consequences of his actions. The attribute which, in spite of everything, made him great was his realism, his intuitive apprehension of the actual. Thanks to this attribute, which he possessed in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, he succeeded, at the summit of his career, in doing what no one else could have done. With one stroke he drew a thick line across the whole of the political ideology which it had taken two centuries to evolve." What Mr. Hagberg means is that Lloyd George's period of power coincided with the emergence of Labour as a party, and that he was responsible for the new orientation in politics, an interesting thesis that is stated without being expounded. He is seen by the author thus:—"Under the surface, behind the smiling, the jocularity, the amiability, the softness, Lloyd George is as hard as diamond; he is a more ruthless personality than Kitchener, or Cecil Rhodes." He is praised for the passion, the courage, the recklessness, the insight, the ruthlessness he devoted to the prosecution of the war, and Ludendorff is quoted for the dictum "that it was Lloyd George's iron dictatorship which held the home front unbroken in England." At the same time Mr. Hagberk considers him to have bungled the peace and ended Franco-English friendship; the latter point is disputable; it is not easy to retain France's friendship unless she gets all she asks for. The final sentence is:—"Lloyd George flared up and vanished like a comet in the vault of heaven, but now that he has disappeared one can see that the constellations are no longer the same." Has he disappeared finally? He himself does not seem to think so.—"Glasgow Herald."

OLD LONDON DAYS

"LONDON TOWN."—By J. B. Booth. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Price, 21s.

A combination of wit, humour and reminiscence, when put into good English and served up with a salad of clever drawings and attractive photographs, takes a lot of beating, and it may be said at once that of its particular kind "London Town" is about a stone better than anything that has started for a long time.

What a delight it is when one comes across a really well written and interesting book of Reminiscences—I have always been particularly fond of biographies and autobiographies, but a book of reminiscences written impersonally and intimately and when the writer talks of people and scenes who and which have been, in a way, household words from one's youth up, is particularly delightful.

Mr. Booth (this goes without saying, for who on the old "Pink Un's" staff could *not* write) writes well—more, he writes attractively, and, most precious gift of all, makes his characters realities.

"London Town" is largely theatrical—I mean composed of theatrical reminiscences, and it is easy to see that Mr. Booth was very much a "persona grata" in theatrical circles.

The extent to which things, ideas, customs and manners have changed during the last thirty-forty years makes a book like "London Town" intensely interesting, as one reads, one almost wonders if there are any of the old genuine enthusiasms left.

Mr. Booth writes with intimate knowledge and understanding of the days of Irving and Tree, "actors" in the best and most realistic sense of the word. There are, of course, "actors," real actors and artistes, at the present time, but there is, I venture to say, no one who captures the popular fancy and becomes the popular hero in the same way as some of the actors of bygone days, with whom "London Town" deals; what a galaxy of talent and what a privilege it must have been to know and meet them—Irving, Tree, Forbes-Robertson, Ellen Terry, etc., one cannot name them all, but there are very few of the old leading lights of the stages, whether playwrights, actors or producers, who do not flit through these pages.

Gone are the days and nights of the "halls," the Empire, Alhambra, Oxford, "Pav," Tivoli—gone, or rather altered out of all knowledge, are the famous homes of light opera and musical comedy, the Gaiety, the Savoy, Daly's and so on. But it is very pleasant to be reminded of them, even though they incidentally recall some of the follies of one's youth! What names they conjure up, the incomparable Mabel Love, Gertie Miller, Lily Langtry, Vesta Tilley, Dan Leno, Arthur Roberts, the one and only Chevalier—the list is unending.

Then again Mr. Booth with unerring taste revives memories dear to many of us "middle aged" of the London restaurants and night clubs of the "eighties" and "nineties," alas! no more than memories. "Tempus fugit," and "autres temps, autres mœurs," but thank God for memories, which, though they may become dimmer as old age creeps upon us, can still be stirred and stimulated by such a master hand as Mr. Booth's, more power to him.

MUSSOLINI AND ITALY

"MAKING THE FASCIST STATE."—By H. W. Schneider. Oxford University Press. Price, 21s. net.

How Fascism arose, developed and triumphed, upon what foundations it rests—these still remain problems for many people outside Italy. In spite of the many books which have been published by its friends and enemies, it still bears the aspect of a bolt from the blue, unrelated to but its immediate antecedents, impossible in theory, little more than a stupendous fact. The one sound assumption is that it cannot be wholly without roots. Though it be held together and its survival rest mainly upon a dominant personality, there must be some elements in the soil of Italy which favour it and it is this problem towards which Professor Schneider's book offers some material for a solution.

It is hardly a book for popular reading. Though the appendices give much amazing incident in the rise and growth of Fascism, it is not incident which mainly interests the author. "It is," as he strikingly says, "a laboratory study of the mind and imagination at work;" and such a book was badly needed. The groups (fasci) with which Mussolini early came into prominence were the bands of interventionists formed soon after the beginning of the war; and it is to be noted that, for the most part, they were composed of non-Socialists, patriots and idealists. By the end of February, 1915, there were 105 fasci with 9,000 members.

The Personality of the Duce

Mussolini served in the war from 1915 until the spring of 1917, when he was wounded and he brought back to Fascism two dominant ideas: military discipline as opposed to Parliamentary government and democratic liberty, and imperialism—"the eternal and immutable rule of Life." His mobility, as early as 1915 had given him a certain ascendancy in Fascism. In 1919 it advanced him still further. He was in favour of the Rapallo treaty until he recognized the public resentment, when he adroitly trimmed his sails to the popular breeze. His vigour, his assurance, his inflated patriotism, his dissatisfaction with parliamentarism, his opportunism, marked him out for the supreme position, and it seems certain that the party owes its cohesion largely to his personality.

"I play with the idea," he said in 1925, "of a laboratory for making generations: that is, of creating the class of warriors, ever-ready to die; the class of inventors pursuing the secret of mystery; the class of judges, the class of great captains of industry, of great explorers, of great governors. . . ." It is by this heady gift of a daring imaginativeness that he has found a key to the idealism of the young as what they conceive to be "the passing instrument of their nation's greatness." This book is a valuable contribution to the study of Fascism. It comes nearer to making intelligible the triumph of Fascism than any book I have yet encountered, and while it bears on the surface a message that all can read, it will repay the closest study. —"Daily News."

Lord Charnwood, the author of a Life of Abraham Lincoln, will visit the United States this year or next to gather material for a new biography of George Washington, to be published on the two hundredth anniversary, in 1932, of his birth.

MARSHAL FOCH

"FOCH'S TALK."—By Commandant Bugnet, Aide-de-Camp to Foch, June, 1921—March, 1929. Translated by Russell Green. London: Victor Gollancz. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

The talk of Marshal Foch differs essentially from that of such men as Napoleon and Wellington for a very significant reason. He made his mark first as a teacher, a professor; and, as Commandant Bugnet puts it, "he has remained the professor, who desires to share his experience with the world." The common conception of a professor suggests something academic, something pedantic, something, at any rate, very remote from a man of action. But Foch's ideas of professorship were not those of ordinary men. "What forced me to work at my profession was having to teach it. When you are a professor you have to pay attention to what you say. You must be well up in your subject to hold your own in discussion. I am all for discussion. I do not believe what I say is gospel." Such a professor is rather a fellow student than a master. He is more anxious to learn than to dogmatize, and so he escapes the snare of infallibility. Nevertheless, we do catch from time to time in these most interesting fragments of conversation the tone of the practised lecturer, and in this particular instance it is for once not unpleasant.

The first part of his teaching may be accepted as rules for the conduct of life not less than the conduct of war. "There is need for a plan, a method, a definite object. But a plan is useless unless it be put into execution. . . . When things go badly it is because there are weaknesses. Seek out those weaknesses; cure them. It is not the fault of others if things go badly. If you do nothing, do you think your work will do itself?" This is wholesome doctrine, even if not very new, and the gospel of work is preached as earnestly as by Carlyle himself. But there is a fresh healthy breeze playing about all his aphorisms, in which pedantry could not remain alive for one instant. We read page after page with delight, and are refreshed to learn of Foch's hatred of "stereotyped solutions" and of his contemptuous pity for regulations. The duty of a general in war is to "arrive on the field with a practised judgment," and for the cultivation of that judgment the Marshal gives much wise counsel. But can any advice make of itself a great leader of men? The chief interest of the talk is the light which it throws on one who was himself a great leader

The essence of leadership is personality—that elusive thing which is slain by death and is never exactly reproduced again in the world. We sometimes, as in the case of Marlborough and Napoleon, associate a dominating personality with charm. Foch did not possess charm, though it distinguishes in a remarkable degree his *fidus Achates* General Weygand. Yet no one could stand in the presence of that firm, sturdy frame and that stern, sad face without feeling here was a great personality. Foch seems to have schooled himself to leadership by rigid self discipline. Though his teaching was that there was no such thing as gifts, yet the gift—the character—must have been there before he could improve it. He was a deeply religious man. He never forgot his first entry into a religious community, nor the devotion of his clerical teachers, who were quick to discover his natural bent for mathematics, to encourage it, and so eventually to launch him on a military career. From the beginning he seems to have framed ideal standards of duty and discipline for an officer who should faithfully serve God and France—something higher than text-books and regulations, something stronger than accepted tactics and strategy—and, striving towards these, he unconsciously rose in power and ascendency. His life was clean and temperate, for a soldier needs good health as a matter of duty; and his delight was in hard working and hard thinking. He seems to have had little taste for art or literature—here again General Weygand presents a lively contrast—though he honoured great artists for their immense industry in perpetual learning. He appears to have consecrated himself wholly to the study of war, and in particular of men who engage in war—of moral ever more than physical force. To know what could be done was the first thing, and to throw all one's will into the doing of it was the next. It was once again a rule of life as well as of war.

And so it was that, when the day of trial came, he was never at the worst moment despondent, never dismayed. He was modest, too, as are all great workmen, and generous in his appreciation alike of his seniors, such as Marshal Joffre, and of his inferiors. Finally, he was human, gave himself no airs, and was frank enough to express a little disappointment when he did not receive some little gift from the whole French nation, since he had refused it from the British. Altogether this book presents a very engaging picture of a very fine character; and it is the more attractive since it is drawn in a spirit of reverence rather than of flattery.

The translation is fair; but it is difficult for long to be unaware that it is a translation.—"Observer."

IRELAND

"IRELAND: THE ROCK WHENCE I WAS HEWN."—By Donn Byrne. With a foreword by the Right Hon. T. P. O'Connor. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. Price, M.$3.75.

Here one finds a little volume as elegant as a finely chiselled chapel. Quiet, subdued, grey, and tinted with flakes of soft and holy light resting on storied walls.

In this book Donn Byrne has devoted to Ireland and the Irish, to lakes, mountains, and ruined towers, and the people who dwell about them the full dreamy magic of his style. It neither labours politics, nor controversy, nor is it declamatory, its historical note is contained in one of the opening phrases, that "it was as natural for the possessors of England to invade Ireland as it as for a human being to turn from left to right." Having so disposed of the crude and harsh inevitable, the author turns his attention to the Irish folk, their purple mountains, their lakes, and heather hills in words worthy of an eternal soul that subsists the shock of time; for with him there is a blessing in the fact that "the poor you have always with you." And the purple mountains will remain purple, the heather hills untouched, because by the grace of God there is neither gold nor iron stored within.

The book is a classic of its kind, devoted to the substance rather than the passing shadow. The flash of a salmon as it springs sixteen feet at the falls, is more lasting, in one sense, than miles of scaffolding and concrete about a petrol seep.

And yet I wonder what constitutes a classic? Possibly the answer is St. Augustine's, when they replied, "I know when you don't ask me."

It is difficult in this little volume to give a name to its depth, and yet somehow one knows. It answers some deep chord, beyond and above frontiers, one understands the tears and sunshine, and sits thinking.

But no critique is worthy, without an extract:

Connemara raises in the distance the threatening spears of its mountains—spears of purple and black, like the picked and terrible troops of some dreaded army. . . . Here are the bare stretches where the Connaught grouse grows fat and impudent on blueberries and rowan berries, and the little lakes where the red-billed moorhen bobs courteously as you come near . . . . the peat smoke from the houses assails your nostrils with a necromancy, and the old ache comes in your soul. . . . To me Ireland always is the thatched cottage on the mountain side, the thunder of the Hunt, the grave, soft Irish voices, where, the note of the Cuckoo, the droning of the bee, and another foot to the height of great larches, is our only measure of time.—J.J.P.

"The Narrative of a Naval Nobody, 1907-1924," is the title of what promises to be an unusual book which Messrs. John Murray are to publish in the autumn. The author served as an officer in the Navy during the most interesting period in its history, before, during and after the Great War. In spite of the author's modest and carefully-guarded anonymity, he has had, it is understood, a distinguished career full of excitements.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A VETERAN NOVELIST

The Death of Mrs. F. A. Steel

In the death of Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, which took place very recently in England, publishers and editors have lost a veteran novelist. Mrs. Steel, who was 82 years of age at the time of her death, but a month or so ago published a new novel, "The Curse of Eve; she had just completed her autobiography and leaves behind her yet another novel which is within a few chapters of completion.

Little more perhaps, than the name of Mrs. Steel is known of her by most readers of her numerous books, for, from the day she first took up writing until her death Mrs. Steel resolutely avoided publicity of any sort. Indeed only two or three editors and publishers knew her personally, in spite of the fact that she had been a regular contributor to magazines and newspapers for over 40 years, and one of these only discovered after three years of correspondence that "F. A. Steel" was a woman.

Mrs. Steel's great knowledge of India, which country forms the background of her most successful books, was gained during the quarter of a century she spent there with her husband, an Indian Civil Servant, whom she married at the age of 20. Almost upon her arrival in this strange land, Mrs. Steel threw herself wholeheartedly into the life of the country, interesting herself chiefly in education, and very shortly was acting as a provincial inspector of schools, which position she held for a considerable time.

It was while out in India that Mrs. Steel made her very first literary attempts; the story running that she started by writing sketches to help out an overworked editor. From these efforts came two very different books, "Wide-awake Stories," and "The Complete Indian Book," the latter of which made a brilliant success. Other books she produced were various primers for use in native girls' schools and a book on hygiene which sub-sequently sold in millions all over India.

In 1889 Mrs. Steel returned to England and began to write novels, working first of all on the manuscript of "On the Face of the Waters," a tale of the Indian Mutiny. This book, which has been claimed everywhere as her best novel, was the first long story of hers to be published. Twenty-three years were spent in collecting the data for this novel, for which purpose Mrs. Steel had been given access to all the files of official papers,—although, much to her chagrin, when the permission for this research work was granted, she was informed that the Indian Government "relied upon Mrs. Steel to deal discreetly with the knowledge so acquired." The book, after the accumulation of the facts, took Mrs. Steel many years to write, one chapter alone being completely rewritten thirteen times before the tireless novelist was satisfied. When it was finally completed and sent off, however, the book was refused by one firm of publishers ("on the grounds that there were insufficient commas or something of the kind" was the reason given by Mrs. Steel) but Heinemann's accepted it in the end, and it was published in 1896. It was immediately popular (since its publication over 100,000 copies have been sold) and definitely established Mrs. Steel as an Anglo-Indian novelist. From that date she produced novel after novel for a fluctuating public, the most successful, though few of them reached the standard of the first book, being those in which life in India was used as an accurate background.

Even, however, when the popularity of her books was at its highest very little appeared about Mrs. Steel's private life, which must have been full of interest. She was a tremendously active woman, even to her last days, and among her friends were Matthew Arnold, John Ruskin, Andrew Lang, Mark Pattison, and Walter Page, besides many others whose names are widely familiar. Of almost each of them Mrs. Steel treasured at least one quaint anecdote, and the story she used to tell of Matthew Arnold is typical:

My father-in-law was old Tommy Steel, whom thousands will remember as the second master at Harrow. One night he invited us all to a handsome dinner at which the redoubtable Professor Blackie was the principal guest. Another guest was Matthew Arnold. You know how on occasion a party of guests, for no apparent reason, will all suddenly cease talking, so that for a second or two there is a deep hush? So it was that night, and in the brief lull we heard the strident voice of Matthew Arnold saying emphatically to a friend: "Old Blackie's an Ass!"

The cape effect is popular on the light coat

ROMANCE OF CHOCOLATE

An Old Favourite

Few people who enjoy this most popular sweetmeat realize how old a confection it is, or how it was first brought to our shores.

It was one of the very earliest products of "The Golden South Americas" to be introduces to the Old World by the intrepid navigators of Spain and Portugal about the time of Columbus, and the secret of making the genuine beverage was rigidly kept among the grandees of Spain for many years.

The new drink from Mexico soon became fashionable in England but it remained a distinct luxury for a long period, even after the use of tea and coffee had become a common custom.

It is interesting to recall that the famous Aztec king, Montezuma, drank his chocolate from a golden jar at all meals, and that the royal pantry never contained less than 50 similar jars of his special beverage as a reserve store.

The cocoa tree grew wild in most of the the Central and South American States, and was also cultivated extensively long before the arrival of either Columbus or Cortes, and its produce was regularly used as barter amount the natives.

It is an evergreen tree of about 12 feet in growth, with wax-like like flowers, and its purpleyellow melon-shaped fruit takes the shape of coarse-ribbed pods about a foot long, which show little sign of the nutritious and dainty food inside.

And it is from this humble tree that all the many delightful varieties of modern chocolates have sprung and, incidentally, the industry has made the fortunes of several families and created work for many thousands of employees in great Britain and other countries.

D. J. M'ARTHUR.

THE FASHIONABLE AGE NOW

Last Century It was Forty-Five: Now It is Sixteen

It seems incredible that there should ever have been a time when it was a definite misfortune to be a girl of twenty.

But towards the end of the last century such was the case. To be fashionable then you must be forty-five.

"He never speaks to girls," was said of the smartest young men. To be young and unmarried was an unforgivable mistake. Thirty was tolerated—provided you were married.

Kipling wrote a poem in which he pictured the dismal plight of a girl, left to prop up the wall at a dance, whilst her middle-aged rival was having a glorious time. And the poem ends with the forlorn débutante saying:

"One ray of priceless hope I see
Before my footsteps shine;
Just think that She'll be eighty-one
When I am forty-nine."

The heroines of the most popular novels at that date were invariably the sophisticated married woman type. It was the same thing with the plays. Read the comedies of Oscar Wilde, and the novels of Robert Hichens.

Outside smart society the same state of affairs existed. In intellectual circles it was the New Woman who counted—women of about thirty with literary leanings. They were forever damned by their contemporaries as smokers of cigarettes, drinkers of liqueurs, and, worst of all, they belonged to clubs. The height of depravity was to be a member of a woman's club.

Storm of Indignation

The New Woman, and her male counter-part, the æsthete, provoked a storm of indignation. The Yellow Book, that flower of æstheticism, was considered abundant proof of the decadence of England.

But the miserable heroine of Kipling's poem never had the satisfaction of seeing her rival defeated, for he forgot that there are fashions in all things, even ages. And when the débutante had successfully rid herself of the burden of youth it was no longer fashionable to be forty-five. The war came, and the limelight shifted to the girl of twenty-five.

Intellectualism found itself at a discount now that strength and muscle were needed.

In the munition factories, on the land, in hospitals, these girls showed their value. All the admiration that could be spared from the men at the front went to them. For four years they held sway, but when peace came there was no place for them. After the terrible strain of the War the world demanded gaiety and light-heartedness. And they could not enter into the spirit of the time, for they had looked too long on suffering and the gaiety had gone out of them.

But the demand creates the supply. The girls and boys of seventeen and eighteen were able to laugh and make merry. If they had the good fortune to have welcomed back a father or an elder brother into the family circle, what had they left to worry them?

For ten years now the Modern Girl has amused some of us, shocked others. We have read about her in the Press, seen her portrayed in novels, seen her in actuality on the stage. We have been told she is ruining her digestion on cocktails, her complexion with make-up, and that she is rude to her elders.

Lately there has been a tendency to substitute for "Modern Girl" the term "Bright Young Thing," but this I suspect of being an effort to prolong her waning popularity.

For there are signs that she has a rival waiting to mount the throne in her stead.

The attack was launched four years ago with that best-seller, "The Constant Nymph," the heroine of which was fifteen. But in spite of the phenomenal success of that book twenty still managed to retain the sceptre. Our interest in her, however, was definitely shaken; we had caught sight of her young sister and brother in the background, and they had arrested our attention. Three years later another widely read novel, "Dusty Answer," still further convinced us that the young were worthy of notice. Then came that much discussed play, "Young Woodley," which proved that schoolboys are not entirely immersed in cricket and practical jokes.

It not all this very ominous? Does it not seem highly probable that sixteen is about to be the fashionable age?

Forty-five and Thirty; Twenty-five; Twenty; Sixteen. The fashionable age has been getting steadily younger. And where will it stop?

Already for some time articles have appeared in the papers urging mothers to treat their children "like human beings" and study their psychology. (What form of bird, beast, or fish have children hitherto been?)

The imagination quails before the sinister prospect of novels and plays dealing exclusively with the "reactions" of a twelve-year-old, and invitations to dinner to meet the latest Infant Prodigy. ROSALIND WEMYSS in "Morning Post."

A small son—nearly seven years old—was very interested in the weather forecasts, and one morning asked: "Mummy, do they just put the weather in the papers and pray to God to make it the same."

THE INSTINCT OF FRIVOLITY

To Take Life Bravely One Must Take it Gaily

These are the days when people take their work lightly and their play seriously. How often do you hear from some one just embarked on a new job, "Yes, the hours are quite long, nine to five-thirty, and there will only be two weeks' vacation, and the boss is a regular slave-driver, but it's *great fun*."

And then on the golf-links, of a lovely warm, sunny afternoon, "I tell you, you never will be able to lengthen your drive by thirty yards, if you don't work at it tooth and nail. Take your driver and a dozen balls out every chance you can get, and, if you are really in earnest and concentrate like the devil, you'll be surprised at the result in three or four years. But you've got to work over it."

If we are permitted to become deeply serious over a mere game and allowed to call really hard work *great fun*, then the accent is indeed being placed on the cheerful note, and the being who is innately light-hearted and frivolous is coming into his or her own.

Frivolity—it has a light, airy sound, and if you look it up in a dictionary of synonyms, you will find that it means puerility, trivality, folly, fribbling, frippery, flummery. It is on the same page with froth, but it is also on the same page with froth, but it is also on the same page with frown, and this is quite suggestive of the usual manner in which frivolity was met in the past.

A neat ensemble for summer days

Frivolousness has never, in the pages of history, met with sustained success for any great length of time. There are two reasons for this. One is that she is by nature short-lived,—the other, that her habitat was usually in the region of thrones where she was nourished by the blood of the people, and, when this cause was discovered, she was condemned to perish by the will of those same people. With her perished many a lovely woman. The graceful Marie Antoinette's head-dress alone was enough to stamp her as an exponent at the top of the list. Her gaiety availed her little, and her punishment was hideous. Mary, Queen of Scots, was a flame of animation and *joie-de-vivre*, and her many lovers attest to all the virtues of light-heartedness, but she too, laid her beautiful head upon the block. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard all were victims of an innate love of frivolity and extravagance, together with buoyant temperaments and lively dispositions.

In the United States, the Puritan forefathers, with their long, thin faces and their big, black, sombre hats, hoped that they might successfully put an end to all levity. They banished all the dying infants to eternal damnation, and as the infant mortality was much higher then than it is now, a very large percentage of babies must have gone to Hell. They put a great many very kindly and well-meaning people in the racks, they denounced good old women as witches and had them drowned or burned for fear they would cast spells over the above-mentioned ugly old black hats. They imprisoned people for travelling on a Sabbath, and they gloried in their indignation at all the sins that flesh is heir to. They were bigots. If you will look up bigoted in a dictionary of synonyms, you will find prejudiced, intolerant, obstinate, opinionative, narrow-minded, overzealous, creedbound, and wedded to an opinion.

If the Puritan Fathers had been allowed to have their way, the stage, with its great lesson of psychology, of beauty, of romance, of realism, from Euripides, through the ages, to Shakspeare, and down to O'Neill, would have been swept off the face of the earth with one grand gesture of safeguarding the youth of all countries. Fortunately for us, there were gay, wise men in those days; there was a Charles Lamb in the early part of the nineteenth century in England, and a Voltaire in France, who fostered and elevated the tradition of the drama. In Russia, we are told that the theatres and operas are owned and run by the government. The salaries of the actors and actresses are paid by the government, [illegible] tickets apportioned to the [illegible]rs in the industries, sold f[illegible]ittance, so as to ensure [illegible] form of relaxation for the [illegible]est happiness of the greatest number. When a supreme experiment in human government introduces a measure that demands dramatic performance as a necessary part of every man's life, then the old prejudices that attached to the immorality of the stage are instead being broken down.

There have always been prophets and martyrs, foretelling a day of enlightenment, of tolerance, of freedom, of happiness. Now it would really seem that that day is about to dawn. From all the quarters of the globe, we have the same impression of an attempt to bring gaiety to dark places. The tragic family skeletons that used to lurk in the closets of most well-regulated people, terrifying the inmates of the home, are now brought forward into the bright sunlight and—unbelievable as it may seem—laughed at. It is a very healthy sign that we are assuming an attitude of levity toward sorrows over which we have no control.

Frivolity lays no claim to immortality, she seeks no niche in the Hall of Fame. She holds her mirror, brightly polished, toward the passing crowd, and the record of her stay is as brief and int ingible as the reflections in the mirror. But those passing reflections sink deep in our hearts. Perceived by the wide-awake as the picture is perceived by the artist, treasured and cherished as a happy memory, its form changes, but the good deed has been done, the gift attained, happiness increased.—"Vogue."

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.K.K. Tientsin M. (via Siberia) May 26
Per P. & O. Rajputana..... „ 27
Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk .... „ 27
Per D.K.K. Dairen M. (via Siberia) „ 28
Per N.Y.K. Hokone M. .... „ 30
Per R.D.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 31
Per N.Y.K. Tenyo M. .... „ 31
Per D.K.K. Helen M. (via Siberia) „ 31

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per B. F. Diomed ....May 25
Per N.Y.K. Katori M. .... „ 28

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per N.Y.K. Katori M. .... „ 28

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of France .....May 25
Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk .... „ 28

The Tientsin Maru, due at Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-morrow, carries 347 bags of Siberian for this port.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Benrinnes	Apl. 6	May 25
Hakone	Apl. 20	May 30
Carm'shir	Apl. 13	May 31
Benarty	May 8	June 1
Benmohr	Apl. 17	June 1
Kashgar	May 2	June 10
Suwa M.	May 4	June 13
Glenshane	Apl. 27	June 17
Glenogle	May 11	June 25
Ranpura	May 17	June 24
FushimiM.	May 18	June 27
Khyber	May 30	July 8
Hagozaki	June 1	July 11
Malwa	June 13	July 22
HakusanM.	June 15	July 25
Karmalwa	June 27	Aug. 5
KitanoM.	June 28	Aug. 9
Morea	July 12	Aug. 19
Haruna M.	July 13	Aug. 22
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept. 16
Kalyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept. 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Khyber	Oct. 16	Nov. 24
Malwa	Oct. 18	Nov. 26
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Lydeus	Apl. 13	May 25
Durban M.	Apl. 13	May 28
Antilochus	Apl. 20	May 31
Sarpedon	Apl. 27	June 3
Automedon	May 4	June 7
DelagoaM.	May 11	June 23

From OSLO

Templar	—	June 5
Bessa	—	June 8

From TRISTE

Fiume	—	May 24
Venezia	—	May 24

From BREMEN

Medon	—	May 25
C. of Tokio	May 10	July 14

From ANTWERP

Panama	Apl. 20	June 13
C.of Athens	Apl. 9	June 16

From HAMBURG

Oostkerk	Apl. 5	June 3
Trier	Apl. 17	June 9
Derfflinger	May 15	July 6
Saarbruecken	June 12	Aug. 4
C.of Pekin	June 10	Aug. 11
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	May 12	July 1

From ROTTERDAM

Koenigsberg	Apl. 18	May 30
TsushimaM.	May 4	June 17
Lahn	May 8	June 18
Anhalt	May 15	June 25

From MARSEILLES

G.Metzinger	May 3	June 7
A. Lebon	May 17	June 21
Porthos	May 31	July 5
C'onceaux	June 14	July 19
Athos II	June 28	Aug. 2
D'Artagnan	July 12	Aug. 16
Sphinx	July 26	Aug. 30

From GENOA

Oostkerk	Apl. 24	June 3
Ouderkerk	May 22	July 1

From SUEZ

Canton	Apl. 18	May 25
Q'tonCourt	Apl. 29	June 3
Glenshane	May 17	June 20

From PORT SAID

Ilmar	Apl. 23	May 25
Trier	May 5	June 9
Panama	May 4	June 14
Lippe	May 13	June 12
Daumark	May 22	June 22

From BOMBAY

Awa M.	May 10	May 31
Mirzapore	May 22	June 14
BengalM.	May 21	June 23
Alipore	May 29	—

From CALCUTTA

Gurna	May 5	May 28
Santhia	May 19	June 12

From COLOMBO

TilsingtonC.	May 14	—
Kashgar	May 26	June 10

From SINGAPORE

Oostkerk	May 18	June 1
QuarringtonC.	May 21	June 2
R'gtonCourt	May 17	—
Port Curno	June 1	—

From SOERABIA

Tjileboet	June 1	June 22

From MANILA

P. Jefferson	—	May 30

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjitaroem	May 23	June 8
Kronviken	—	June 10

From BATAVIA

Tilsaroea	May 25	June 6
Tjisondari	June 5	July 17

From MACASSAR

Tjitaroem	May 20	June 8

From AMOY

Shantung	May 22	May 25
Tjikarang	May 24	May 25

From SWATOW

Ningpo	May 19	May 25
Ichang	May 21	May 25

From CANTON

Suiyang	May 19	May 25
Sungshan	May 20	May 25
Hopsang	May 23	May 26
Yatshing	May 28	May 30

From HONGKONG

Shantung	May 22	May 25
Canton	May 22	May 25
Hopsang	May 23	May 26
Rajputana	May 24	May 26
RossingCt.	May 25	May 28
Yatshing	May 27	May 30
Taiyo M.	May 29	June 1
Tenyo M.	June 12	June 14
Shidzuoka	June 17	June 21

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

I. Prince	—	[illegible] 31
C. of Bedford	—	[illegible] 27
C.ofCanberra	—	[illegible] 22

From SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo M.	May 8	May 31
P. Grant	—	May 31
G. Tide	—	June 3
Korea M.	May 22	June 13
G Wall	—	June 23
G. Peak	—	June 24
Shinyo M.	June 5	June 28
Siberia M.	June 12	July 11
Taiyo M.	July 3	July 25
Tenyo M.	July 17	Aug. 9

From SEATTLE

Shidzuoka	May 1	May 27
Yokohama	May 15	June 17
MishimaM.	June 15	July 11

From TACOMA

Everett	—	May 26

From TACOMA

Tacoma	—	May 26
Seattle	—	June 7
Shelton	—	June 28

From PORTLAND

Illinois	—	June 1

From VANCOUVER

E.ofRussia	May 30	June 14

From KOBE

ShanghaiM.	May 25	May 27
NagasakiM.	May 29	May 31
ShanghaiM.	June 2	June 4
Sado M.	June 2	June 6

From YOKOHAMA

Katori M.	May 21	May 27
AtsutaM.	June 3	June 10
KashimaM	June 17	June 21

From NAGASAKI

NagasakiM.	May 29	May 31

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kutwo, May 18. From River Ports. Mr. V. Huarte, Mr. T. S. H. Hoey, Mrs. K. Castleman, Mr. W. M. Howlett, Father Gilgan, Mr. E. Samson, Mr. Cross & Children, Rev. Fr. Bilpermeir, Rev. Raphael Vance, Mrs. E. M. Leschi-Laya, Mr. A. G. Hamre.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 19. From River Ports. Mr. E. Porta, Mr. & Mrs. Ramage, Miss Ramage, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. [illegible], Mrs. H. E. Oversch & Child, Mrs. Charles Allen, Mr. G S. [illegible].

Per str. Hsin-Kiangteen, May 22, From Ningpo. Messrs. Stienle, Sieced and Scheel, Mr. and Mrs. Sengrch. Misses Stienle and Pulman, Mr. and Mrs. Steadford, Miss Cumming and [illegible].

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 22. From Ningpo. Messrs. [illegible], White and Leare.

Per str. Fatsang, May 22. From Tongku. Mr. [illegible] B. Jones, Mrs. [illegible] From Weihaiwei. [illegible] Wilson.

Per str. Luenho, May 22 From River Ports. Mr. Harold Bienosti, Mr. Jean Laurent, Miss E. B. Lustgarten, Mr Hobson, Mr. W. H. Gowen, Mrs. O. W. Lanning, Mr. J. E. Levine.

Per str. Loongwo, May 23. From River Ports. Miss Antipenko, Mrs. M. [illegible], Mrs. V. Zelensky, Rev. Wm. Taylor, Rev. [illegible] Aitherhead, R. N. Mr. H. Beal, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. [illegible] Ley, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. C. H. Memees, Mr. F. W. W. Valpy.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, May 23. From Japan, Mr. W. W. Baer, Mrs. A. E. Condie and 2 children, Miss J. M. Williamson, Mr. W. R. Mowll, Mr. H. S. Smith, Miss A. Pratt, Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mr. A. E. C. Thompson, Mr. P. Pederson, Mrs. Pederson, Mr. P. Hogan, Mr. L. Silva, Miss M. C. Rengel.

Per str. President McKinley, May 23. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Nils Attrap, Mr. A. J. Bowron, Mr. Guelde Bartsky, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Case, Mr. F. G. [illegible], Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, Mr. J. H. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Randall Gould, Miss Cynthia Gould, Mr. J. M. Hutchison, Mr. A. N. J. Jensen, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. L. Lae Kamp, Mr. T. C. K. [illegible], Mr. A. R. Lusey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Little, Mrs. H. W. Miller, Mrs. Mm. Moody, Mrs. [illegible] M. V. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLaren, Mr. J. W. Norton, Mrs. [illegible], Plumer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rossi, Mr. V. G. Staten Mr. N. Sensch.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 24. From Ningpo. Messrs. Hardman, White and Maingox.

Per str. Empress of France, May 24. From Japan. Mr. J. C. Amour, Mr. A. E. Buchanan, Mr. F. H. Ellen, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Denison, Mr. B. W. Gale, Mr. J. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Myers, Mr. J. C. MacFadyen, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Read, Mr. H. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Watson, Mr. L. Szanto, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. E. Jackson-Castle, Mrs. M. Weiman, Mstr. T. Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Miss L. Wright, Mr. A. E. Collins, Mr. G. Davies, Mr. H. H. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. B. Priest,

OUTWARD

Per str. Kungwo, May 17.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Loetje and K. H. Schlager, Mrs. Melchanoff, Mrs. L. E. Gale, Messrs. Gale and I. Armstrong.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 17.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. Siegel, Lengsch and Schielsky, Miss Dabrow, Mrs. H. Maneell, H. Sheldan and E. Cumming, Mr. R. Stewart.

Per str. Fengtien, May 18.—For Tongku.—Mr. and Mrs. Maus, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Messrs Armstrong and Sarah Tutteiman, Messrs. James M. Howes and M. C. Armstrong, Miss Gertrude True, Miss E. J. Lloyd, Judge Milton D. Purdy, Mr. F. L. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. McLennan, Mr. W. C. Robertson, Dr. Horne.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen.—**For Chefoo.**—Two Franciscan Sisters.

Per str. Kiangwa, May 18.—For River Ports.—Miss A. Gregg, Messrs. W. W. War, K. Kong and H. D. Bram.

Per str. Tiengsang, May 18.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Woolertin, Mrs. Bremner, Messrs. Remick and Bliss Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall, Messrs. M. L. Fyaland and Kieder, Pte. Hemingway, Misses M. G. Thomas and K. M. Ackert.

Per str. President Jefferson, May 18—For Hongkong and Manila.—Messrs. T. Y. Deane, Pechenix, O. Moyenstein, E. George, I. Sasson, Haracio J. Gutierrez, E. J. Wilson, W. H. Wilson and E. R. Brodsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Greaves, Messrs. H. R. Middleton, C. J. Barwick, Tong Lung, E. Avon and J. N. Sipser, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Delgado, Dr. H. Will Elders, Miss Berenise Elders, Miss Y. Elders Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Boncan and infant, Mr. Jose Urquico.

Per str. Siberia Maru, May 18.—For Japan Ports and San Francisco.—Messrs. Anton Exner, Maurice Thorner, H. Gabb and Anthony Kung, Mrs. I. G. Kurliansky, Mr. I. T. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cummisky, Mrs. J. M. Higgins, Mr. F. T. Gollmer, Mrs. M. Wythe and 2 children. Mrs. R. Condie and 2 children, Mr. F. W. Rieland, Miss E. K. Dodge, Mrs. L. Fryer, Miss Fryer, Messrs. J. K. Colgate, S. B. Riley, Jas. S. Gillen, G. N. Moore, T. D. W. Brown, W. Duncan and S. V. Gash, Rev. and Mrs. Werner and 4 children, Rev. and Mrs. Tranberg and 3 children.

Per str. President Taft, May 18.—For Seattle, Victoria via Japan.—Mr. S. G. Walker, Mrs. B. E. Dowzard, Miss B. E. Dowzard, Mrs. A. E. True, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Young, Mr. Chas. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Lillian B. Thompson, Miss Marion Thompson, Messrs. F. D. Shanhart and F. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Clark, Dr. J. C. McCracken, Mr. N. T. Lieu, Misses Eva M. Asher and Clairo McDonald, Messrs. H. R. Ogle, E. L. Sloniger, Maurice E. Votaw, C. Johnson and J. W. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Caperton, Messrs. P. N. Jester, H. Merecki, P. Phelps, Feliciano Empreado and Juan Rafols.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, May 20.—For Japan.—Mr. A. A. Rasmussen, Major General, Sir Neil Malcolm, Messrs. J. W. Wheeler Bennett, W. B. O. Middleton and Ralph M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. K. Na Nauze, Mr. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Snow, Messrs. W. R. Mowll, W. Turner, A. E. C. Thompson and R. M. McDonald.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 20.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Malcolm Young, Miss Flynn, Mr. Beare, Mr. Thompson.

Per str. Tatung, May 21.—For Hankow.—Father O'Connell.

Per str. Kutwo, May 20.—For River Ports.—Miss F. Culby, Mrs. Richard, Mr. Witte, Mrs. Witte. Mr. P. R. Shields, Mr. J. M. Midose, Miss Faigen baum.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 21.—For River Ports.—Mrs. T. Y. Li, Mr, Maurice Hewlett, Mr. J. L. Cowen.

Per str. Tungchow, May 21.—For Tongku.—Mr. J. A. Barton. Mrs. A. Obodosky, Mr. & Mrs. Gridgs, Mrs. H. M. Mitchell, Miss A. K. McTsish. Mr. and Mrs. Stedeford, Mr. A. E. Schumacher, Mr. R. E. O. Bolger, Mr. R. Egal, Mr. C. Barreda.—**Fof Chefoo.**—Mrs. Abers,, Mrs. Parry and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rose, Mr. U. J. Kelley. —**For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. Remny.

Per str. Morea, May 21.—For London. etc.—Mr. T. P. Angell, Mr. C. W. P. Angell, Mr. C. H. Ashworth, Capt. H. J. Ash, Mr. T. P. Beatty, Miss I. E. Berry, Mrs. E. M. and child Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. V. Baumgartner, Sir Sydney Barton, Lt. C. N. Bryne, Mrs. and infant Bryne, Mrs. N. B. Beach, Miss J. Bidwell, Mr. W. H. Blake, Mr. F. J. Braga, Mr. V. F. Clarke, Mr. H. Cox, Miss F. Calvert, Miss Camac, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. N. and child Denison, Mr. K. G. Dave, Mrs. K. and child Fawcett, Sergt. Finnes, Mrs. and infant Finnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fels, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank, Mrs. H. M. and 2 children Gulich, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. and child Gaffney, Mr. A. R. Green, Mr. H. H. Green, Mr. A. F. Glastone, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Halley and 2 children, Mr. T. S. Hoey, Mr. W. Hughes, Mrs. E. M. Hynd and 2 childrer B. C. M. Johnston, Miss B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. C. D. Komaroff and child, Miss A. Komaroff, Mr. J. B. Kemp, Mr. A. H. Kaderbhoy, Mr. J. Kraukin, Miss O. Levitsky, Mrs. M. G. Levy, Miss H. Levy, Miss L. Levy, Miss R. Levy, Master R. Levy, Mr. R. H. McLean, Mr. J. J. Mankad, Miss B. McInnes, Mr. A. Nurmohamed, Mr. W. Napier, Capt. J. Oudney, Mr. R. A. Raham, Miss E. F. Seage, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Seage, Mr. T. Storey, Mr. Y. S. Shan, Mr. H. C. Sepher, Mr. and Mrs. Shastri, Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Treleaven, Lt. P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thonet, and child, Mr. G. Watanmal, Mr. E. A Yates.

Per str. President Grant, May 22.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. De Smith, Miss, Luisa Pekson, Mr. L. McAlister, Mrs. Paul S. Jones, Mr. N. F. Allamaman, Miss S. A. Dvoyshes, Capt. C. W Gallaher, Mr. John Martin, Miss, Rosa Errea Pons, Miss Paz Garcia Pons, Master Thomas D. Freidell, Miss M. Tormey, Mrs. Jose Angara, Mr. J. G. David, Mrs. N. Squire, Mr. F. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. Ada Hondy, Miss Feliza Pokson, Miss Rosario Ocampo, Capt. Paul S. Jones. Mr. Gordon E. Enders, Mrs. C. W. Gallaher, Mrs. Brigielas Cantero, Mrs. R. G. De Pons, Miss Eva Garcia Pons, Lt. Conde, D. J. Freldell, Rev. Nicefore Merino, Miss J. Tormey, Mr. M. E. McGuire, Baby Y. Angara, Mrs. J. G. David, Mr. F. M. Molvianker.

Per str. Luenho, May 23.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. H. Gordon, Mr. Conrady, Mrs. Allison.

Per str. Nagasaki, May 24.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Thurnheer, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Roberts, Mr. Serge Gordeeff, Mr. J. J. Meckler, Mrs. Meckler, Mr. A. Rupp, Mr. J. W. Gauthier, Mr. H. Gregory.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 24.—For Ningpo.—Mr. K. F. B. Pawley, Mr. Hopleyn-Rees, Mr. Maingon, Mr. C. 5. Atkinson.

Per str. President McKinley, May 24.—For Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Honolulu via Japan Ports.—Mr. W. G. Turbyfill, Miss C. Pocock, Mr. T. R. Scanlon, Mrs. Alice Scanlon, Mr. Wm. G. Schrain, Mrs. John R. Mott, Miss Powell, Mrs. A. A. Rudman, Mrs. J. E. C. McCandlish, Mrs. F. E. Tomlin, Miss Ruth E. Hill, Mrs. J. C. Plow, Mr. R. F. Richards, Mr. De Fred G. Folts, Master D. G. Folts, Jr. Rev. William Axling, Mrs. Thomas B. Birtley, Mr. A. F. Oliveros, Mr. R. F. McIntosh, Mr. J. G. Varhol, Master Carlyle Scanlon, Miss Feancis Scanlon, Miss Eleanor Mott, Dr. John R. Mott, Mrs. Helen P. Powell, Mr. Wm. L. Copithorno, Lt. J. E. C. McCandlish, Mr. F. E. Tomlin, Master H. B. Tomlin, Mr. Geo. B Pattison, Mr. E. N. Mitchell, Rev, Raphael Vance, Mrs. De Fred G. Folts, Mr. James Wong Howe, Rev. Hiromichi Kozaki, Mrs. Tan San Keung, Mr. W. Kuepper.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May 17	29.95	67.3	E N E	2	59.4	58.6	63.8	57.2	O. D. R.
„ 18	30.07	67.1	N N W	1	66.8	61.0	79.2	57.0	C.
„ 19	30.12	67.7	S	1	71.3	63.1	81.5	56.3	C.
„ 20	29.93	68.6	S S E	2	75.9	65.8	81.7	60.8	O.
„ 21	29.86	69.8	E	1	69.8	67.7	75.7	64.4	O.
„ 22	29.85	69.8	N E	1	69.1	67.1	80.6	64.9	O. M.
„ 23	29.98	70.5	E S E	1	73.4	68.2	83.4	65.0	B. C.

EXPLANATION
B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Rainfall Inches 1928
May	17	57.8	56.0	63.5	67.5	0.95	Nil
„	18	58.5	57.0	76.5	72.0	Nil	„
„	19	62 0	58.2	79.2	77.5	..	..
„	20	63.8	64.0	81.0	78.0	..	..
„	21	54.0	71.0	76.0	77.5	..	..
„	22	67.0	64.5	71.5	81.0	..	„
„	23	65.0	70.0	83.0	88.5	..	„

BIRTH

FORREST.—On May 21, 1929, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. FORREST, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BONIFACE-TAYLOR.—On April 30, 1929, at St. Paul's, Vancouver, B.C., by CANON H. G. KING, WINIFRED LOUISE, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. J. TAYLOR of Vancouver, B.C., to MARK BONIFACE of Shanghai, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD BONIFACE of Sutton, Surrey.

PETTIT-MORPHEW.—On Saturday, May 18, 1929, at H.B.M. Consulate, and afterwards at The Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, ALFRED WILLIAM PETTIT, son of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED PETTIT of Northampton, England, to GLADYS MARY MORPHEW, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MORPHEW, of Shanghai.

DEATH

GONSALVES.—On Monday, May 20, 1929, at her home, 16 Muirhead Road, Shanghai EMERCIANA DA ROZA GONSALVES, aged 73. (Macao and Hongkong papers please copy).

IN MEMORIAM

IN cherished memory of FANIA PEREIRA, who passed away at Shanghai, May 21, 1927. Requiem Mass will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Honghew, on Monday, May 27, at 7 a.m. Requiescat in pace.

In loving memory of Dr. A. G. PARROTT who passed away on May 22, 1923.

On Sale at the Office of the "North-China Daily News" Shanghai

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A Naturalist's Note Book in China, by A. de C. Sowerby	$8.00
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